ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, April 16, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three insertions or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The CHARGE for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' consecutive insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements sent by cable are asked to indicate their critical. In the cases of readers using the Box Address system it should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 7a, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 7, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for the first seven and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one week—14 lis. Inland, 25 fr. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ATTLEE.—On April 14, 1930, at 17, Monkham's-avenue, Woodford Green, to VIOLET HELEN, wife of C. R. ATTLEE, M.P.—a daughter.

BELL.—At Penang, Straits Settlements, the wife of R. MAKELAND BELL (ELEEN, *née* Indleby), of a son. (By cable.)

BELLORD.—On April 8, 1930, at Knowle Lodge, Lichfield, Staffs, to MARGARET, wife of CUTHBERT G. BELLORD—a daughter (who survived her birth only three days).

BRAMALL.—On April 15, 1930, at Maidenhead, to MILLICENT, wife of BRIAN BRAMALL—a daughter.

BROOKE.—On April 5, 1930, at Calcutta, India, to LORNA, wife of ROBERT F. J. BROOKE—a daughter.

BUDGETT.—On Sunday, April 13, 1930, at East Banner, to RUTH ISABEL, wife of A. W. M. BUDGETT—a daughter.

COOLEN.—On April 12, 1930, at Golden Cap, Watford-way, Hendon, to KATIE (*née* Baxter), wife of CHARLES HENRY COOLEN—a son.

FORD.—On April 11, 1930, at 1, The Goffs, Eastbourne, to AUDREY and DR. J. N. C. FORD—a daughter.

FOX.—On April 15, 1930, at St. Mary Abbots, Kingwood, Kent, to PEGGY (*née* Ayscough), wife of W. H. FOX, The Seaforth Highlanders, of Adbury, Newbury—a son.

GILBY.—On April 14, 1930, at Redlands, Cedars-avenue, Elckmansworth, to PATIENCE (*née* Sigrers), wife of FREDERICK N. GILBY—a son.

JENNER.—On April 13, 1930, at Hastings, to LILIAN MARY (*née* Tiken), wife of C. G. JENNER—a daughter.

LETHBRIDGE.—On April 12, 1930, at Mount Blow, Stafford, Cambridge, to SYLVIA, wife of T. C. LETHBRIDGE—a daughter.

LUMSDEN.—On April 11, 1930, at Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., to CLAUDE and CONSTANCE LUMSDEN—the gift of a daughter.

MACKENZIE-ROSS.—On April 12, 1930, at Golden Acre, Ainsworth-on-Sea, to MARCIA, wife of A. MACKENZIE-ROSS—a daughter.

MALONE.—On April 13, 1930, at 8, Prospal-gardens, N.W.3, to DOROTHY, wife of HERBERT MALONE, Barrister-at-Law—a son.

MURRAY.—On April 14, 1930, at 10, Springfield-avenue, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, to NANCY (*née* Clouston), wife of L. C. L. MURRAY—a son.

RAMSAY.—On April 14, 1930, at Kimblewick, Amersham, to CICELY (*née* Lowndes), wife of ALICK P. RAMSAY—a son.

SHAND.—On April 13, 1930, at Blairquhosh, Banchell, Stirlingshire, to HELEN, wife of F. GRAHAM SHAND—a son.

SHORT.—On April 12, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, S.W., to CORA, wife of LEONARD O. SHORT—a son.

SMITH.—On March 25, 1930, at Ealing, to EDONA (*née* Morrick), wife of A. ANDREW SMITH, of Pinner—a daughter.

STUART.—On April 14, 1930, at Streatham Manor, Leigham-avenue, London, S.W.16, to BARBARA, wife of LIEUT.-COMMDR. R. L. STUART, R.N. (retired)—a daughter.

TABRER.—On April 12, 1930, at 67, Upper Chorlton-road, Manchester, to CATHERINE FRANCES, wife of REV. C. O. TABRER, Principal St. Paul's College, Ripon, Lincs—a son.

THOMAS.—On April 12, 1930, at Cranwell, Lincs, to OLIVE LISA, wife of SQUADRON-LEADER M. THOMAS, D.F.C., A.F.C.—a daughter (ANN).

MARRIAGES

COOKE : LORD.—On April 12, 1930, at St. Matthew's, Chadderton, SYDNEY WILLIAM, third son of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. COOKE of Long Edge, East Molesey, to DOROTHY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. LORD, of Windermere, Chadderton, Oldham.

LOCKHART : ROBBINS.—On April 10, 1930, at Christ Church, Barnet, ALEXANDER ARNOLD LOCKHART, of Cooley Green, to SUSAN EDITH ROBBINS, of Hadley Wood.

MORRISON-GREENHILL.—On Saturday, April 12, 1930, at St. Nicholas, Church, Hampton Wick, Middlesex, by the Rev. R. W. Rawlins, Vicar, NOEL MORRISON-LICY, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. MCGREGOR, Balnacraig, Cromdale, Morayshire, to KATHLEEN AMY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD GREENHILL, Teddington.

MATHER : STANLEY CLARKE.—On April 13, 1930, at Mombasa Cathedral, by the Very Rev. the Dean, CAPT. EDWARD JOHN MATHER, eldest son of the late Rev. E. T. Mather and of Mrs. Mather, Clevelands, Yarmouth, I.O.W., to MARGARET VERA, eldest daughter of Mrs. STANLEY CLARKE, late of Portway House, Frome.

MAXWELL : COOPER.—On April 12, 1930, at Christ Church, Bournemouth West, DR. CHRISTOPHER MAXWELL, younger son of Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Maxwell, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, to ELIZABETH MARY (MOLLY), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY COOPER, of Ditch Leaze, Lyndhurst, Hants.

SEEKINGS : POPE ELLIS.—On April 12, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, W.C., by the Vicar, Dr. THOMAS ALFRED SEEKINGS, of King's Lynn, to DR. AUDREGETTE HELEN POPE ELLIS, of Maritzburg, Natal.

STEWART-MOORE : GODFREY.—On April 15, 1930, at the Register Office, Hampstead, HENRY, only son of the late Mr. A. A. Moore and Mrs. Phoebe Moore, to LUCIE, younger daughter of the late Mr. ALBERT CORN and Mrs. Eugenie Corn.

DEATHS

ATKINSON.—On April 14, 1930, at Ilfracombe, ADA MARY, widow of TOM RICHARD ATKINSON, aged 71. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday).

BALFOUR.—On April 13, 1930, instantaneously killed in a motor accident near Huntingdon, DIANA MARGARET BALFOUR, the beloved third child of Archibald Rosburgh and Pearl Balfour, aged nearly 7. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30 p.m. at Dawyck Private Chapel, Stobo. (No flowers.)

BAKER.—On April 12, 1930, at Woodville, Droitwich, MARGARET EMILY, eldest daughter of the late ALFRED BAKER, F.R.C.S., J.P., of Birmingham, aged 79 years.

BATESON.—On April 12, 1930, at the Manor House, Great Chesterell, Devizes, BREVET COLONEL JOHN FRANCIS BATESON, late Somerset, Cobdenram Guards. Funeral at Childwall Church, near Liverpool, at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday).

BONTEIN.—On April 13, 1930 at Battlecreek, CHALMERS BONTEIN, beloved husband of Emmeline Frances Bontein. Funeral arrangements later.

BOTT.—On April 13, 1930, JULIA ANN BOTT, of 4, Newport-road, Cheriton-cum-Hardy, widow of Joseph Elton Bott, of Manchester. The cremation took place at the Manchester Crematorium April 9, 1930.

BUCHANAN.—On April 13, 1930, instantaneously killed, in a motor accident near Huntingdon, KATHERYN BUCHANAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, of Prestwick, the dear and faithful nurse for 25 years to the families of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Balfour and Mrs. G. Noel Balfour, aged 45. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30 p.m. at DAWYCK Private Chapel, Stobo. (No flowers.)

CHETWYND STAPYLTON.—On April 14, 1930, suddenly, at a nursing home, Sandgate, Kent, ELIZABETH GRACE, widow of MAJOR GRANVILLE JOSEPH CHETWYND STAPYLTON, Royal Field Artillery, and eldest daughter of the late Christopher Lethbridge, aged 62. Funeral at St. Martin's, Cherlton, Kent, 2.30 to-morrow (Thursday).

CLIVE.—On April 14, 1930, as the result of an accident, COLONEL ROBERT CLEMENT CLIVE, V.D., D.L., of Glanyrafon Hall, Wooore, near Crewe, aged 84. Funeral Hadshill Church, Stoke-on-Trent, 12 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday).

COAN.—On April 14, 1930, at Canonbury, London, ROBERT WILLIAM COAN, aged 86 years. Funeral Tuesday, April 22. Service at St. Pancras Parish Church 11.30 a.m. Interment 12.30 p.m. at Abney Park Cemetery. Flowers to Leverton and Sons, Ltd., Evershott-street, Euston, N.W.1.

DODMAN.—On April 13, 1930, at 4, North-terrace, Cambridge, JOHN DODMAN, aged 88 years. Funeral Bonnash Cemetery, Cambridge, 2 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

DOUGLASS.—On April 14, 1930, at Randolphs, Biddenden, Kent, RUTH MATILDA, widow of the REV. WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of Walthamstow. Funeral at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, to-morrow (Thursday) at 3.30 p.m.

ENGLEDUE.—On April 15, 1930, at The Mount, Outlands Park, Weybridge, ROBERT ENGLEDUE.

FRENCH.—On April 12, 1930, at "St. Ann's," Denny-brook, Dublin, EDWARD JOHN, eldest and only surviving son of the late JOHN A. FRENCH, C.E. R.I.P.

GALLOWAY.—On April 11, 1930, suddenly, at 5, Billy Fields-crescent, Brockley, BESSIE, dearly loved wife of JOHN GALLOWAY.

GARD.—On Sunday, April 13, 1930, at 16, Hampstead-hill-gardens, N.W.3, in her sleep, MARY ANNE HARRIET, the beloved wife of W. G. SKOVGAARD GARD, aged 77. Service at St. Stephen's, Rosslyn-hill, N.W.3, 11.30 to-day (Wednesday). Interment Highgate Cemetery.

GIBB.—On April 14, 1930, at "Southwold," St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, JAMES GIBB, of 99, Fenchurch-street, E.C., aged 78. No flowers or mourning, please. Funeral at St. Lawrence Church to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30 p.m.

GLANVILLE.—On April 15, 1930, AGNES, widow of H. G. GLANVILLE and beloved mother of Sidney H. Glanville, of 25, Lewin-road, Streatham. (South African papers, please copy.)

GLANVILLE.—On April 12, 1930, at Catchfrench, St. Germans, Cornwall, REGINALD CAREW GLANVILLE, youngest son of the late Francis Glanville, of Catchfrench, in his 85th year. Funeral at Shevlock to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30 p.m.

HACKER.—On April 15, 1930, at 20, Glenmore-road, Hampstead, N.W.3, HUGH WILLIAM LAWTON, beloved husband of LILIAN HACKER, Manager, Intelligence Department, Midland Bank, in his 42nd year. Funeral service at Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green-road, N.W.6, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m.

HANAN.—On April 11, 1930, suddenly, MARY ANNE, widow of SAMUEL WESLEY HANAN, late of Great Yarmouth. Funeral Ashtead Parish Church to-day (Wednesday), at 3.30.

HILL.—On April 14, 1930, at Redcourt, Stanhope-road, Croydon, GERTRUDE MARY, R.R.C., dearly beloved wife of EDWARD J. HILL, and daughter of the late Mrs. J. D. Butler, of Minted, Yorks. Funeral at Sanderstead Church, near Liverpool, at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday).

HIGHMORE.—In loving memory of SIR NATHANIEL HIGHMORE, G.B.E., K.C.B., Barrister, died April 16, 1924, aged 79; and of his elder son, J. A. CUTCLIFFE HIGHMORE, Barrister, Captain, London Irish Rifles, died April 16, 1914, aged 31.

STOWE.—In proud and ever-loving memory of RUTH STOWE, who died, after unprolonged and intense suffering bravely borne, on April 16, 1927.

WILSON.—In loving and honoured memory of JOSEPH HAVELOCK WILSON, C.H., C.B.E., who died Tuesday, April 16, 1929. Greatly missed by his devoted wife and daughter.

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIALS. — Silver-Grey Granite Crosses that Abide for Ever. Free erection any cemetery.—Write for illus. Booklet, MAILE and SON, Ltd., 367, Euston-road, London, N.W.1.

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DEATHS (continued)

HOOPER.—On April 12, 1930, at Lady Dudley Nursing Home, Johannesburg, REGINALD GOULDER (DICK) HOOPER, youngest son of Mrs. Hooper, of Grove End, Epsom, and of the late John Pitman Hooper, of Streatham Common, aged 35 years.

HOWELL.—On April 14, 1930, at 36, Longridge-road, S.W., suddenly, COLONEL WILFRID R. HOWELL, C.B.E., D.S.O., Chamberlain of His Holiness the Pope, dearly loved husband of Elsie Howell, in his 66th year. R.I.P. Requiem Mass, Our Lady of Victories, Kensington High-street, to-day (Wednesday), at 10 a.m.

HUTT.—On April 15, 1930, at Dartmouth, GILBERT HUGH HUTT, dearly loved eighth son of the late Canon and Mrs. Hutt, of Hockwold, and beloved husband of Vera Hutt, of Ashleth, Dartmouth. Funeral at Hockwold, Norfolk, to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 o'clock.

LONG.—On April 14, 1930, at Catherington, Horndean, CHARLES EDWIN PERCIVAL LONG, beloved husband of Hilda Mary Long, aged 51. Funeral Catherington Church to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30. No mourning.

MACLELLAN.—On April 13, 1930, at a nursing home in Glasgow, ELIZA MARGARET CATHERINE REID, wife of the late W. W. MACLELLAN, Auchendarroch, Balfron, Stirlingshire.

MARTYN.—On April 13, 1930, at Bostol, Bude, Cornwall, EMILY CHARLOTTE, widow of JOHN WADDON MARTYN, Jesus, mercy; Mary, pray. Interment St. Andrew, Stratton, Cornwall, 11 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday).

MATTHEWS.—On April 12, 1930, at Salcombe, Devon, after a short illness, CORYNDON MATTHEWS, aged 78. Funeral private. Amended notice.

MEARES.—On April 15, 1930, suddenly, LIEUT.-COL. MERVYN MEARES, C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Army Ordnance Corps, aged 49. Funeral from Millfield, Ryde, 1.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

MORRISH.—On March 31, 1930, at Jacksonville, Florida, U.S.A., ADELINE, widow of GEORGE M. MORRISH.

NEWMARCH.—On April 13, 1930, at 15, Evelyn-gardens, Kensington, LINDSAY SHREWOOD NEWMARCH, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired), Indian Army. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 o'clock.

NILSSON.—On April 14, 1930, at Falun, Sweden, after a short illness, HERBERT NILSSON.

OVERBURY.—On Monday, April 14, 1930, at Bath, MABEL LUCY, widow of B. FOX OVERBURY and daughter of the late Tom Matravers, of Melksham.

PALMER.—On Monday, April 14, 1930, at "Hilston," Fort-road, Guildford, AGNES LILIAN, widow of JOHN HORSLEY PALMER. Funeral at Witley, Surrey, to-morrow (Thursday), at 3.40 p.m. Cars meet train arriving Guildford 3.6.

PERKS.—On Sunday, April 13, 1930, at Derwent, Paignton, S. Devon, MARY LOUISA PERKS, eldest and only surviving daughter of Robert Perks, Esq., The Woodlands, Newbridge-crescent, Wolverhampton. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), at the Parish Church, Paignton, 3.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

POLLOCK.—On April 14, 1930, at 20, York-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., SIR EDWARD POLLOCK, Official Referee of the Supreme Court of Judicature from 1897 to 1927, youngest son of the late Lord Chief Baron Pollock, aged 89. No flowers, by request. Memorial service at St. Marylebone Parish Church, York-gate, at 3 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

POPPLE.—On April 13, 1930, at Gilby House, Winterton, Lincolnshire, after a brief illness, BLANCHE POPPLE. Funeral at Winterton Cemetery, after a service at Winterton Wesleyan Chapel, at 2.30 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

RANDELL.—On April 10, 1930, WILLIAM BATEMAN RANDELL, of Le Vanquiédor, Guernsey, aged 53.

REES.—On April 13, 1930, at High Salvington, Worthing, FLORENCE CAROLINE, wife of ENGINEER-CAPTAIN J. D. REES, C.B.E., R.N. (retired).

REID.—On April 13, 1930, at Johannesburg, NEIL HAY, second son of the late RICHARD REID, of Beckenham, aged 60 years. (By cable.)

RILEY.—On April 14, 1930, at Hazeldene, Stockton-on-Tees, of septic poisoning following tooth extraction, ENGINEER CAPTAIN E. W. RILEY, O.B.E., R.N., retired, dear husband of Miriam Riley, aged 53 years. Service 2 o'clock at Brookwood to-day (Wednesday).

ROGERS.—On April 14, 1930, at Richmond, Surrey, JANE SELINA, widow of SIR ROBERT HARGREAVES ROGERS, formerly of Marl House, Bexley, Kent, aged 71 years. Funeral service Highgate Cemetery Church, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to 89, Highstreet, Croydon.

SEEMAN.—On April 11, 1930, at East Burnham, Bucks, the result of a motor accident, ANNIE F. Y. SEEMAN (NANNIE). Funeral to-day (Wednesday), at 12 noon, at St. Mary's Church, Slough. No mourning.

SHAND.—On April 12, 1930, at Ardmore, Parkstone, Dorset, ALEXANDER ALLAN SHAND, aged 86. Service after cremation at Brookwood Cemetery, to-day (Wednesday), at 3.15 p.m. (Amended notice.)

SMITH.—On April 13, 1930, EMILY MARY SMITH, of 58, Alexandra-grove, N.12, widow of Thomas Arthur Smith, in her 82nd year. Funeral service Congregational Church, Nether-street, North Finchley, to-morrow (Thursday), 1.45; interment Marylebone Cemetery, East End-road, Finchley, 2.15 p.m.

SMITH.—On April 14, 1930, at a nursing home, ROBERT ERSKINE SMITH, of 31, The Ridgeway, Golders Green, and of J. Smith and Sons, 57, New Oxford-street, aged 63 years. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m., at Hendon Park Cemetery. Bus 144 from Golders Green passes gates.

STEPHENS.—On April 14, 1930, COMMANDER E. P. SMYTHIES, R.N. (retired), aged 76.

STEWART-BLACK.—On April 12, 1930, suddenly, at sea, JOHN STEWART-BLACK, at one time Judicial Adviser to the late King of Siam.

TAYLOR.—On April 14, 1930, CHARLES FREDERICK TAYLOR, of Lyndum, Prestbury, Cheshire, and of Briggs, Jones and Gibson, Ltd., Manchester. Interment Prestbury Parish Church to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.

THURGOOD.—On April 14, 1930, HARRY VOCE THURGOOD, O.B.E., F.C.A., of 114, Worple-road, Wimbledon, and 11, Queen Victoria-street.

TRESTRAIL.—On April 14, 1930, at "St. David's," Bournemouth, the result of an accident, CLARA MAUD, widow of MAJOR A. B. TRESTRAIL, M.B.E., V.D., J.P., late of Shanklands, Cheviots, in her 79th year.

VIPAN.—On April 13, 1930, at Bognor, GWYNNETH GILLESPY, dearly loved wife of GEOFFREY VIPAN and daughter of Perry and Margaret Box, of Petersfield. Funeral at Bustridge, Godalming, to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m.

WALKER.—On Monday, April 14, 1930, at Beckington, Lincolnshire, MARIA WALKER, widow of Oldham Walker.

WATSON.—On April 14, 1930, at his residence, 25, The Waldrons, Croydon, FRANCIS ERNEST WATSON, late of Watson and Son, Ltd., Rangoon, Burma, aged 64 years.

WILSON.—On April 14, 1930, at 45, Hornton-street, W.8, suddenly, of heart failure, CECIL MARY, wife of the late FIELD-MARSHAL SIR HENRY HUGHES WILSON, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.P., and daughter of the late George Cecil Gore Wray, of Ardnamona, Co. Donegal. Funeral service 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday), at St. Michael's, Chester-square.

WOODHOUSE.—On April 14, 1930, at The Cottage, Mersham, GERTRUDE JANE, widow of the REV. H. C. WOODHOUSE, M.A., Rector of Mersham, aged 75. Funeral at Mersham Church, 2.15 to-morrow (Thursday).

WYATT.—On April 14, 1930, at St. Olave's House, Marygate, York, SYDNEY LIGHT WYATT, aged 76. Service at York Minster to-day (Wednesday), at 10.30 a.m. Funeral at Bishopsworth, Bristol, to-morrow (Thursday).

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CRAM.—In loving memory of HUBERT ARTHUR CRAM, 2nd Lieut., K.R.R.C., who gave his life on Mount Kemmel, April 16, 1918.

"I believe in the Communion of Saints."

HUGHES.—In ever-loving memory of THOMAS OSSIAH HUGHES, Indian Political Dept., killed at Mand Mekran, Baluchistan, April 16, 1916.

JEFFERY.—In ever-proud memory of my beloved son, TOM FORBES JEFFERY, 2nd Lt., R.F.A., died of wounds near Ypres, April 16, 1918, aged 19.

LEITCH.—In loving memory of VIVIAN BISSET (TOM), 2nd Lieut., Liverpool Scottish, killed in action at St. Eloi, April 16, 1915.

SMALL CHELSEA six-roomed COTTAGE to be LET; 5½ will be modernized to tenant's requirements and let on long lease without premium.—Phone Sloane 2266.

BUICK "Viceroy" Coupé; seats four inside; £65; in present owner's use only since leaving makers' works; guaranteed perfect order.—Butler, 45, Marine-parade, Brighton.

ALDEBURGH, SUFFOLK.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET May, June, July, and from middle September; six bed rooms, bath; garage; sea view.—Miss Wright, Wingfield, Aldeburgh.

WORTHING.—FURNISHED SUITE; two reception floor bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, balcony; 4½ guineas weekly.—James, 99, Marine-parade.

SEA-TROUT FISHING.—See Advertisement under Country Business.

INVALID Lady Gentleman requires attention, arthritis, &c. Comfortable APARTMENTS. Belfons treatment. Moderate terms.—18, Hertford-road, Boddesdon, Hertfordshire, Cheshunt.

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PASSION PLAY.—Private, personally-conducted party, June 12th.—Drake, 8, Andrews, Guernsey.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Happy House Life for Children. Large sunny house. Trained nurse. Terms moderate.—Write Box P.1995, The Times, E.C.4.

HEREFORD and Radnor Borders.—Charming small BLACK-AND-WHITE HOUSE, in perfect order throughout; all modern conveniences; lovely garden about 1½ acre. Excellent sporting neighbourhood. Trout fishing available if desired. Freehold £2,500 or offer for quick sale or long let.—Pritchard, The Tyrie, Prestein, Radnorshire.

LADY giving up 1929 Model MINERVA 32-34 h.p. 7/8 Enclosed-drive Limousine; one owner and chauffeur; small mileage; perfect condition; has five tyres; lovely big chromium plating. Triplex glass; taxed 1931. Bargain at £850. Any trial given.—Moore, 22, Cranley-mews, S.W.7. Kens. 0365.

VERY CHOICE WINES.—Please write for full list of wines as supplied to HIGHNESS and BUTLER, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, London, W.1.

DECORATIVE baskets of fragrant Easter flowers from Fortnum and Mason make lovely gifts. From 15s. 6d. a basket.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enables us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Paddington 4320.

BUY THEIR PIANOS.—Second-hand Pianos and Player-Pianos at greatly reduced prices; payment by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-22, Wigmore-street, W.1.

A GENTLEMAN is ALWAYS WELL DRESSED IN A COAT of CLOTHES, cut in middle direct from Davies, Schotte, Lesley and Roberts, &c.; lounge, dress, sports suits, light overcoats, &c., 4-10gns.; alterations.—Regent Direct Cloth, 12, Shaftesbury-avenue, W. (next Café Monico).

PIANOS.—Maple and Co. are offering the best possible prices for good second-hand Pianos.—Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

CLOTHES TURNING.—See Walter Currall's advertisement elsewhere on this page. Choice valeting.

TWO to MEASURE TWEEDS make a delightful TAILORED ENSEMBLE. Quite a number from which to choose, 6½gns. and 8½gns. May we show you one this morning?—Fenwick of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

INKSTANDS WANTED in ANTIQUE SILVER. PRICE NO OBJECT.—Write, call, or phone Regent 5222.—HARRIS and Co., 37, PICCADILLY, W.1.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, COSTUMES TURNED as new. Original cut and fit retained exact. Price List.—JOHN MACLEAN, Tailors, 97-99, Charing Cross-road, Reg. 2350.

PERSONAL

NANCY.—Will promise faithfully what you ask. Have stopped all inquiries. Call at General Post Office for letters. Look at Personal Column. "The Times."—Daddy.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£60 REWARD.—LOST on the 10th inst., in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly and Jermyn-street, W.1, cameo single-stone DIAMOND RING, set in platinum and diamond mitres.—Apply Mason, 30, W. Bell and Co., Assessors, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

B.L. — You had better arrange at once, then I can deal with the matter.—B.

FURNISHED FLAT, most attractive, sunny side of Gloucester-place (Hyde Park); six bed, constant hot and cold, three sitting, two bath; electric, lift; telephone, piano; lift; moderate rent.—Phone, between 10 and 5, Welbeck 9752.

INCOME TAX.—A PUBLIC APPRECIATION.—Since 1922 I have myself given effective relief to hundreds. Last year my income-tax return was compiled and £134 reclaimed. THE INCLUSIVE FEE for this very efficient service is only £1 1s. Call at my office or write in reply to inquiries.—T. W. Innes, at Surrey Hills Mansions, Caterham (retired sugar plantation manager).

BUCKS.—Attractive COTTAGE; South aspect; electric light; main water and drainage. £1,250 quick SALE.—Write Box P.1982, The Times, E.C.4.

CRICKET COACH WANTED for country school; resident; small salary.—Write Box G.1290, The Times, E.C.4.

TYLERS GREEN, PENN.—For SALE, picturesque detached FREEHOLD COTTAGE; three bedrooms, half-acre garden, facing common; recently modernized; ready immediate occupation; electric light; company's water; hall, sitting, three bed, bath (h. and c. and cold), kitchen, and usual offices. PRICE £1,750.—Write Box A.745, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Ex-Service man in distress has a claim upon us all. WHO WOULD HELP HIM? THE BRITISH LEGION, supporting the SOLDIERS' and SAILORS' HELP SOCIETY (LORD ROBERTS' MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS), the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, and other distressed ex-Service men, and has dealt with nearly 3,000 War disabled men.—Donations to the Chairman, the Countess Roberts, 14, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7, or to the Secretary and Leader, S.W.8.—Registered under War Charities Act.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.—Unfurnished FLAT, self-contained; immediately overlooking Common; three bed, bath, reception, kitchen; all conveniences; rent £140 per annum inclusive.—Write Box P.1969, The Times, E.C.4.

TROUT FLY FISHING, RICKMANSWORTH (Chess River); two or three rods to be LET, short period only.—'Phone 67.

HOLIDAY APARTMENTS WANTED for two ladies and dog, where pony and trap can be hired. May 27-June 24. Private sitting room essential.—Write A., Box 879, Benson's, Kingsway Hall, W.C.2.

SALCOMBE, DEVON.—FURNISHED HOUSEBOAT available from 5 guineas weekly; accommodates four.—Moore, "Little Hollow," Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

TO be LET, May, June, July, attractive HOUSE on cliff top facing sea; three sitting rooms, eight bed; revolving summerhouse; three sitting rooms, eight bed rooms; garage; five guineas a week, May-June, 15 July.—Rogers-Robinson, Sole Bay Hotel, Southwold, Suffolk.

FARMER'S WIFE in Norfolk desires Little GIRL SHARE HOME and GOVERNESS with own child age 5; £50 per annum.—Write Box G.1301, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED FLAT to be LET to business gentleman; Russell-square, close offices; two bed rooms and sitting room; bath room, kitchen; excellent cooking and service; highest references essential.—Apply Miss Struth, 49, Cadogan-square.

6D. A GALLE.—Morris Six Saloon, chauffeur-driven; exceptionally comfortable.—Blair, Padd. 6558.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TRADE PAPER Proprietors would consider offers for purchase.—Write Box G.1302, The Times, E.C.4.

LITTLEHAMPTON.—Sunny HOUSE on front to be LET or UNFURNISHED; seven rooms (two cubicles), eight single beds; two reception rooms, bath room, and servants' hall, usual offices; separate hot water system; gas. May 15th to Sept. 15th. Rent for whole term £180. Or three guineas weekly. Or guineas June, July, Aug., and Sept.—Apply Miss Leonard, 23, South-terrace, Littlehampton.

TO be LET FURNISHED, for three months summer, an old MANOR HOUSE; 15 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; two great courts, one lawn court; ample garage; electric light. Mrs. Turnbull, Clifton Maubank, Yeovil, Somerset.

SMALL CHELSEA six-roomed COTTAGE to be LET; 5½ will be modernized to tenant's requirements and let on long lease without premium.—'Phone Sloane 2266.

BUICK "Viceroy" Coupé; seats four inside; £65; in present owner's use only since leaving makers' works; guaranteed perfect order.—Butler, 45, Marine-parade, Brighton.

ALDEBURGH, SUFFOLK.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET May, June, July, and from middle September; six bed rooms, bath; garage; sea view.—Miss Wright, Wingfield, Aldeburgh.

WORTHING.—FURNISHED SUITE; two reception floor bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, balcony; 4½ guineas weekly.—James, 99, Marine-parade.

SEA-TROUT FISHING.—See Advertisement under Country Business.

INVALID Lady Gentleman requires attention, arthritis, &c. Comfortable APARTMENTS. Belfons treatment. Moderate terms.—18, Hertford-road, Boddesdon, Hertfordshire, Cheshunt.

ROLLS-ROYCE Phantom II. new, Sedanca de Ville body by leading coachbuilder. Owner unable to take delivery will accept substantial reduction. Contract price £2,983.—Lambert, 1, Great Scotland Yard, S.W.1. Regent 4959.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Beautiful half-timbered ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE, fine oak-beamed ceilings

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES.

May 8.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 26 days; from 50 guineas.

May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 14 days; from 25 guineas.

June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 15 days; from 24 guineas.

June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.

Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN; and the MEDITERRANEAN. For all information apply P. and O. Cruises (F. H. Gravener, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	—	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,500	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 23
‡Mooltan	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,500	Harrison	May 2	May 6
‡Comorin	16,500	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Nevasa	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Razmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,500	Cadiz	June 13	June 19
‡Rawalpindi	16,600	Bridger	June 20	June 27
Moolton	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,500	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Nevasa	16,000	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
†Cathay	16,500	Parker	May 30	May 22
‡Mooltan	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 6
‡Bendigo	21,000	Townshend	June 13	June 19
Comorin	13,000	Wyatt	June 27	July 4
Mantua	15,000	Cartwright	July 11	July 17

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. † Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Nevasa (cargo)	7,000	Ward	Apr. 25	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	Jack	May 2	—
Nagova (cargo)	7,000	Cooper	May 23	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rolfe	May 1	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kahyan	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'bro.	London.
*MUNDRA	7,275	—	—	—
*WARFIELD	8,000	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10
*MATIPARA	8,182	May 24	May 31	June 7
*A STEAMER	—	June 14	June 21	June 28

*Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MARUBA	4,278	—	—	Apr. 19
MANORA	7,988	—	Apr. 26	May 3
MORVADA	8,193	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17
MULBERA	9,160	May 14	May 24	May 31

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'bro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MOLDAVA	9,070	—	—	—	Apr. 17
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 8	May 15
MATIANA	9,160	May 10	May 21	May 29	June 5
MALDA	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'bro.	Immingham.	LONDON
▲ STEAMER				

PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1. City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O. et Orient, 41, Rue des Capucines; Monte Carlo (C. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Ave. de Monte-Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 125, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Agents. Freight Brokers.

P. & O., Kayser, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock Chambers, Water-street, E.C.3; (Middle East) to Bombay and Karachi, Goetze and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Lines) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
†RUAPEHU	9,000	July 25

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220 or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND,

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA by any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From † Vancouver.	† San Francisco.
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14
AORANGI	May 28	—
MAKURA	—	June 11

† Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Suva to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Fly'm'th.
BARRABOOL	12,000	2 May	3 May
BALRANALD	12,000	9 May	10 May
BALLARAT	13,000	16 May	17 May
†BENDIGO	13,000	4 June	5 June
	13,000	4 July	5 July

† Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	16 May	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 23

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London	Toulon	Naples.
ORVIETO	12,000	Apr. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
OTRANTO	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORMONDE	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORVIETO	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORONTES	20,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
†City of London	8,958	April 26	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	7,564	May 3	Calcutta
City of Cairo	7,906	June 5	Calcutta

† Calls Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Dido	3,534	April 18
Oporto	2,352	April 27

Malta and Alexandria Smyrna and Constant

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Sparta	5,415	May 10
City of Alexandria	4,710	June 7

C. Town, Algoa Bay. Durban, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave., 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. Cent. 9340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles
Staffordshire	15,000	April 26	May 2
Gloucestershire	15,000	May 10	May 16
Cheshire	12,000	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Yorkshire	12,000	May 2	May 9
	12,000	May 16	May 24
	13,500	May 30	May 7

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tele., Regent 8066, 8067.

OCEAN PASSAGES

BOOK AT COOK'S.

Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
No Booking Fees. Free services of overseas branches.
Sailings and Fares lists free.

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, & 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - APRIL 19

*LANCASTRIA April 19 AQUITANIA .. April 26
* Via Havre, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†LACONIA - - - APRIL 19

*CARONIA April 26 *SCYTHIA .. May 3
* Via Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Belfast.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ASCANIA - - - - APRIL 19

†LAUNIA April 25 *AUSONIA .. May 2
* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†ATHENIA- - - - APRIL 19

ANTONIA April 25 †LETITIA .. May 3
† From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. TO BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 35 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 29, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Majestic .. Wed., Apl. 16 | Olympic .. Wed., Apl. 30
Homeric .. Wed., Apl. 23 | Majestic .. Wed., May 7

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

(2) Baltic .. Sat., Apl. 19 | (2) † Adriatic Sat., May 3
Cedric .. Sat., Apl. 26 | Arabic .. Sat., May 10
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic .. Sat., Apl. 19 | Albertic .. Fri., May 9
Doric .. Fri., Apl. 25 | Laurentic .. Fri., May 16

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Calgaric .. Sat., Apl. 19
Via Havre and Queenstown.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Tainui (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Apl. 25

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Pennland .. .. .. Apl. 26
(5) Lapland .. .. .. May 3

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Apl. 26
(5) Lapland .. .. .. Sat., May 3

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd cabin and 3rd class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

London to NEW YORK

(via Boulogne).

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. .. Apl. 26 | May 24
*Minnetonka, 19,998 tons .. .. .. May 10 | June 7
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. .. May 17
*Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS EXPRESS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"FRANCE" (c)	—	Apr. 16
"PARIS" (c)	—	Apr. 22
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Apr. 28	May 2
"DE GRASSE" (c)	May 7	May 12
(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.	May 10	May 18
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.		

Also

HAVRE TO HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. .. April 19
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. April 21

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO.

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

HAVANA	From Southampton.	
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO	
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO	May 28th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,	July 10th
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.

REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON AND KINGSTON.

First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, &c.

For further particulars apply to :—
Agents : CAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567); or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094); or Local Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £45 10s.) Apl. 19
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £36) .. Apl. 26

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

†S.S. STATENDAM

Next Sailing .. .. .. 30,000 tons.
.. .. .. May 10

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*EDAM .. Apl. 29 *LEERDAM .. May 24
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 8444-9), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

UNITED STATES LINES.

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.		A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly. Famous Cuisine. First Class Return (Tourist Cabin). Booklets, &c., Free from your Agent or U.S. Lines, Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 5820). Pres. Roosevelt .. Apl. 17 | LEVIATHAN .. Apl. 23 America .. Apl. 25 | President Harding May 1	From London Weekly. One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.	

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM BORDEAUX.

RIO, SANTOS, *Massilia," (16,147 tons) May 3
MONTEVIDEO *s.s. " Lutetia " (14,854 tons) May 24
BUENOS Aires *s.s. " Massilia " (16,147 tons) May 26
Cie. de Nav. Mixte, 5, Rond-Point des Champs-Elysées, Paris. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs Réunis, U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 22, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†ELYSIA	May 10	CASTALIA .. July 5
†CIRCASSIA ..	May 30	*CIRCASSIA .. July 7
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.		Aug. 29

Calls Port Sudan.

Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All the first class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA	Apl. 18	TRANSYLVANIA May 2
CAMERONIA	Apl. 25	CALIFORNIA May 10

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ANDRE LEBON .. April 18 and May 5
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GEN. VOYRON April 25 and May 9 | PORTHOS
PIRÉE, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. April 22 and May 5 | TROPHILE GAUTIER
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
LOTUS April 30 and May 22 | MARIETTE PACHA

For passengers and all particulars apply :—
LONDON : 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, Pall Mall.
and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE

(JAPAN MAIL).

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London	Marseilles	Naples.
HAKUSAN MARU	10,400	May 3	Apr. 28	May 1
KITANO MARU	9,000	May 2	May 10	May 12
HARUNA MARU	10,500	May 17	May 24	May 26

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele. : Royal 8844-9.
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IDEAL PLEASURE CRUISES.

Comprehensive Cruise. Programme free on request.

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Provisional Reservations made. No Booking Fees.

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OCEAN PASSAGES PLEASURE CRUISES

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Full particulars on request. NO BOOKING FEES.

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SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
†DARIO	11,484	—	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	May 10
†ORSEDA	11,477	—	—
†ARLANZA	11,477	—	May 24
DESNA	14,920	May 23	—
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	11,483	—	—
DEMERARA	22,071	June 6	June 7
	11,484	—	—

*Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, PERU,
BERMUDA, Via France, PANAMA CANAL.
HAVANA, Spain.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	13,493	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15
ORCOMA	11,580	May 29

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA, ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

SPRING CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK SEA, CRIMEA, ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.

Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL, Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTCLARE	—	Apr. 17
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)	—	Apr. 25
MINNEWASKA (via Queenstown)	—	Apr. 26
MONTCALM	—	May 2

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	—	Apr. 17
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	—	Apr. 25
DUCHESS OF YORK	—	May 2
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	—	May 9
(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.		

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL

MINNEDOSA .. Apr. 18 D. OF BEDFORD Apr. 26

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. .. May 8
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.
EMPRESS OF ASIA .. .. .. May 29
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 17.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Apr. 30 AORANGI .. May 28

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Apr. 30
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28
Esperance Bay	14,056 tons from Southampton	June 25

Fares from £38 to £55.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners)

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,

34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Hector"	11,196 tons	from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ajaxes"	10,058 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th
"Antenor"	11,174 tons	from Liverpool	Aug. 16th
"Hector"	11,196 tons	from Liverpool	Sept. 13th
"Anchises"	10,000 tons	from Liverpool	Sept. 27th

* Calls at Kobe and Yokohama.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.3, or any recognized Travel Agency.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	Liverpool	24th May
(4) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	4th JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	23rd AUG.

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.

For full particulars apply to :—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

†GUILDFORD CASTLE	London, Southampton.	
*ARUNDEL CASTLE	Apl. 17	Apl. 17
†‡LLANDAFF CASTLE	Apl. 24	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	Apl. 25

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas. ‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA,

30th May, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.

To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS TO

"BURMA"	25th Apl. 3rd May
"YOMA"	9th May 17th May

Gailsmith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Transport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

HOLLAND AFRICA LINE.

Sailing regularly to Principal South and East Coast Ports by CABIN CLASS STEAMERS. LOW FARES.

ROUND AFRICA TOURS.

100 DAYS. 100 GUINEAS.

For Sailings, Fares and all particulars apply to :—
PHS. VAN OMMEREN (LONDON), LTD.,
18-19, Pall Mall, S.W. 'Phone : Regent 4529.
27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Monument 6021.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool ; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3 ; 79, Cross-street, Manchester ; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES

from SOUTHAMPTON fortnightly

TO ALGIERS AND GENOA

By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail ships of the

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.

M.S. CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS .. 24th April
M.S. J. V. OLDENBARNEVELT .. .. 8th May

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent to Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover :—

S.S. "VENEZUELA" .. .. .. Apl. 19
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER" .. .. .. May 3
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" .. .. .. May 24
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "NICKERIE" .. .. .. Apl. 19
S.S. "COTTICA" .. .. .. May 10
S.S. "COMMEWYNE" .. .. .. May 31

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to :—
Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 (Phone : Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE : 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone : Monument 0021.)

CRUISES, PASSAGES.

By all Lines to all destinations.
Best accommodation apply to

McGREGOR, GOW & HOLLAND, LTD.,

20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.
Telegrams : "Thatwardly," London.
Telephone : Monument 1460 (9 lines).
No booking fee.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO; SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

"AVELONA STAR"	From	24 APRIL
"AVILA STAR"	London	8 MAY
"ALMEDA STAR"	and	22 MAY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	Boulogne	12 JUNE

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE

At special rates including fleet hotels.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.

INCLUDING SPECIAL 14-DAY SUMMER CRUISE to MEDITERRANEAN, JUNE 18TH.

(With facilities for visiting the Seville Exhibition.)
An ideal Summer Holiday with Perpetual Sunshine.
BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER

"ARANDORA STAR,"

BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.

Spacious decks; delightful ballroom, restful sun deck away from games, swimming pool, Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
Tastefully appointed state rooms throughout, with bedsteads and hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR."

For South American sailings and 1930 Cruise Programmes apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street ; 40, St. Mary Axe ; 10, Water-street, Liverpool ; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co. ; and Principal Tourist Agents.

NEW YORK

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Apl. 25 from GENOA.
" 26 " NAPLES. "CONTE
" 28 " GIBRALTAR. BIANCAMANO"
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings—May 9, May 30, June 13, July 4, July 25.

Apl. 29 from TRIESTE. "VULCANIA"
May 1 " NAPLES. COSULICH LINE, LTD.
" 3 " CANNES.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

THORNBURY.

AT 28, PEMBRIDGE-GARDENS, W.2; easy access everywhere; exceptional cooking and service; own garden; from 2½gns.; reduction sharing. Park 2964.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2; board-residence from 2gns., partial board from 35s.; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

BACHELOR'S SERVICE ROOMS.—Inclusive terms with breakfast, valet; telephone, references given and required. 25, Manchester-street, W.1.

EMBASSY.

BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2, facing Park, minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage, gas fires, hot and cold water. From 3gns., double 5gns.—Park 2131. Night porter.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE ROOMS, fitted running hot and cold water, with breakfast, from 2½gns.; gas fires, 'phones; dinners, 4s. 6d. Seymour-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS in house of refinement, fitted with running hot and cold water; breakfast served in own room.—12, Orsett-terrace, Gloucester-terrace (top). Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 2609.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well Furnished and decorated; 35s., double 3 guineas, including breakfast, baths, light, service.12, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 5268.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, large single 35s. 6d., double 55s. each, including good breakfast; gas fires.—92, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Victoria.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water, electric light, gas fires; with breakfast, attendance, from 35s.; double 3gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, suit Clubmen; electric heating, constant hot water.—24, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square (Baker-street Tube). Padd. 6334.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Superior Bachelor APARTMENTS; valeting, hot baths, electric light, gas fires, telephone; 10 minutes Victoria, three minutes Hyde Park corner.—36, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

BROMLEY, KENT.—RAVENSCROFT," 16th CENTURY GUEST HOUSE. 2min. station, 20min. Lawrence-st. 3040. Chislehurst 0340.—Phone.

BROMPTON-SQUARE.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Apply 'Phone Sloane 2704.

121, SLOANE-STREET.

CADOGAN-CHAMBERS.—Available now, few single rooms; self-contained suites, April 25. (Sloane 6785.)

CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 2601.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 35s., double 3gns.; other meals as required; rent-free.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Bed-sitting Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHARMING ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; every convenience.—47, Westbourne Park-road, W.2. (Park 5630.)

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS.

9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfasts, 2gns.; Also Furnished Suites. Close to Earl's Court Station. No. 30 bus passes door. 'Phone, Kens. 4713.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON.—Close Earl's Court-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

EALING COMMON.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE, excellent cuisine and service; central heating; large public rooms; fine lounge; close trains, buses, golf clubs; half-hour Piccadilly. Terms 2½ guineas.—Deepdene, 18-19, Hanger-lane. 'Phone, Ealing 2940.

35, GLOUCESTER-GARDENS, W.2.

EXCEPTIONALLY well furnished most comfortable BACHELORS' BED-SITTING ROOMS; seldom vacant; good attendance; moderate. 4614 Padd.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

EXCLUSIVE BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, valeting, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; immediate attention.—11, Queensberry-place. Western 4596.

FERNLEIGH COURT, PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Fitzjohn's-avenue; every home comfort; hot water all rooms; terms moderate; inspection invited.—Hampstead 8080.

GOOD ROOMS, unfurnished, with service, meals, constant hot water; valeting if required.—7, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

HAMPSTEAD (three minutes Belsize Park Tube).—Guests received private well-appointed home; constant hot water; bathing; tennis, bridge, wireless; moderate. "Aventine," 13, Belsize-avenue. (Primrose 1355.)

HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, free ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; gas fires and rings; separate tables, excellent food; every convenience; business and professional people; 20 minutes City, 15 minutes Piccadilly. Bed-Sitting Rooms, four minutes Finchley-road Met. Station.—61, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Telephone, Maida Vale 3704.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Terms, 3-4gns.; and at 42-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. Say also Hotel column on Page Four.

HILLS.

90 Rooms, close Tube; gas fires; garage; dancing, from 2gns. Entrance, 37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1567.

HYDE PARK.—Miss Withey, late of 8, Duchess-street, Portland-place, W.1, has taken over the above well-known BOARD-RESIDENCE; gas fires, constant hot water; close Lancaster-gate Tube.—Write Miss Withey, Phone 2579. 42, Wigmore-street, W.1. Padd. 9947.

15, OXFORD-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK; close Marble Arch.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished and decorated, constant hot water in bed rooms, breakfast, light, baths, from 32s. 6d., double 52s. Padd. 2881.

HYDE PARK.—Well-appointed SINGLE and DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running hot and cold water; gas fires; terms moderate, inclusive breakfast, baths, light.—58, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 4299.

HYDE PARK.—37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, close Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central position; full or partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK, 9, Porchester-terrace. 'Phone, Paddington 8400. Private GUEST HOUSE for gentlepeople; best English food, service and comfort. Bright BED ROOMS; lift. Terms on application.

HYDE PARK CHAMBERS; Unfurnished, newly decorated SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS; running hot and cold water; service optional.—Apply Secretary, 19, Inverness-terrace, W.2. Park 3286.

61, OXFORD-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK.—Just opened, newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, from 21s.; breakfast optional; gas fires; geyser bath. Padd. 9785.

HYDE PARK W.2.

38, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE.

Just opening. Modernized Corner Residence facing South and West. Up-to-date bed-sitting rooms and some with private rooms adjoining. Exceptionally well furnished and decorated throughout. Constant hot and cold water in all rooms, divan beds. Compaction mattresses. 'Phone in every room. Single from 25s., including breakfast served in own room, baths, light and service. Inspection invited.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY DIFFERENT

IN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; running hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating, baths, 'phones; all from 37s. 6d., including breakfasts, baths, and attendance.—72, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 1652.

KENSINGTON, 88, Church-street.—Charming Bedsitting Rooms with breakfast; gas fires; single, 30s.; double; meals as desired; excellent service. Park 2292.

KEW GARDENS.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; newly decorated and furnished home; double and single rooms.—27, Eversfield-road. Richmond 0285.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A perfectly equipped and beautiful First-Floor SUITE, facing Gardens; also Bed-Sitting Rooms; near Park, Tube, and Oratory.—Kens. 8754.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, LTD.

Offices: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.

Unfurnished Rooms, 24th June or earlier.

Rents weekly include light and baths.

GROUP 1 (See Booklet, page 5).

11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.—25s., 45s.

2, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.—25s., 45s.

10, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7.—25s., 45s.

47, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 (two houses).—None.

49, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.—None.

17, Hereford-street, W.2 (two houses).—None.

15, Vicarage-gate, W.8 (two houses).—17s., 21s.

122, Westbourne-terrace, W.2 (two houses).—25s.

45, Inverness-terrace, W.2 (four houses).—25s., 30s., 35s.

22, Craven-hill, W.2 (two houses).—30s., 42s., 45s., 55s.

24, Holland-park, W.11.—42s.

24, Holland-park, W.11.—21s., 25s., 37s.

29, Dorset-square, Baker-street.—None.

REKHILL, 16, Knole-road.—No list received.

BRIGHTON, 3, Chichester-place.—22s.

ST. LEONARDS, 160, London-road.—18s., 23s., 25s.

EASTBOURNE.—5-11, Hartington-place (four houses). —21s., 25s., 42s.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—The Summit.—None.

CLIFTON, Bristol, 28, Pembroke-road (two houses). —15s., 32s.

CLIFTON.—1, Richmond Park-road.—25s.

BOURNEMOUTH.—24, Poole-road.—15s., 18s., 27s.

BEDFORD.—48, Clapham-road (two houses).—6s., 21s., 27s.

GROUP 2 (See Booklet, page 5).

7, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.—42s.

32, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.—25s. (suite).

116, Westbourne-terrace, W.2 (two houses).—25s.

107, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.—None.

50, Inverness-terrace, W.2.—25s.

71, Linden-gardens, W.2.—21s., 25s., 30s.

GROUP 3 (See Booklet, page 5).

41, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 (two houses).—None.

78, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5.—None.

107, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5.—15s.

30, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5 (two houses).—25s., 30s.

79, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5.—None.

26, Holland-park, W.11.—None.

27, Holland-park, W.11.—25s.

66, Holland-park, W.11.—None.

66, Holland-park, W.11.—25s., 32s., 35s.

85, Holland-park, W.11.—25s., 32s., 35s.

7, Lonsdale-square, W.2.—26s., 27s.

9, Inverness-terrace, W.2.—None.

28, Palace-court, W.2.—21s.

HAMPSTEAD.—2, Woodchurch-road.—21s., 23s.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—4, Beresford-gardens.—25s., 35s.

FOR FURNISHED VACANCIES APPLY DIRECT.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB.—15, Vicarage-gate, W.8. UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCY. 21s. Allotted April 19th. Apply direct.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's Gate; very comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water; central heating; from 25s., double 32s.—25, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2662.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, newly opened. Attractively FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, every convenience; central heating; from 25s. to 3gns.; also unfurnished; breakfasts and teas if required. 18, Holland Park, W.11. Park 1524.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Select RESIDENCE. Bed and-breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a specialité; moderate. Padd. 2666.—6, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—Well-furnished sunny ROOMS; divan; constant hot water, &c.; meals arranged; from 25s. inclusive. Padd. 3077.

LANCASTER-GATE-TERRACE (14), overlooking Hyde Park.—Suites, Double, Single Sitting Rooms; newly decorated; comfortable home; moderate terms.—Paddington 3548.

LANCASTER-GATE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. RECOMMENDS south aspect's exceptionally equipped PRIVATE HOUSE, 100 yards Tube; few sitting bed rooms; running hot water, gas fires, private 'phones; garage; meals by arrangement; terms moderate.—Ring Housekeeper, Paddington 9517.

LONDON (two min. Earl's Court Station).—Select BOARD-RESIDENCE; bed and breakfast; moderate terms; gas fires, constant hot water, bath, 'phone.—59, Collingham-place, S.W. Phone, Frobisher 0762.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; Afternoon 2360.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele.,

MARBLE ARCH.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; also Bed-Sitting Rooms; single from 2gns., Padd. 9804.

MONTROSE.—SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON. four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

MOUNT COOMBE, SURBITON.

Highest elevation, hard and grass tennis, croquet; billiards, dances, bridge; 50 rooms; present party 40; liberal table; every home comfort; popular charges. Telephone, Kingston 1265.

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET to gentleman; 45s.—Telephone Welbeck 8753.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold water in bedrooms in every bed room. Nothing but FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly or 10s. 6d. daily, including four meals, baths, boots, and attendance.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD.

NEWLY DECORATED Furnished Service Rooms, fitted hot running water, gas fires; meals optional; 1-3gns.—95, Cornwall-gdns. Minute Station. Western 0344.

EAST CROYDON.

PARK HILL HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD.—Delightful Guest House, beautifully situated, few minutes station, 15 minutes London, near golf and tennis; modern comforts; moderate. 'Phone, Croydon 0657.

PAYING GUEST WANTED or two sharing; modern house; near Town and country, tennis, golf; 45s.—Garden, Friern Watch-avenue, N.12. Hillside 0272.

PICCADILLY, 95, (DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance; 3, 4, and 5 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

PICCADILLY, 113, (Clarges-street).—TOP-FLOOR SINGLE FURNISHED BED ROOM now available; running hot, cold water, electric fire, light, 'phone; service; £2 5s. 6d. inclusive.

RHODESIA COURT,

29, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Passenger lift to every floor. Personal supervision. Gas fires in all bed rooms. Constant hot water. Double rooms 5½-7gns., singles 2½-3½gns. Minute Gloucester-road Station. 'Phone, Kens. 5363.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing Museums).—ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires, geyser baths; 'phone; quiet tenants essential.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—FURNISHED SUITE with private entrance; bed room, sitting room, bath; second floor; light and airy; 2gns. per week inclusive; restaurant.—Write Box P.1787, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,

BICKLEY, KENT.

TEN MILES FROM LONDON.

A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.

Central heating; gas fires in all bed rooms. Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.

Outside a special feature.

Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for illustrated tariff. Ravensbourne 0369.

TWO SERVICE SUITES, S.W.7, Furnished or Unfurnished; bath rooms, first and third floors; moderate rent; constant hot water; excellent cooking and service; meals as required.—Write Box N.533, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON, W.8.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS in newly opened house run by lady; 15s. to 42s.; basins fitted hot and cold water; four bath rooms, butler-valet, dining room; present tenants recommend.—Write Box P.1787, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, large sitting room, overlooking garden; bath; parquet floors; good service and cooking.—7, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

UNFURNISHED, almost facing Kensington Gardens, large redecorated ROOM; central heating; constant hot water; meals optional. Also Maisonnette; three bed, dining room, drawing room, kitchen. Secretary, 17, Inverness-terrace, W.2.

10, LEIGHAM COURT-ROAD, STREATHAM-HILL.—Lady has a few VACANCIES in her charming house; luxurious lounge; constant hot water; two minutes station, buses and trams; best English food; excellent service. Streatham 8348.

112, CROMWELL-ROAD (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Gas fires bed rooms. Terms from 57s. 6d. Bed, breakfast, bath. Kens. 3480.

135, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE, W.9.—Well FURNISHED Single and Double Bed-Sitting Rooms, gas fires and rings, from 10s. 6d. Abercorn 3757.

168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE,

MAIDA VALE, W.9.—Room and breakfast or partial board.; young society, tennis, bridge, dancing.—Abercorn 2457.

A FREE LIST of FAMILIES RECEIVING GUESTS, London, seaside, country. ALSO of HOMES for ELDERLY PEOPLE and INVALIDS.—All Souls' Association, 3, All Souls'-place, W.1 (opposite Langham Hotel).

A LERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) ARRANGES ACCOMMODATION free, hotels, guest houses, flats, service; suites; foreign students introduced into private families. We recommend personally inspected addresses.

ACCOMMODATION.

ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's

FREE LIST.

180A, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2136.)

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and ARRANGEMENTS made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring accommodation, London, country, or seaside.—All Souls' Association, 2 and 3, All Souls-place, W.1.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN wishes to be received as a PAYING GUEST in private family; offers good references and terms.—Call or write, Harvey and Harvey, 180A, Oxford-street, W.1.

LADY and DAUGHTER want in private family full BOARD-RESIDENCE, two bed rooms, piano, Bayswater, Kensington.—Write full particulars, terms, Box 04349, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG GERMAN wishing to study seeks BOARD-RESIDENCE with refined private family in London for two months (June-July).—Write to B. W., 571 Rudolf Mosse, Breslau, Germany.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

A Delightfully situated house for PAYING GUEST; facing South, sea, sunshine, gardens, sheltered position; every care, comfort, and attention; Naval surgeon, 9, Devonvar-crescent, St. Leonards, Sussex.

BARMOUTH.—MIN-Y-MOR. (HAPPY HOLIDAYS.) Board-residence, 120; good chef; ball room; garage; from 9½ daily inclusive. according season. 'Phone 55.

BARTON-on-SEA.—Restful HOLIDAY, gentlewoman's sunny house, facing sea; beside links; near tennis; bracing air; riding New Forest; beach hut. Write Box P.1602, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone New Milton 291.

BEXHILL.—ST. CATHERINE'S, 8, Dorset-road; quiet, central; golf; really excellent cuisine; highly recommended; gas fires; moderate terms. 'Phone 1299.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, highly recommended; near golf and sea.—Miss M. Watts, Rock Hill, Rock, near Wadebridge, Cornwall.

BOGNOR.—Miss [illegible]—Merry vale, Wessex-avenue, minute sea; PAYING GUESTS; separate tables; hot and cold water in bed rooms.—Mr. and Mrs. Winzar White.

CHESTERWOOD,

BOURNEMOUTH, East Cliff.—Ideal position, facing sea; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine; from 5gns.; few vacancies Easter; garage.—'Phone 2037.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens; own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

MEYRICK COURT.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF.—A.A.; two minutes sea front; hot and cold water; gas fires; central heating; lock-up garages.—'Phone 1776.

BOURNEMOUTH W. Blantyre. Alum Chine-road.—Superior APARTMENTS, with attendance; every convenience; ideal position; few minutes sea and Alum Chine.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff; terms very moderate; close sea gardens; gas fires bed rooms; separate tables, excellent cuisine; lift.

BOURNEMOUTH HANDBOOK.—40 pages descriptive matter and views of Bournemouth and district, including advertisements of hotels, boarding houses, &c., post free 1d.—A.B.C.; Office (1359). Fir Vale-road, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, MANOR-ROAD.

CRAG HEAD.

GUEST HOUSE of highest class, standing in 2½ acres of beautiful grounds; renowned for its comfort and excellent cuisine; lift; hot and cold running water; tennis courts; garage. Easter vacancies. 'Phone 2007.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

CORNISH COAST.—FARMHOUSE BOARD-RESIDENCE near Kennack Sands.—Mrs. Warren, Poldowrian, Coverack, near Helston.

CORNER LYNDHURST BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT; Front; electric light; personal supervision; from 2½gns. according season's tariff.—C. True.

CROWBOROUGH (near Golf and Village).—LADY desires ANOTHER as SOLE PAYING GUEST; charming small house; large garden; every modern convenience.—Write Box 3348, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DEVON, SOUTH. THURLESTONE.—APARTMENTS, CROSS PARK HOUSE. Telephone, Thurlestone 2. Central heating, hot and cold bed rooms; garage; golf, sea and river fishing one mile; canning field.—Frank Tiley.

EASTBOURNE.—CLEVEDON, 16, DEVONSHIRE PLACE; Southern aspect.—Well-appointed ROOMS; minute sea, bands, pier, shops.—Mrs. Robinson. 'Phone 274.

EASTBOURNE.—CAREW.—PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; luxurious house at strictly moderate terms; own garage; grounds, tennis; dance room; good table.

EASTBOURNE; ideal position.—Well-appointed House near Schools, Sea, Golf, Beachy Head; gas fires bed rooms.—Fernleigh, Meads. 'Phone 2675.

FOLKESTONE, EL KAHIRA PENSION, 15, Westbourne-gardens.—Refinement, comfort; sea views; best part town; French, English cuisine; separate tables; from 3½gns.; Easter, week-ends by arrangement.

FOLKESTONE.—Next to Sandgate Castle. Unique position on sea front. Visitors will find an ideal place with every comfort. Suites if desired. Board optional. GUESTS from 3 guineas.—Apply 2, Castle-road, Sandgate, Kent.

GUESTS received large farm; modern conveniences; electric, wireless, 'phone; garage; tennis; excellent table; from 2½gns.—Abbotts Farm, Saffron Walden.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box P.1727, The Times, E.C.4.

HARROGATE.—Artistic MODERN VILLA standing in pretty garden; every convenience; two large sitting rooms, two large bed rooms; well furnished; good cooking and every comfort; apartments or boarding-residence; five minutes from station; tele. 4651.—Purcell, "Greystones," Chudleigh-road, Harrogate.

HOVE, PORTSDOWN HALL.

Wilbury-road, Close Sea. Easter Vacancies. From 4gns.

LADY has Suite of THREE GOOD ROOMS and Bath. Room to be LET, with board, in country house in South Hampshire; garage, tennis court, grounds 18 Acres; near sea and golf; permanency; references exchanged.—Write Box P.1797, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

LARGE PRIVATE COUNTRY HOUSE in Midlands. ACCOMMODATION for one or two permanent GUESTS; terms moderate; home comforts.—Write Box G.1282, The Times, E.C.4.

LITTLEHAMPTON.—WALDEN BOARDING HOUSE; South aspect; near sea, tennis, and golf links; personal supervision.—Mrs. Heath.

MIDHURST.—THE GATE HOUSE is most comfortable; quiet position; beautiful garden; electric light; excellent cuisine; golf, tennis. 'Phone 58.

MORTEHOE, NORTH DEVON. Seaside.—GLENHAVEN, private residential; old-fashioned; finest position; golf; special Easter and Spring terms.

ROOMS in or whole six-roomed well Furnished Cottage; excellent attendance, 1½ hour (Dr.) glorious air.—Apply 10, Barkston-gardens, London, S.W.5. Frobisher 6693, where similar accommodation.

SHELLEY HOUSE, WORTHING.—Delicate or Convalescent GUESTS received; Diet; Comfort; Sunny House, own grounds; central heating.—Tele. 191.

SURREY.—Accommodation; BOARD-RESIDENCE in charming country house; two acres garden; garage.—Write Box 08198, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM

Central. Restful. Select. Separate tables. Billiards. Book Easter now. From 3½-4gns. weekly. Tele. 2379.

TOTLAND BAY, I.O.W.—HAWKERIDGE.—High position, excellent views; large old-world gardens; separate tables; est. 1905. The Times, E.C.4.

TREVONE BAY, a delightful Cornish resort for holidays or residence. Church ½ mile. Buckes. Herts.—Mary Heather's Agency, 123, New Bond-street, W.1.

LISTS of HOTELS and BOARD-RESIDENCE FREE (all first-class), Resorts, Irish Ports, French Coast); also tariffs where available. Resorts, District visiting must be stated. —Russell's (1336), Portland-street, Southampton.

WANTED

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.—Colonel, 2gns. rooms, board extra (fishing); Bachelor, board-residence, 2gns.; elderly lady, active, guest house, 4gns.; Lady, young, 3gns.; Kent (Chiddstnut, Blackheath); Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Berks, Bucks, Herts.—Mary Heather's Agency, 123, New Bond-street, W.1.

CONTINENTAL

ANGLO-GERMAN FAMILY takes one or two young ladies as PAYING GUESTS; beautiful situation, all gardening; every facility for German, music, housewifery, &c.; references exchanged; 7gns. monthly.—Lohde, 23, Beethoven Allee, Barmen, Germany.

BRUSSELS.—Excellent Pension, comfortable, moderate. 5, Rue de la Paix. Six shillings per day inclusive.—5, Rue de la Reverence, Boarding.

OSTENDE.—OPEN EASTER, 5a, RUE de FYSER; petit déjeuner, 5s. inclusive.

PARIS.—PENSION FLORIDA, 11, Rue Pierre Guérin (Arc de Triomphe). Renovated throughout. All comfort. Pleasant, quiet situation. Tram from étoile.

PARIS.—Comtesse de Caumont receives, private flat Rue Jacques Mawas, 15bis.

NURSING HOMES

AN IDEAL HOME for INVALIDS, elderly people; care, kindness, attention; charming ground-floor rooms. Terms, Chiswick 2351.—26, Fairfax-road, Bedford Park.

BABIES and CHILDREN RECEIVED, with or without own nurses; inclusive terms; highest references; special attention; educational facilities.—18, Devonshire-road, Becket-on-Sea.

BEXHILL.—VACANCIES temporary or permanent for CONVALESCENTS, elderly people; retired nurse; plombière, &c.—Rattray, 55, Egerton-road.

BOGNOR.—Comfortable HOME for CONVALESCENTS, elderly people; retired nurse; close to sea.—Sister, "Sealands," Aldwick-road. Tele. 613.

NICE ROOM VACANT. Residential Home for Elderly or invalid Gentlefolk; ground or first floor; large garden; night and day attendance; inclusive fees, 4½ to 5½ gns.—Apply Sister, 63, Leigham Court-road, S.W.16. Streatham 1771.

NURSE offers lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors' and Nurses' country seaside who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity cases, &c.); post free on application to the Manager, Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—TEN PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 2211.

VACANCY for SENILE or SEMI-PARALYSED PATIENT; private house; annexe, bath room adjoining; beautiful grounds; medical attendance; highest P.1691, The Times, E.C.4. terms.—25 miles North of London.—Write Box

WALDEN HOUSE, 37, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6.—Registered Nursing Home for MENTALLY and CHRONIC PATIENTS.—Principal, Mrs. Lovett-Turner. S.R.N. 'Phone, Willesden 1147.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

KENT, Ashford 3½ miles.—Excellent RESIDENTIAL DAIRY or POULTRY FARM, 254 ACRES, nearly all pasture; carefully restored "Black and White" house, full of old oak; sitting room, three bed rooms, one with bath (hot and cold); company's water; productive kitchen garden; ample farm buildings, including two cowsheds for 14.—FREEHOLD £3,000. POSSESSION.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited. The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for:—

(1) 13 Boilers for H.M. Class Engines.
(2) 12 Boilers for G.M. Class Engines.

Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained at the Company's Offices, 132, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, on or after Wednesday, 16th April, 1930.

A fee of 20s. will be charged for each copy of the specification, which is not returnable.

Tenders must be submitted not later than noon on Friday, 2nd May, 1930.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to themselves the right of reducing or dividing the contract.

By Order of the Board,
R. GRANT, Secretary.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for:—

20 TONS ZINC SHEETS for LINING CASES.

Tenders due on the 29th April, 1930.

Forms of tender available from the above at a fee of 5s., which will not be returned.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL for CHILDREN with HIP DISEASE. (Established in Queen-square, W.C.) 1867. London Offices: 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Help urgently required for a Nurses' Home.—Stanley Smith, Secretary.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified CANDIDATES are invited for the following POSTS:—

M/1973.—ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TRINIDAD for the Public Works Department, for three years' service, with possible extension. Salary scale £450, rising to £600 a year by annual increments of £25. Free passages. Candidates, 25 to 30 years of age, preferably unmarried, must have passed sections A and B of the examination for the A.M.I.C.E. Diploma, or hold professional qualifications recognized by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from those examinations, and have had at least three years' practical experience upon engineering works of some magnitude, including construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. Candidates up to 35 years of age will be considered, but their must have had at least five years' practical experience.

Further particulars by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W.1, quoting M/1973.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, WOLVERHAMPTON. (Incorporated by Charter.) 300 Beds.

There will be a VACANCY on the HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEON in January, 1931.

Applications for the post are invited and must be received on or before [illegible]. Candidates must possess qualifications suitable for an important general surgical post on the staff of a large modern Hospital, and must have had experience of major operative surgery.

The appointment will be for a term of years, but the candidate appointed will not be required to take up his duties until the post becomes vacant in January, 1931.

Further particulars on application to

W. H. HARPER, House Governor and Secretary. April 14th, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed per return post, 1d. per copy; minimum quantity three copies per reference.—Whites, 17A, Promenade, St. Anne's-on-Sea.

ACCOUNTANT for Mining concern in Central Europe; must know mining accounts thoroughly and be able control staff; age about 35; salary £750 (more if merited); with house provided.—Call C. W. Petty and Company (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3412-3.

ACCOUNTANT, with knowledge Spanish Company law, for Spain; experienced mining accounts preferred; age 30-35; agreement; salary and commencing salary about £700.—Call C. W. Petty and Company (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3412-3.

ADVERTISEMENT Representative required for going magazine; must be a good salesman and well known to advertisers in this class of periodical. Reply, stating age, experience, &c., to Box N.530, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIA.—Required by important British firm, first-class Salesman for accounting machines; must have sound knowledge of accountancy and successful sales record of accounting machines; excellent prospects; well educated; age 26-36; single; agreement; salary and commission.—Write Box P.1791, The Times, E.C.4.

INDUSTRIAL Engineer, aged 28-35, sound technical education, a University Engineering Degree preferred; four to five years' practical shop experience essential; position offers attractive financial future; post in Great Britain; candidates in replying should state age, present salary, and general qualifications.—Write Box S.250, The Times, E.C.4.

IMPORTANT firm of motor-car manufacturers invite applications for position of Factory Representative in one of the Overseas Dominions; unimpeachable references required.—Write, giving particulars of experience and salary expected, to Box G.1288, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Applications are invited for the position of Managing Clerk with a busy firm of City solicitors; must be keen and energetic, capable, and quick drafts man, with knowledge of company work.—Write, stating age, experience, qualifications, and salary required, to Box [illegible], care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

MOTOR Salesman.—Wanted immediately for West End Showrooms, smart young sort Motor Salesman. Must have had previous experience in the motor trade, with knowledge of values of second-hand cars, and be an expert demonstrator. Only those with requisite experience and first-class references need apply.—Write, giving fullest particulars in the first instance, to Box [illegible], 112, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

STEPNEY Association for Rescue and Protective Work among Children.—Applications are invited for the position of Children's Rescue Worker (woman); candidates should be between 30 and 40 years of age and have a general social training; salary £200.—Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to Miss Schreiner, 87, Stepney-green, London, E.1, not later than April 30th.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

SECRETARY required for Seascale Golf Club, Cumberland.—Applications, stating age, previous experience, with copies of testimonials, to Secretary.

TO Vacuum-Cleaner Managers.—A very special opportunity for two first-class executives who can obtain good salesmen; must have experience of selling a high-priced electric machine and be themselves first-class salesmen with high records and managerial ability. Must be prepared to produce five or more salesmen immediately. High salary, commission, offering a fair chance of from £10 to £20 per week.—Apply in writing, giving fullest particulars, to Box 1562, Scripps

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

ADMIRABLE LESSER HOTEL, debarred from advertising its address owing to exclusive situation off Portman-square, invites inquiries ; 80 rooms ; excellent cuisine, refined atmosphere, with charges from £6 6s. 0d. guineas weekly inclusive.
Illustrated tariff post free from Monogram BUREAUX, London, W.C.1, or 'phone Welbeck 2888.

YOUR LONDON RESIDENCE.
Under new control the ALEXANDRA has now 140 bed rooms with hot and cold water, telephone, gas or electric heating, and, in many cases, private bath room.
Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 14s. 6d. Inclusive terms from 4 guineas a day.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1.
Telephone : Sloane 4521 (16 lines).
Telegrams : "Alexandra, Knights, London."

EASTER IN LONDON
AT THE
HOTEL BELGRAVIA,
GROSVENOR-GARDENS, S.W.1.
SPECIAL INCLUSIVE RATE.
Dinner 17th April to Breakfast 22nd April £4 12s. 6d.
Telephone : Victoria 9640.
F. W. Klapper, Managing Director (late General Manager, Hotel Cecil).

BERKELEY HOTEL,
63-67, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 1797.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.
GAS FIRES ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Noted for healthy position, quiet, cleanliness, excellent food and attendance. Terms from 3½gns. per week, including four meals, baths, light, and attendance. From 12s. 6d. daily. NO EXTRAS.

A Unique establishment offers refinement with economy.
HOTEL BRISTOL,
170-172, CROMWELL-ROAD, S. KENSINGTON.
Replete with every comfort. Bed rooms fitted running hot and cold water. Terms : Room, bath and breakfast, 9s. 6d. ; 12s. 6d. daily, 3½gns. weekly. Western 1067.

A COMFORTABLE HOTEL
convenient for the London shops and for all places of interest and amusement.
COBURG COURT HOTEL,
BAYSWATER-ROAD, LONDON, W.2.
Seven Reception Rooms, 140 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; many having private bath rooms. Adjacent garage for cars. Night porter. Three fire-escape staircases. Overlooking the 500 acres of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

A HAPPY EASTER IN LONDON.
CORA HOTEL,
UPPER WOBURN-PLACE, W.C.1.
Central, convenient, up-to-date. 8/6
Room and full Breakfast.
Moderate Board Terms.
Hot and cold water in all rooms.
Accommodates 240 Guests.

THE DISCRIMINATING MAN
stays at the COURT ROYAL, for he appreciates the refinements of the cuisine and the quiet dignity of the appointments. Overlooking Hyde Park and Sloane, from Marble Arch, it has 50 bed rooms, with telephone, gas fire, and running hot and cold water. Several suites with private bath room.
Inclusive weekly terms from 4½gns.
Write for brochure, or 'phone Paddington 6824.
COURT ROYAL HOTEL,
105-108, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

DURRANT'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
High-class Family Hotel with self-contained Suites. Quiet situation, three minutes from Selfridge's. All bed rooms fitted with Hot and Cold Water, Electric Fires, and Exchange Telephone. Central Heating. Lifts.
Telephone : Welbeck 8131. Telegrams : Adjection, London.

HAMPSTEAD.
In a very quiet position, yet within two minutes of Finchley-road Stations and omnibuses. Under entirely new ownership. A really comfortable Private Hotel. Central heating ; gas fires and running hot and cold water in every room ; garden.
FROGNAL COURT, 15, Frognal, N.W.3. Tele., Hampstead 3433.

HARRINGTON HALL HOTEL,
10, HARRINGTON-GARDENS,
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Law Report, April 15

SUMMARY OF CASES

A Divisional Court—the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory and Mr. Justice Branson—in allowing an appeal by the revenue officer, Stoke-on-Trent, held that a hereditament occupied and used for various purposes by the respondents, Potteries Electric Traction Company, Limited, who own a fleet of motor-omnibuses, was not entitled to be placed in the special list to receive the benefit of the derating provisions, because it was primarily used for the purpose of the omnibus undertaking and any factory purposes were merely ancillary. (REVENUE OFFICER, STOKE-ON-TRENT, v. ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE, STOKE-ON-TRENT AND OTHERS.)

On a motion by John Jaques and Son, Limited, to restrain the Lawn Tennis Association from causing or permitting to be used any tennis ball other than the Lawn Tennis Association official ball in the International Lawn Tennis Championship for the Davis Cup against Germany on April 24, and the Ladies' International Lawn Tennis Championship for the Wightman Cup against the United States at Wimbledon in June, Mr. Justice Luxmoore said that in the circumstances he would not grant interlocutory relief, and that no irreparable damage would be done if the matter took its ordinary course. (JOHN JAQUES AND SON, LIMITED v. THE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.)

On the instructions of the King's Proctor the Attorney-General reviewed, before the President, the principles governing the exercise of the Court's discretion to grant relief to a petitioner for divorce who has been guilty of adultery. The hearing was adjourned. (APTED v. APTED AND BLISS.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DISCRETION IN DIVORCE; PRINCIPLES REVIEWED
APTED v. APTED AND BLISS
(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

The principles governing the exercise of the Court's discretion to grant relief where a petitioner for divorce has been guilty of adultery were reviewed by the Attorney-General on the instructions of the King's Proctor.

The matter arose from a decision of Lord Merrivale (the President) on May 16, 1929, in this suit. A husband petitioning for the dissolution of his marriage asked for the discretion of the Court to be exercised in his favour after he had been living for some years with another woman, and it was established that the wife had been living with the co-respondent for several years.

The PRESIDENT adjourned the case, and said: "I propose to send the papers to the King's Proctor, so that I may have some assistance in the consideration of the public interests which are involved in the laws of marriage, and in deciding whether this is a case in which it is possible to grant relief to the petitioner."

The Attorney-General (Sir W. Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. Clifford Mortimer, and Mr. William Latey appeared for the King's Proctor; and Mr. Eric Sachs for the petitioner.

The King's Proctor was present in Court.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that in consequence of the importance and gravity of the matters referred to him by the King's Proctor for his directions under the Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, he had come to the conclusion that it behoved him to assist the Court.

The PRESIDENT said that he was glad to have the Attorney-General's help, as grave considerations affecting the public interest arose in many cases where there was perhaps a conflict between the wish which a Judge might have to put an end to an existing state of wretchedness, and the duty which a Judge owed to the community at large, especially under the provisions of the Matrimonial Causes Acts.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the fact that he brought to bear on this question a fresh and untutored mind had made him realize all the more the difficulties which the Judges administering this branch of the law were faced with to-day, and the extreme gravity of the questions concerned.

The petitioner was recalled and cross-examined by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

REFERENCE TO LORD PENZANCE'S RULES

After a reference to the facts of the present case, the Attorney-General proceeded to review the course taken by the Divorce Court in granting decrees *nisi* to guilty petitioners in the exercise of the discretion set up by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857. He referred to the rules laid down by Lord Penzance in Morgan v. Morgan and Porter ([1869] 1 P. and D., 644) as regulating the exercise of the discretion, and described as prophetic that passage in his judgment in which he said:—

> A loose and unfettered discretion of this sort upon matters of such grave import is a dangerous weapon to entrust to any Court, still more to a single Judge.

Lord Penzance's rules, which laid down narrow and well-defined limits, were more or less followed by succeeding divorce Judges until shortly before the late War, though there were some notable cases since the nineties in which a disposition was shown to break away from those restrictions.

The King's Proctor had extracted a list of 800 discretion cases from 1857 up to the present time. Dividing the periods which showed a development in the practice into three, he found that, during the period of 52 years from 1857 to 1909, in 45 discretion cases the grant and refusal of decrees were fairly evenly balanced. In the next period, 1910-1919, there were 64 such cases, and again grant and refusal were about equally balanced, there being some 32 cases in which the discretion was exercised.

CIRCUIT CASES

From 1920 to 1929 there were in his list—the record for some three years was not complete—690 discretion cases in which the discretion was exercised. A large number of those cases were unreported, and a good many of them were Poor Persons cases on Circuit. The rule, on the whole beneficial, that Poor Persons cases could be heard on Circuit had led to their being tried by King's Bench Judges, whose multifarious duties had not allowed them the experience of the divorce jurisdiction belonging to this Court. He said that without any notion of disrespect, but it involved a danger that the discretion in those cases might become, in the old phrase, "a roguish thing, as valuable as the end of a Judge's foot," to be exercised in some cases and refused in others.

He submitted that something should be done, particularly in view of the modern practice of trying divorce suits on Circuit, to crystallize the principles on which the Court would act, or indicate the cases where discretion should be granted. The principle which he had singled out as the one to which under modern conditions the Court should attach the greatest weight was that the petitioner should make a clean breast of matters and keep nothing back. He and, he believed, his two immediate predecessors in the office of Attorney-General had come to the conclusion that it would be a wholesome rule of practice to order a petitioner asking for discretion to disclose in his petition all the material facts relating to his or her own adultery. The effect would be to impress on a petitioner the necessity of giving full information to the Court and preventing those frauds which had become a grave public scandal, and it would facilitate the King's Proctor's inquiries. Such a procedure might also enable the practitioner to deduce some rule of practice as to the exercise of the Court's discretion instead of the completely vague and nebulous position now existing.

The PRESIDENT referred to section 198 of the Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, as raising a difficulty on the score of the law of evidence.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then proceeded to review in detail the authorities showing the development of the law with regard to the exercise of the discretion, and the hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—The King's Proctor; Messrs. Judge and Priestley.

In the report in yesterday's issue of Herbert Wilcox Productions, Limited v. First National Pictures, Limited, in the Court of Appeal, the name of the solicitor for the appellants should have been Mr. Hugh Y. Harraway.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
OMNIBUS REPAIR WORKS NOT DERATED
REVENUE OFFICER, STOKE-ON-TRENT v. ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE, STOKE-ON-TRENT, AND POTTERIES ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(*Before the* LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE AVORY, *and* MR. JUSTICE BRANSON.)

The COURT allowed this appeal on a special case stated under section 31 (5) of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, by the Recorder of Stoke-on-Trent.

The appellant, the revenue officer, appealed to Quarter Sessions from a decision of the Assessment Committee that a hereditament described as a tram depôt, power station, &c., should remain in the special list. The Recorder dismissed the appeal.

The grounds of the appeal were that the hereditament was not an industrial hereditament, and that it was primarily occupied and used for one or more of the following purposes, the purposes of an omnibus company undertaking and/or the maintenance and/or reconditioning of the company's omnibuses not by way of trade or for the purposes of gain, which were not the purposes of a factory or workshop.

THE FACTS

The following facts were proved or admitted:—The respondent occupiers, Potteries Electric Traction Company, Limited, operated a fleet of 198 motor-omnibuses, and the hereditament was occupied and used by them (*a*) in part as a garage for 36 of the motor-omnibuses, and (*b*) for the manufacture of spare parts for the fleet, and other manufacturing and repair processes distinct from the work of ordinary maintenance (which was carried out on other premises occupied by the respondent occupiers) in connexion with the fleet. Any new parts required in the course of ordinary maintenance were also manufactured on the hereditament; (*c*) the respondents also occasionally sold parts manufactured on the hereditament to other omnibus proprietors, but such sales were negligible.

The hereditament (apart from the garage and certain other parts which it was not claimed were occupied and used for industrial purposes) comprised an electrical workshop, electrical welding shop, paint shop, large machine shop, blacksmith's shop, gauge, template and tool room, body building and wood-working shop, workshop stores, and armature tinsmith's and upholstery shop. A large variety of spare parts were manufactured in those shops. In addition, a number of repair processes, which were additional to ordinary maintenance, were carried out there.

The hereditament was registered under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1920.

The number of persons employed on the hereditament was as follows:—In the parts not claimed to be an industrial hereditament, 45; in the parts claimed to be an industrial hereditament, 48.

Before July, 1928, the respondent occupiers operated a tramway undertaking, and used the hereditament as tramcar sheds and workshops. On November 16, 1928, an order was made authorizing the abandonment of the tramways and the respondents thereupon acquired a fleet of motor-omnibuses and considered a scheme for utilizing the whole of the hereditament as omnibus workshops. The respondents occupied the hereditament solely because of its suitability for that purpose and the use of part thereof as a garage was a temporary expedient only and would be discontinued when the scheme was in full operation.

If the respondent occupiers did not themselves manufacture the parts and carry out the processes referred to they would have to purchase the said parts from and have the said processes carried out by manufacturers at prices higher than the present cost to the respondents.

The questions for the opinion of the Court were:—(1) Whether the hereditament should not be excluded from the special list on the ground that it was not an industrial hereditament. (2) Whether the hereditament should not be excluded on the ground that it was primarily occupied and used for the purposes of an omnibus company's undertaking and/or the purposes of the maintenance and/or reconditioning the company's omnibuses not by way of trade or for purposes of gain, which were not the purposes of factory or workshop. (3) Whether the hereditament should not be excluded on the ground that it was primarily occupied and used for a combination of the purposes of garaging of vehicles and of other purposes, which were not those of a factory or workshop.

(4) Whether the hereditament, though occupied and used as a factory or workshop, was not primarily occupied or used for other purposes not being the purposes of a factory or workshop by reason of the fact that the occupation and user of the hereditament was in connexion with and/or ancillary to the trade or business of plying for public hire and/or the provision of motor omnibuses for use of the public, which were not the purposes of a factory or workshop. (5) Whether the hereditament should not be excluded as not being an industrial hereditament, being a place used by the occupier for the housing or maintenance of his road vehicles, and, therefore, deemed not to form part of a factory or workshop within the meaning of the section.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. Wilfrid Lewis, and Mr. Colin H. Pearson appeared for the appellant; the Hon. Stafford Cripps, K.C., and Mr. S. G. Turner for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE (Lord Hewart), in giving judgment, after referring to the facts and the questions stated for the opinion of the Court, and citing a number of Scottish decisions to which reference had been made in argument, said that the case was capable of being narrowed down to a comparatively small point. Section 2 of the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, was contemplating a case where *ex hypothesi* the hereditament was occupied and used as, among other things, a factory or workshop. Then came the proviso that "industrial hereditament" was not to include a hereditament, although it was used as a factory or workshop if it was used for certain purposes or a combination of those purposes; and certain purposes having been enumerated one came to the general exception (*f*) "any other purposes, whether or not similar to any of the foregoing, which are not those of a factory or workshop.

In other words, when one came to consider whether a hereditament came within the Act, it was not enough to consider whether it was a factory or workshop. That consideration would not prevail if the hereditament was primarily used for purposes not those of a factory or workshop.

Undoubtedly some of that hereditament was of a description to satisfy the description of metal works in paragraph 13 of Schedule 6 to the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. There seemed to be a moment when it was argued that that concluded the matter, and that if the element which brought the hereditament within the Act of 1901 was something contained in the list of enumerated and named non-textile factories, no question remained to be considered whether the factory premises were primarily used for purposes which were not those of a factory or workshop. No doubt there were passages in some of the Scottish cases which gave colour to that argument, but in his view it was unsound, and, whether the ingredient making it a factory was to be found in the 6th schedule or not, the question still remained whether the hereditament was primarily used for purposes which were not those of a factory or workshop.

The Recorder had set out what appeared to be his *ratio decidendi*. He had set out the number of persons employed in various places in the hereditament. In those claimed as industrial there were 48, in those not so claimed, 45. The suggestion appeared to be that, as 48 was greater than 45, the primary purpose was to be found in the work of the 48. He (his Lordship) could not think that that was the criterion, and, indeed, many of the 48 ought to have been in the other group.

He was satisfied that at all material times that hereditament was occupied and used for the purpose of an omnibus company's undertaking, that was, the running of omnibuses and matters connected therewith. True, there was a machine shop, and part was used for the manufacture of spare parts and other repairs; but it was to be noted that that work was done for pleasure, they were made for the purpose of keeping the fleet up.

He had come to the conclusion, therefore, that the primary purpose for which the hereditament was being used was the purpose of an omnibus company's undertaking and that an omnibus company's undertaking and that anything which savoured of a factory or workshop was quite ancillary. The appeal would be allowed.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY and MR. JUSTICE BRANSON also gave judgments allowing the appeal.

Solicitors.—The Treasury Solicitor; Mr. Sydney Morse.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CONTESTS: DISPUTE OVER BALL
JOHN JAQUES AND SON, LIMITED v. STEVENS AND OTHERS, FOR THEMSELVES AND ALL OTHER MEMBERS OF THE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION
(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

His LORDSHIP made no order except that costs would be reserved on this motion on behalf of John Jaques and Son, Limited, to restrain the Lawn Tennis Association of England from causing or permitting to be used in the International Lawn Tennis Championship for the Davis Cup against Germany on April 24, and the Ladies' International Lawn Tennis Championship for the Wightman Cup against the United States at Wimbledon in June, any tennis ball other than the Lawn Tennis Association official ball.

Mr. Grant, K.C., and Mr. Lavington appeared for the plaintiffs; Sir Herbert Cunliffe, K.C., and Mr. Hart for the defendants.

Mr. GRANT said that the plaintiffs were tennis ball manufacturers and the dispute arose under an agreement entered into in December, 1927. The Lawn Tennis Association was the ruling body in the lawn tennis game for England and Northern Ireland, and in 1927, when trouble arose over the price of tennis balls, they were desirous of obtaining some control over the price of the ball to be sold to the public. They accordingly entered into the agreement with the plaintiffs which was the subject matter of the action. The association authorized the plaintiffs jointly with not more than four other firms to sell a lawn tennis ball in Great Britain under the name of L.T.A. official ball. The association undertook to cause that ball to be used for all championships and tournaments organized and arranged by them and to recommend the use of such a ball at all matches sanctioned by them. There were also provisions as to the markings on the ball and the price at which it was to be sold.

The plaintiffs, therefore, became privileged suppliers and the association fixed the price at which the ball which satisfied their requirements was to be sold to the public. A question had arisen as to the use of that ball at the forthcoming international contests for the Davis and Wightman Cups. The plaintiffs said that both these competitions were championships within the meaning of the agreement. The question was whether the association, who had the choice of the ball to be used, were bound to select the plaintiffs' ball. The Lawn Tennis Association had decided to use another make of ball altogether.

AN OBJECTION BY GERMANY

Sir HERBERT CUNLIFFE said that Germany had objected to the ball in question and, in accordance with the practice, England had intimated that they would agree to a ball which would be mutually acceptable. There was not the slightest doubt that the parties could agree on a ball, unless trouble was forced on them by the success of the present motion.

Mr. GRANT said that the association might agree with anyone they liked, but any such agreement must be subject to the agreement between the association and the plaintiffs.

Sir HERBERT CUNLIFFE read evidence in which it was stated that the Davis and Wightman Cup competitions were held under special regulations. The Davis Cup Championship, which was an international competition in every sense of the terms, was not under the control of the Lawn Tennis Association, but under that of a committee appointed by the Lawn Tennis Association or the corresponding organization of the champion nation. Great Britain had not been champion nation since 1912. The association had always contended that the Wightman Cup Championship was outside the terms of the agreement between the plaintiffs and the association because it was not organized or arranged solely by the association, but by the association and the Lawn Tennis Association of the United States alternately.

Since the agreement between the plaintiffs and the association had come into force four Davis Cup ties had been played in Great Britain and in none of them had the "official" ball been used. Correspondence took place between the plaintiffs and the association in April, 1928, about the matter. The position with regard to the Wightman Cup was raised by the plaintiffs early in 1928. The association then stated that the competition did not come within the agreement and, after some further correspondence, the matter dropped.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE.—Then the only point which is raised between you to-day was raised in April, 1928.

Mr. GRANT said that he thought that that objection was not going to be raised, but, if it were taken, there was an end of the matter.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE said that in the circumstances he would not grant any interlocutory relief. If people wanted such relief they must come to the Court within a reasonable time. No irreparable damage would be done if the matter took its ordinary course. Costs were reserved.

Solicitors.—Mr. A. Bolden; Messrs. Taylor, Willcocks and Co.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
A SECRET MARRIAGE
KING-FARLOW, K. L. v. KING-FARLOW, A. R.
(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

In this undefended petition Mrs. Katharine Lesley King-Farlow, of Ladbroke-square, W., asked for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Arthur Roland King-Farlow on the ground of his adultery with a woman named Dolly Rearden.

The parties were secretly married in January, 1929, at the Register Office, Kensington, both being 20 years old. They later paid a visit to France, but never made a home together. Ultimately, in consequence of what the wife heard, she filed her petition.

Mr. Cotes Preedy, K.C., and Mr. R. Bush James appeared for the petitioner.

His LORDSHIP, in granting a decree *nisi* with costs, said that these two young people were married in January last year, and when the wife wanted the marriage, which was a secret one, made public, the young man declined. He then wrote letters showing that he had no sense of responsibility. He refused to act on her suggestion that they should try to make a start in life together. It was very dreadful conduct on his part, and his (his Lordship's) only regret was that he could not give the petitioner the relief for which she asked without setting the husband free. The decree must be granted, but, unfortunately, the man would be let loose again.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Henry Mossop and Syms.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1830. Price 7d.

(*To the Editor of The Times*)

Sir,—Although, upon the whole, favourable to the new police, I still consider it incumbent upon the public to watch them with a jealous eye, because so powerful and well-organized a body, containing, as it manifestly does, many old soldiers accustomed to the doctrines of implicit obedience and arbitrary power, may be rendered a great nuisance as well as a vast benefit.

I was much pleased with a letter in *The Times* some few days back, stating the prompt attention paid by the Commissioners to a complaint against one of these men, and his immediate dismissal from his situation. I am also happy to find from this day's *Times*, that John Lacy, a serjeant in the new police, has received, at the Middlesex sessions, the just punishment of his offence for assaulting two respectable tradesmen. . . .

Of late we have had an extraordinary number of complaints preferred by the new police against individuals frequenting Hyde-park (I need not be more particular). Now I confess myself one of those who have very serious doubts upon this subject. . . .

April 15. Amans Libertatis.

3 per Cent. Cons. 93¼ to ¼.

ARREST IN A LINER

When the Union-Castle liner Arundel Castle arrived at Southampton from Cape Town on Monday a detective boarded the vessel and arrested a young woman, described as a hairdresser, whose home is in a London suburb, on a warrant for the alleged theft of jewelry, valued at £1,000, from a house at Eastbourne last August. The young woman was taken to Southampton police station to await the arrival of an escort from Eastbourne. It is stated that she went to Cape Town in the liner Grantully Castle as a first-class passenger, but, in consequence of the receipt of a wireless message, was refused permission to land and was kept at Cape Town while arrangements were made for her to be sent back to England. She made the return journey as a third-class passenger.

ARTIST'S SUICIDE

CLAIM OF PSYCHIC POWERS

The inquest on the body of Mr. W. H. ATKINSON, 50, an artist who was on a visit from New Zealand and who was found dead last Friday at a boarding house in York-street, Marylebone, was opened at the Paddington Coroner's Court yesterday. Atkinson claimed that an unseen power frequently guided his hand into drawing exquisite designs which had been admired by artists. He said he had never learned to draw, and until the age of 48, when this power took hold of him, he had been a business man in New Zealand.

Mr. Herbert Eaton Williams, of Ferme Park-road, N., a company director, a friend of Atkinson, said Atkinson's occupation lately had been that of psychic artist. That meant that he had the adaptability of making automatically drawings without having any knowledge of art.

The CORONER.—How did he do these things?—He seemed to place his hand on paper and gaze into space. Then with a pencil he would draw all sorts of weird things—it was most unnatural—heads, ships, boats, and every description of matter.

The CORONER.—He had lessons in drawing?—No.

What were these drawings like?—I should say heterogeneous. A mass of lines which made something eventually. He would ask himself what it was, and his hand would write the answer, such as "A Roman Helmet, Two Thousand Years Ago." You would place the drawing upside down and find then what it was. He seemed to be possessed with peculiar ideas in making these drawings.

Was he very depressed?—He was fairly well down, but he never mentioned taking his life.

Mr. Ernest George Entwistle, of Abbeygardens, St. John's Wood, an artist, said that when Atkinson tried to draw with conscious effort he made a most hopeless mess of it. "He was lately doing things," said Mr. Entwistle, "which turned out like weird landscapes, almost a suggestion of prehistoric country. At other times he would draw helmets, vases, everything. It all had a tendency to the beautiful. There was nothing unwholesome in the general idea of it. He was surprised and depressed a little when his work did not go as he expected it would. I explained it would take some time for a new thing like this to become popular."

Medical evidence was that death was caused by gas poisoning.

The CORONER said that the question was what was the state of Atkinson's mind. He judged this man to be very ill-balanced mentally. He apparently was easily depressed and easily elated. He was liable on very small provocation to do something desperate. He thought it was quite clear that Atkinson was mentally not quite sane.

A verdict of "Suicide while of temporarily unsound mind" was recorded.

LAW NOTICES, APRIL 16

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS and SLESSER, L.J.).—In Chambers.—At 10.45:—Appeal Motions—ex parte (from all Divisions).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motion (by order).—Ner-Saz (Overseas), Ltd. v. Brandreth.

COURT II. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—For Judgment.—(Mr. Justice Clauson's List.)—Grant v. Edmondson (53). For Hearing.—Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Judgment Summons.—Re French.

COURT III. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—For Judgment.—Re Bush (B. Upton, Ltd. v. MacIntosh); Bevington v. Batey (32). For Hearing.—Adjourned Summons. Re Davis (Davis v. Official Receiver) (pt. hd.) (76). In Court (as Chambers).—Master, Holland.—Re the Foundation Co., Ltd. (British Steamship Investment Co., Ltd. v. the Company); re Jellett (Jellett v. Lamb).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—For Judgment.—Adjourned Summons.—Re Cayley and Evans' Contracts and re Law of Property Act, 1925 (52). Motions (continued). Short Causes.—Burdwood v. Kinloch; Suburban Developments (London), Ltd. v. Bloom; Giles v. Stonehouse. Petition.—Re Primavesi and Wood, Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929.

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (Divisional Court) (the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, AVORY, and BRANSON, JJ.).—At 11:—Ex parte motions. Motions.—Revenue Officer, Dewsbury v. Assessment Committee for Dewsbury and Ldd. Same; Same v. Same; Same; Bonus and anr. v. Wandsworth Coal Co., Ltd., and anr. (128); Same v. Marylebone Coal Co., Ltd., and anr. (124); Same v. W. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., and anr. (129). Crown Paper.—For Judgment.—Robertson v. Russell (23); Revenue Officer, Dudley v. Lloyds British Testing Co., Ltd. (21); Revenue Officer, Manchester v. Assessment Committee for the Manchester Assessment Area and ors. (25); Revenue Officer, Camberwell v. Assessment Committee for Camberwell and ors. (22); Revenue Officer, Poplar v. Assessment Committee for Poplar and ors. (24).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Shaman v. Randall (pt. hd.) (614).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—For Judgment.—C. T. Bowring and Co., Ltd., and anr. v. the Amsterdam London Insce. Co., Ltd. (694).

COURT IX. (HAWKE, J.).—At 10.30:—Order XIV., Rule 8a.—Simmonds v. Universal Gramophone Radio Co., Ltd. (1,773).

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (the PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Apted v. Apted and Bliss (for argument) (pt. hd.); Bell, D. E. v. Bell, W. A. (pt. hd.) (495). (The PRESIDENT and BATESON, J.).—Not before 12.30:—Divisional Court.—Divorce.—Seddon, J. W. v. Seddon, M. (appeal from Justices) (pt. hd.).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—(Sea—1930. Rules 105 (owners of ss. Cha v. owners of ss. Cabo Ompesa, owners of her cargo, and others). Defended Cause Without Jury.—Lancaster, H. M. v. Lancaster, H. H. (Megaffin intervening) (for judgment) (190). Undefended Divorce Causes.—Turner, L. v. Turner, W. S. (pt. hd.) (580); Kennedy, W. E. v. Kennedy, J. F. (410); Holness v. Holness and MacMullen (791); Levy, L. v. Levy, F. (816); Trench, F. C. v. Trench, P. M. F. (896); Cohen orse. Malyront, J. v. Cohen orse. Malyront, B. H. (917); Killingly, P. M. v. Killingly, R. M. (918); Nicholson v. Nicholson and Ashton (919); Lilley, A. L. B. v. Lilley, H. A. (920); Mowbray, M. C. I. v. Mowbray, H. G. H. (921); Ford, F. R. v. Ford, R. G. Lonza (Chiterick Camp), E. B. Ponsonby (Chesterfield), G. M. Baiker (Wrentham), E. G. Salter (Birmingham), G. Sandwith (London), M. H. N. Swingler (Dudley), G. A. Triggs (Cirencester), R. R. Wade (Cardiff), F. W. Watson (Cirencester), A. W. Watts (Northallerton).

PART II.—G. R. Armit (Dundee), C. T. A. Bairstow (Hartford), C. Carruthers (Skelmorlie), J. Clark (Hahthields), C. L. Crawley (Worksop), R. C. Crossley (Alderley Edge), G. F. East (Penarth), J. H. Felton (Liphook), J. J. Forster (Morpeth), T. H. Gurnett (Bristol), R. R. Henshaw (Bath), H. C. Lowe (Leominster), R. H. Lockock (Taunton), G. A. Mitchell (Beccles), C. J. S. Nicholl (Bridgend), J. S. Roberton (Kelso), K. S. Parker (Bray-on-Thames), E. Smartt (Braintree), K. C. O. Thompson (York), C. A. Wilson (Lancaster), F. W. Woolley (Retford).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn

COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Burnham, H. E.; Daltrey, F.; Allen, G. W.; Bottomley, H. W.; Fowles, T. W.; Dove, J. H.; Blundell, K.

IN CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Petition for Judgment (141 of 1930); McEwen, J. D.; Martin, R. T.; Petition (242 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions 75 and 161 of 1930); Petitions (289 and 299 of 1930); Adjd. Petition (252 of 1930). At 11.30:—Adjd. Petition (177 of 1929); Adjd. Petition, restored (431 of 1929); Applin, to set aside Bankruptcy Notice (700 of 1930). At 12:—Livermore, P. A.; Same.

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Layton, H. B., first meeting. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—Phillips, J., first meeting. At 11.30:—Schwartz, I., ditto. At 12:—Woolf, S., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIRLING).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Australian Metal Co., Ltd.; Debenham and Hall, Ltd.; Nasson B. Friede, Ltd. (Holdstock v. Nasson B. Friede, Ltd.). At 11.30:—Burton Brewery Co., Ltd.; Sun Life Assurance Society; Burlington Buildings, Ltd. (Hodge and anr. v. Burlington Buildings, Ltd.); Same (Same v. Same). At 12:—Walter Jones and Sons, Ltd.; British Phototone, Ltd.; British Brunswick, Ltd. (Duophone and Unbreakable Record Co., Ltd. v. British Brunswick, Ltd., and anr.). At 12.30:—A. and S. Wheater (London), Ltd.; Smith's Motor Engineering and Coach Works, Ltd. At 2.10:—James Beck Cotton Spinning Co. (Beck v. James Beck Cotton Spinning Co.) At 2.15:—Golden Square Club, Ltd. (Berry and ors. v. Golden Square Club, Ltd.). At 11 to 1:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. (Davidson and anr. v. James Burton and Sons, Ltd., and ors.). Room 67.—At 11:—British Talking Pictures, Ltd. At 11.30:—T. W. Foster and Co., Ltd. At 12:—Blue Bird Oil Importers, Ltd. At 12.30:—G. W. Pearce and Sons (Brassfounders), Ltd. At 12.45:—Greater Britain Insurance Corporation, Ltd. Room 89.—At 11.15:—T. W. Foster and Co., Ltd. Room 87.—At 2.15:—Harley the Tailor, Ltd. At 2:—Jos Tin Area (Nigeria), Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—Worlds Gardens (Parent Co.), Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—F. W. Brown, Ltd. At 3.15:—Jos Tin Area (Nigeria), Ltd.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 2.30:—Isabelle (the French House), Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 11.30:—Marzate Super Cinema, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—Macnaghten, J., will sit in chambers at 10.30 for the disposal of 10 cases attended by counsel; and at 12 for one case not attended by counsel.

MASTERS Sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simner, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Gibbon.

MASTER of the CROWN OFFICE Sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—More (on Appeal Court I.); Hicks Beach (on Eve, J.); More (on Maugham, J.); Andrews (on Bennett, J.); Jolly (on Clauson, J.); Blaker (on Luxmoore, J.); Ritchie (on Farwell, J.).

THE LAND AGENTS' SOCIETY

The following candidates were successful in passing the tenth annual examination of the Land Agents' Society, held in London and Edinburgh in March last:—

PART I.—J. R. Bickerstath (Ashburnham), H. Brown (Skelmorlie), E. C. Chafy (Sherborne), D. J. Cowen (Shotley Bridge), R. G. Drake (Norwich), I. T. Fraser (Truro), H. B. Hall (Wellington, Salop), A. E. Hanmer (Mold), A. M. Hollist (Shrewsbury), E. H. C. Lloyd-Davis (Stafford), R. S. Long (Quidenham), J. de B. T. Lonza (Chitterick Camp), E. B. Ponsonby (Chesterfield), G. M. Raiker (Wrentham), E. G. Salter (Birmingham), G. Sandwith (London), M. H. N. Swingler (Dudley), G. A. Triggs (Cirencester), R. R. Wade (Cardiff), F. W. Watson (Cirencester), A. W. Watts (Northallerton).

PART II.—G. R. Armit (Dundee), C. T. A. Bairstow (Hartford), C. Carruthers (Skelmorlie), J. Clark (Hahthields), C. L. Crawley (Worksop), R. C. Crossley (Alderley Edge), G. F. East (Penarth), J. H. Felton (Liphook), J. J. Forster (Morpeth), T. H. Gurnett (Bristol), R. R. Henshaw (Bath), H. C. Lowe (Leominster), R. H. Lockock (Taunton), G. A. Mitchell (Beccles), C. J. S. Nicholl (Bridgend), J. S. Roberton (Kelso), K. S. Parker (Bray-on-Thames), E. Smartt (Braintree), K. C. O. Thompson (York), C. A. Wilson (Lancaster), F. W. Woolley (Retford).

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

COMPANIES' DEPOSIT OF £15,000

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons on the Road Traffic Bill met again yesterday and resumed consideration of Part II., which deals with compulsory third-party insurance. Sir Hugh O'Neill (Antrim, U.) was in the chair.

Discussion took place upon Clause 40, which requires that the driver of a motor-vehicle shall, on being so required by a police constable, produce his certificate of insurance or of security.

Lieut.-Col. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) moved a reduction of the penalties which are proposed in the Bill for failure to comply with this requirement [a fine not exceeding £20] to £5 for a first offence and £10 for a second or subsequent offence.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, said it was possible that some people might be tempted to evade the requirement to insure, and it was necessary to make it clear that that would be regarded as a serious offence.

Mr. R. W. SMITH (Aberdeen, C., U.) said the insurance policy was attached to the vehicle, and he did not think the matter was serious at all.

The amendment was rejected.

Lieut.-Col. ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) moved an amendment to that part of the clause which requires that a driver who has not produced his certificate of insurance after an accident has occurred must produce it at a police-station within 24 hours. He proposed that to prevent unnecessary inconvenience, the certificate could be produced at the police-station by the duly authorized representative of the driver.

Mr. MORRISON said it was important that the certificate should be produced by the driver in person. There was a definite obligation upon the driver to carry it. If the driver had forgotten the certificate, five days were allowed to him to produce it at any police-station specified by the police. There might be circumstances in which it would be very desirable that the driver should produce the certificate in person.

After discussion, the amendment was defeated by 18 votes to 15, and the clause was agreed to.

MOTOR INSURANCE

Considerable discussion then took place on Clause 12, which provides that "where a company carries on a motor-vehicle insurance business, the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, shall apply with respect to that business in the same way as it applies to accident insurance business," subject to the modification that the company shall deposit and keep deposited with the Accountant-General the sum of £15,000, whether or not it carries on any other class of business.

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) said this clause was regarded with concern by some people who were connected with insurance business. They thought that this clause ought not to have been incorporated in a Road Traffic Bill, as it concerned insurance law, and it ought to have been dealt with in another Bill.

Mr. CRAIGIE AITCHISON, Lord Advocate, said the Act of 1909 applied to practically every form of insurance, but it did not include motor insurance at all, and it was proposed now for the purposes of the Road Traffic Bill to supply that omission.

Mr. REMER said the view of those who were complaining about the clause was, that if they had to provide a deposit of £15,000 for every class of insurance in which they engaged, a large amount of the capital of companies would be locked up in that way.

Mr. CRAIGIE AITCHISON said the view taken by the Government was that a company which was carrying on motor insurance ought to have a separate deposit against it, because it involved very exceptional liabilities, and it was notorious that a great many companies were unable to meet their liabilities at present.

Major HILLS (Ripon, U.) said that, so far as he was aware, this was an entirely new proposal. They were now altering the insurance law, which might be necessary for this special part of the Bill, and they were insisting upon a deposit of £15,000. That would not affect the big companies with large reserves, but it was a matter of importance for the smaller companies.

NEED OF SAFEGUARDS

Lieut.-Col. ASHLEY suggested that Mr. Remer, who had moved an amendment to the clause but afterwards withdrew it, should put down a similar amendment on the Report stage to allow the Law Officers of the Crown time to consider the position.

Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES (Flint, L.) urged that there must be stringent safeguards with regard to insurance companies, otherwise people might be insured in companies which might be unable to meet their obligations. He did not think the deposit proposed in the Bill was too large.

Mr. REMER agreed that those who undertook motor insurance ought to be people of substance; but if it were made too difficult to carry on this kind of business, premiums would be made higher as a result of the Bill, and the business would be driven into the hands of the larger companies.

The clause was then agreed to.

The Committee passed to Part III. of the Bill, in which it is proposed to amend the law relating to highways. Lieut.-Col. ASHLEY moved an amendment to the clause empowering the Minister of Transport to prepare a "highway code," to provide that special guidance should be given to the police. He expressed admiration of the tact and patience shown by the police on point duty, but suggested that there ought to be uniformity in methods of signalling and managing the traffic

Sporting News

RACING

NOTTINGHAM SPRING MEETING

RAY RIDES THREE WINNERS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Nottingham Spring Meeting was concluded yesterday in fine weather in the presence of quite a large attendance of visitors. There will be no more racing under Jockey Club Rules until next Monday. There will, however, be racing under National Hunt Rules to-day and to-morrow at Cheltenham and on Saturday at Plumpton, Carlisle, and Southwell.

The feature of yesterday's racing was the riding of C. Ray, who rode the winners of three races. It seems curious now that it is less than two years ago that this very accomplished horseman was so dissatisfied with the number of rides that he was getting that he was considering very seriously whether he should not go abroad once more in the hope that he might do better. Ray is no longer, as jockeys go, a young man. He has a son riding. He is, I believe, over 40 years of age. From being a neglected rider, he is now one of the most sought-after riders of the day and certainly one of the best. He is rather more than a good rider of a race, for he is an accomplished horseman with an understanding of and a love for a horse. Like Bullock, he is seen at his best on a young and inexperienced horse. He may use his whip on such a horse as a corrective, but he never punishes a horse that is doing his best.

His first success yesterday afternoon was gained on Mr. Douglas-Pennant's old horse Cragford, and this success would give the rider additional pleasure, for when Ray was a neglected rider this owner gave him chances. The pleasure would be increased because this was the first winner saddled by Mr. Douglas-Pennant since he took out a licence as a trainer. Indeed for the parties concerned the whole affair was most pleasing, for there is no horse in the stables managed by Mr. Douglas-Pennant with whom he would rather have won his first race as a trainer. Cragford for many years has been a most loyal servant to Mr. Douglas-Pennant, rarely failing to win when his owner hoped that he would succeed. The time must be coming soon when Cragford is no longer able to win races. He is then, I believe, to be hunted by Mrs. Douglas-Pennant. Cragford's success was gained in a small race, the Sherwood Selling Plate, which he won by half a length from the favourite, Exalt, who had taken up the running below the Distance. Once again, however, old Cragford would not be denied and caught the leader and won. It is seldom that one sees a horse who so obviously knows what is expected of him and always does his best. He seems to glory in racing. Cragford was bought in for 125 guineas and goes back to Upavon to lead the two-year-olds there in their work. If they revel in racing as he does they will win races.

Ray's second success was gained in the race that followed this minor selling event, the Robin Hood Plate, a race for two-year-olds. As usual there was a large field for this race, but none of the starters had any good previous form. Still, several of them were well backed. Ray's mount was La Fontaine, a filly by Milesius, who had run fairly well behind the Canossa colt at Lingfield, where she had been second favourite. La Fontaine won, but the manner of her winning suggested that she might be the possessor of a temperament. Her sire, I remember, was not the possessor of an ideal temperament for racing. After Shy Baby had been in front on the rails for a long way and had been going very like a winner, La Fontaine, on the stands side of the course, suddenly swerved right across the course and was straightened out only just before she reached Shy Baby, with whom she did not interfere. After she had been straightened out La Fontaine ran on well and won by a length and a half. Ray showed fine horsemanship in this race. His third winning mount was To You, whom he rode for Mr. Shepherd. This colt is trained by De Mestre, to whom Ray owes much, for when most trainers were neglecting him De Mestre put him up continually and gave him a retainer to ride for him. To You had been much expected to win at Lincoln, but had there been beaten easily by Ophir, who afterwards failed completely at Newbury. That Newbury form, as I suggested at the time, must have been altogether wrong, for if it had been correct then To You had no chance at all yesterday. To You was always well backed and started equal favourite with Thunder Squall. The picking was good, for they finished first and second, To You winning by a head. To You and Thunder Squall were running wide of each other on different sides of the course. To You, on the stands side, had probably always been in front, although to spectators looking down the course from the stands this did not appear to be the case. Thunder Squall was in the leading division until about half-way, when he came through and went past Trochee, who had been prominent. Thunder Squall, however, could never quite catch To You, who lasted just long enough to win by a head.

Bou-Saada was always a pronounced favourite for the Newark Handicap, in which she was ridden by S. Wragg. She came through at the Distance to win by three-quarters of a length from Gowan Lodge, with Peruke third. Odds were laid on St. Leger to win the Bentinck Maiden Plate, which, on breeding and looks, he should have won easily. He did win, but only by a neck, and his performance was far from impressive. Aureate Bay, indeed, might well have beaten him, for he was going well in front about two furlongs from the finish when he collided with the rails and unseated his rider, Skelton. The Tanit filly, who won the Wilford Selling Plate, had finished second at Lingfield in the race won by the Gwalia gelding. In spite of that form she started at 10 to 1 against. Grape Fruit, who started favourite, was left at the start and tailed off in the race.

SALE OF POLO PONIES

The principal attraction at Messrs. Tattersalls' sale, held at the Albert Gate Yard, Knightsbridge-green, was the stud of 10 polo ponies sent up by Lord Barnby, who is not running his Scopwick team in London this season. Five of the draft changed hands for an aggregate of 1,130 guineas, the individual prices being 350 guineas for Prudence, an aged chestnut daughter of Persimmon's Pride; 240 guineas for Fortnight, a seven-year-old chestnut mare (by Fort—Wee Wifie); 190 guineas for It, an aged bay mare; 190 guineas for Lorenzo, a six-year-old black gelding (by Golden Sun—Quibble); and 170 guineas for Dancing Girl, an aged bay mare. Mr. C. H. S. Dixon (4th/7th Dragoon Guards) disposed of four ponies for a total of 468 guineas, Billie, an eight-year-old bay gelding by Duke of Sparta, fetching 175 guineas, and Quisenie, an aged bay mare, making 170 guineas.

Among the hunters sold was Foremost, a black gelding, sent up by Brigadier-General E. A. Wiggin, which realized 170 guineas, and Mr. Jakes, a bay gelding, from Mr. P. M. Wiggin (11th Hussars), which was sold for 115 guineas.

CHELTENHAM PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.45.—The STROUD SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
JEBU (Mr. C. H. S. Dixon) ... Beaby	a	12	6
GEORGE G. (Mr. F. W. Brooke) ... Thompson	a	12	0
RARE SORT (Captain R. C. G. Vivian) ... Vivian	a	12	0
MISTO (Mr. G. P. Male) ... Gilbert	a	11	12
ASSIGNEE (Mr. G. S. Bennett) ... G. Bennett	a	11	12
aREDMAYNE (Mrs. E. Strong) ... Pendarves	a	11	10
WELL BOUND (Mr. F. A. Pearce) ... Whiting	6	11	5
MISS FALE (Mr. G. Pease) ... Pease	a	11	3
FORD MEMORIES (Mr. J. L. Hall) ... J. Hall	a	11	0
aEXPERT (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubbarty) ... Rayson	a	10	13
BRAEMER (Mr. W. A. White) ... Roberts	a	10	11
PETER MURRAY (Mr. G. F. H. Friday) ... Friday	a	10	7
SHOOTERS HILL (Mr. H. E. Jeffree) ... Pulford	6	10	7
GOLDEN DUKE (Mr. J. Scott) ... J. Scott	a	10	6
BISHOPS PARK (Colonel A. C. Little) ... Little	a	10	6
REDSTART (Mrs. Grant) ... R. Payne	a	10	2
SIMON'S LIGHT (Mrs. Jones) ... Gilbert	a	10	1
SALE TICKET (Mr. R. Burroughs) ... Beaby	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BARE SORT, Owner; ASSIGNEE, W. Speck; WELL BOUND, E. Pearce; RIVA FALE, W. Stott; FORD MEMORIES, G. Wilson; EXPERT, G. Hardy; SHOOTERS HILL, F. Brooke; GOLDEN DUKE, N. Dixon; REDSTART, W. Gurney; SIMON'S LIGHT, J. Ward.

2.15.—The SOUTHAM SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles and a few yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aDETRITUS (Mr. J. Allen) ... Martin	a	11	10
KLOOF (Mr. A. Donn) ... C. Langlands	a	11	10
aNOMIANA (Mr. V. Emanuel) ... Duller	a	11	10
CRECKTAKER (Mr. Holford Harrison) ... H. Harrison	a	11	10
GRANDSIRE (Mr. G. H. Rigby) ... Gore	a	11	10
LENGLEN (Mr. R. W. Mealings) ... Newey	a	11	10
LOUGH MOR (Mrs. Mundy) ... D. Harrison	5	11	10
aCLARKIA (Mr. W. F. Ransom) ... Ransom	a	11	10
DENIS ORR (Mr. P. Dishman) ... Dishman	a	11	10
EXCLAMATION (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ... De Mestre	a	11	5
GOLDEN KERRIES (Mr. W. Needham) ... Cramsie	6	11	5
YAMOOCH (Mr. J. Pendarves) ... Pendarves	a	11	5
PRUDENT PAT (Wing-Commander W. R. Read) ... W. Read	a	11	5
FRIARTON (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) F. Hartigan	7	11	0
BLOOD MAY TELL (Mr. R. E. Morel) ... Roberts	a	10	10
ANTON (Mr. R. C. Pearson) ... C. Piggott	a	10	10
CHEVIOTDALE (Mr. R. Mealings) ... Butchers	a	10	5
FABRIC (Mrs. Petre-Duncombe) ... Powell	4	10	5
THE BUILDER (Mr. J. Scott) ... J. Scott	a	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DETRITUS, J. Lepehan; NOMIANA, D. Butchers; CRECKTAKER, G. Wilson; GRANDSIRE, R. McCarthy; LENGLEN, W. Speck; CLARKIA, F. Wilkinson; DENIS ORR or BLOOD MAY TELL, J. Moloney; GOLDEN KERRIES, W. Parris; PRUDENT PAT, Owner; FRIARTON, —; ANTON, K. Piggott.

2.45.—The HOLMAN CUP, value 20 sovs., with 200 sovs. added. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BOOMLET (Mr. E. E. Large) ... I. Anthony	a	12	0
SADDY HOUR (Mr. S. Sanford) ... T. E. Leader	a	12	0
HEAVEN CAN (Mr. W. Pennycad) ... Mitchell	a	11	13
aBIG WONDER (Mr. G. S. ... Whitelaw) ... Whitelaw	a	11	11
PAMPERER (Mr. H. Czarnikow) ... Powell	a	11	6
MELBARTON (Mr. Y. H. Smith) ... Beaby	a	11	6
CORAL REEF II. (Major I. Straker) Woodland	a	11	5
MAY KING (Mrs. H. Mond) ... Woodland	a	11	3
GOLD FLAKE (Mr. J. M. Woodville) ... Sneyd	a	11	3
aPRIDE OF THE MORNING (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore) ... Stedall	a	11	2
aDERNBURN (Mr. Usher) ... H. Smyth	a	11	0
ELAN ARDRED (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) Savill	a	11	0
SIR JASPER (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham) ... Thompson	a	11	0
MR. X. (Mr. F. J. Honour) ... Powell	a	10	13
RUDDYMAN (Mr. H. G. Selfridge) ... Powell	a	10	12
SMOKE CLOUD (Mr. C. Winn) ... F. Hartigan	a	10	11
MAROON GUN (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ... Anthony	a	16	10
aREDAN (Sir G. Abercromby) ... E. Piggott	a	10	9
DRAWTON (Mr. Douglas Evans) I. Anthony	a	10	9
JACOB (Mr. A. M. Woodford) ... Saxby	6	10	8
SUMMER NIGHT (Mr. D. Faber) ... Rayson	5	10	8
CLORINDO (Wing-Commander W. R. Read) ... Read	a	10	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BIG WONDER, T. Cullinan; PAMPERER, W. Parvin; CORAL REEF II., G. Gowell; PRIDE OF THE MORNING, Captain R. Dennis; GLEN ARDRED, Mr. F. Cundell; SIR JASPER, F. Garner or T. Morgan; SMOKE CLOUD, Mr. G. Owen; MAROON GUN, D. Williams; REDAN, K. Piggott; JACOB, J. Hamey; CLORINDO, —.

3.30.—The UNITED SERVICES HUNTERS' CHALLENGE CUP, value 100 sovs. (presented by the Royal Naval Hunt Club), with 200 sovs. added. About three miles and a half, over the regular course.

	Yrs	st	lb
aFEAR NOTHING (Sir John Grey) ... Stubbs	a	12	7
aROCK CRYSTAL (Captain H. C. Cox) ... Stedall	a	12	7
BLANK CARTRIDGE (Major E. J. L. Speed) ... Anthony	a	12	7
aROSETTA STONE (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore) ... Stedall	6	12	0
COMMONSIDE (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Brooke) ... Thompson	a	12	0
GOLDEN MELODY II. (Mr. G. Kilkelly) S. Bennet	a	12	0
MYSTERY XXI. (Major R. L. McCreery) ... I. Anthony	a	11	0
READABLE (Mr. C. Winn) ... Private	a	11	0
CINDER TRACK (Commander J. W. McOwen) ... Saxby	5	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROCK CRYSTAL, Mr. G. Gray; BLANK CARTRIDGE, Owner; ROSETTA STONE, Captain M. Dennis; FEAR NOTHING, Mr. Thackray; COMMONSIDE, Major Mills; GOLDEN MELODY II., Mr. Kilkelly; MYSTERY XXI., Major Creary; READABLE, —; CINDER TRACK, Mr. Philip, jun.

3.55.—The TEWKESBURY HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles and a few yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
CASTLEDERMOT (Mrs. Whitelaw) ... Whitelaw	a	12	9
BLANCONA (Mr. S. Sanford) ... T. E. Leader	a	12	9
WHITE FLAG (Mrs. Mundy) ... D. Harrison	a	12	4
TWO ROYALS (Mr. O. Martin Smith) ... C. Langlands	a	12	3
HOT SPRINGS (Mr. A. M. Woodford) ... Saxby	5	12	0
SANSPERE (Mr. A. Marsh) ... A. Marsh	5	12	0
PHOSPHORE (Mr. V. Emanuel) ... Duller	a	11	11
PAMPERER (Mr. H. Czarnikow) ... Powell	a	11	6
POPPY (Mr. G. F. Parry) ... Gilbert	4	11	6
ICELANDER (Mr. W. F. Ransom) ... H. Harrison	a	11	5
MERCURY (Mr. W. Clarke) ... E. Piggott	6	11	3
GARSTIN (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ... Barthropp	6	11	3
BOUTHE (Mr. W. J. Bissill) ... W. Read	a	11	3
PRINCE CHERRY (Captain R. Norman) ... Gore	6	11	0
TUCK BOX (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ... P. Dennis	5	10	10
MARIA (Mr. T. Leat) ... D. Harrison	a	10	7
DOUBLE SPOT (Major D. Maire) ... Maire	a	10	0
POMONIAN (Miss Vera Ellis) ... Gore	5	10	0
OLD ANN (Mr. H. J. Brueton) ... Hudson	5	10	0
ZERO HOUR (Mr. R. W. Morrell) ... T. Morrell	5	10	0
ACCELERATION (Mr. R. Hardings) ... Hardings	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WHITE FLAG, W. Speck; SANSPERE, Owner; POPPY, J. Ward; ICELANDER, J. Wilkinson; MERCURY, E. Piggott; GARSTIN or TUCK BOX, G. Slolt; PRINCE CHERRY, R. McCarthy; DOUBLE SPOT, T. Morgan; OLD ANN, G. Goswell; ZERO HOUR, J. Hamey; ACCELERATION, E. Foster.

4.35.—The LEDBURY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aCOLLIERY BAND (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ... W. Payne	6	12	7
DESERT CHIEF (Mrs. C. Beatty) ... T. E. Leader	a	12	3
WOOLMAN BRIDGE (Captain C. B. Petre) ... Petre	a	12	0
Sir GERMAINE (Mr. L. Goulding) ... Woodland	a	11	6
aROYAL DEFENCE (Mr. E. Martin) ... Martin	a	11	3
LADY ARDOON (Mr. H. J. Brueton) ... Hudson	a	11	2
BLUE BAG (Mr. Montague Evans) ... I. Anthony	a	11	2
LABRADOR (Mr. M. Field) ... I. Anthony	a	11	2
POLYPHONIA (Mr. F. Usher) ... H. Smyth	a	10	10
OLD HICKORY (Mr. F. Ambrose Clark) ... I. Anthony	a	10	10
TEME SALMON (Mr. F. W. Griswolde) ... Rimell	5	10	8
AVION (Mrs. M. Gordon) ... Powell	5	10	7
ALWAYS BLUE (Mr. C. S. Holton) ... Rayson	5	10	7
SIR DENNIS (Mr. J. R. Thornton) ... Gore	5	10	6
DRUMHIRK (Mr. H. Peterdina) ... H. Payne	a	10	4
MISCHIEF (Colonel M. Lindsay) ... Lindsay	a	10	2
IRISH TEMPLE (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ... Blagrave	a	10	2
ASPIRANT (Mr. J. D. Roberts) ... Poulton	a	10	0
MONCORE (Major R. L. Middleton) ... Mars	a	10	0
BUCKS CLOVER (Miss N. Paull) ... Private	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

COLLIERY BAND, W. Payne; DESERT CHIEF, T. Leader; Sir GERMAINE, T. Cullinan; ROYAL DEFENCE, —; LADY ARDOON, G. Gowell; BLUE BAG or LABRADOR, D. Williams; TEME SALMON, W. Stott; AVION, W. Parvin; DRUMHIRK, Owner; IRISH TEMPLE, T. Morgan.

EDINBURGH RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—The MUSSELBURGH SELLING PLATE (high-weight handicap) of 110 sovs. Five furlongs.

DARBOY, b g, by Bay d'Or—Banger (Miss R. Taylor), 6 yrs, 6st. 9lb. ... A. Roberts 1
TELAVIV, b g, by Friar Marcus—Post Haste (Mr. J. Pendarves), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ... H. Jellies 2
INSTALMENT, b g by Bitter Sherry—Pergola (Mr. A. Greenwood), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ... F. Powell 3

Also ran:—Handyman (K. Gethin), Double Gift (W. Nevett), Stolen Joy (D. McGuigan), Five Pounds (F. Walsh), Nelge (E. Crossley), Cassette (J. Foy), Tickles (E. Fox), Briaryside (T. McAffrey), Poet's Kiss (W. Oldroyd), Dove Syke (A. Richardson).

(Winner trained by D. Taylor, at Doncaster)

BETTING.—11 to 4 agst First Favourite, 6 to 1 each Telaviv and Dove Syke, 8 to 1 each Instalment, Darboy, and Cassette, 10 to 1 Tickets, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a length separated second and third. Nelge was fourth and Poet's Kiss last.

The winner was bought in for 65 guineas.

2.30 (2.32).—The TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE of 110 sovs. Five furlongs.

PELFFORD COLT, by Beresford (Mr. Gorman), 8st. 12lb. ... J. Beasley 1
LADY CAROLINE COLT, by Carpathus (Mrs. R. Dent), 8st. 12lb. ... Wadsworth 2
BOLD JEAN, ch f, by Yuloe—Bennet (Mrs. H. Kane), 8st. 8lb. ... J. Taylor 3

Also ran:—Douceur f, by Golden Myth (H. Jellies), Medalet (W. Nevett), Lava (J. Thwaites), Swift Jester (F. Balch).

(Winner trained by Yapp, at Aslockton, Nottingham)

BETTING.—11 to 10 agst Douceur filly, 3 to 1 Lady Caroline colt, 6 to 1 Medalet, 8 to 1 Pelfford colt, 10 to 1 each Bold Jean and Swift Jester, 33 to 1 agst Lava.

Won by a length and a half; a length separated second and third. Douceur filly was fourth and Medalet last.

The winner was bought in for 130 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—The BUCCLEUCH SPRING HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 1 sov. each and 2 sovs. more for starters, with 300 sovs. added. One mile.

LUCKY SON, br h, by Son-in-Law—Glitter Agnes (Mr. E. Aspinall), aged, 9st. 8lb. ... J. Taylor 1
LITTLE GRAFTON, br g, by Stratford or My Ronald—Shave Mistress (Mr. W. Wyllie), 5 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ... E. Quirke 2
SWITCH ON, br c, by Galloper Light—Transformation (Mr. A. Rankin), 4 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ... K. Gethin 3

Also ran:—Prohibition (J. Thwaites), Blue Lad (A. Harris), Swashbuckler (W. Christie), Nuntoi (A. Richardson).

(Winner trained by D. Taylor, at Doncaster)

BETTING.—11 to 4 agst Nuntoi, 3 to 1 Blue Lad, 5 to 1 Lucky Son, 6 to 1 Little Grafton, 7 to 1 Swashbuckler, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; a head separated second and third. Nuntoi was fourth and Prohibition last.

3.30 (3.30).—The LOTHIAN PLATE of 200 sovs; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

POLESDEN, b f, by The Winter King—Deepdene (Lord Rosebery), 8st. 9lb. ... H. Jellies 1
MOUNT ROSE, b f, by Mount William—Navant Rose (Sir G. Renwick), 7st. 13lb. ... D. McGuigan 2
PRINCE LOCHINVAR, b c, by Rose Prince—Sublime (Mr. V. Thompson), ... A. Harris 3

Also ran:—Solforte (R. Gilchrist), Lady Prue (J. Thwaites).

(Winner trained by J. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—100 to 14 on Polesden, 100 to 8 agst Mount Rose, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Lady Prue was fourth.

4.0 (4.1).—The LEVENHALL STAKES of 3 sovs., with 200 sovs. added. One mile and a half.

RESIDUE, ch g, by Rochester—Reena (Mr. B. Warner), 6 yrs, 12st. 7lb. .... Mr. Armstrong 1
DUMPENDER, b g, by Somme Kiss—Tilly (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Tweedie), 6 yrs, 11st. 6lb. ... Mr. J. Fawcus 2
SEPT, b f, by Syndrian—Princess Agnes (Mr. L. Jones), 4 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ... Mr. Rentoul 3

Also ran:—Dombey (Mr. Gunter), Manvero (Mr. A. Boyd), Orpall (Mr. G. Owen).

(Winner trained by O. Anthony, at Lambourn)

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Residue, 5 to 2 agst Dombey, 8 to 1 Manvero, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Manvero was fourth and Orpall last.

(Continued at foot of next column)

NOTTINGHAM RESULTS

2.30 (2.32).—The WILFORD SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

TANIT FILLY, by Blue Ensign (Mr. L. Lyaghti), 8st. 7lb. (car. 8st. 8lb.) ... R. Jenkins 1
FURROW, b f, by Pomme-de-Terre—Straight Line (Mr. V. P. Mina), 8st. 7lb. ... R. Dick 2
GRAND ROCK, br g, by Grand Parade—Tuscar Rock (Mr. R. L. Glasspool), 8st. 7lb. ... R. Perryman 3
Menthol c, by Irishman (Mr. S. Wootton), 8st. 9lb. ... B. Rook 0
The Limpet (Mr. P. Harmsworth), 8st. 10lb. ... M. Wing 0
The Blonde, rig, by Heverswood (Mr. F. Leach, jun.), 8st. 10lb. ... H. Leach 0
St. Fagans (Sir D. Llewellyn), 8st. 10lb. ... C. Ray 0
Lady Clare c, by Bachelor's Double (Mr. J. C. Lund), 8st. 10lb. ... M. Wragg 0
Grape Fruit (Mr. F. B. Barling), 8st. 7lb. ... F. Beasley 0
Crackaberry (Mr. R. J. Colling), 8st. 7lb. ... R. James 0
Bijou (Colonel B. C. Fairfax), 8st. 7lb. ... J. Fox 0
Sabretache (Sir K. Fraser), 8st. 7lb. ... T. Weston 0
Karnia, b by The Winter King (Mr. G. W. Hands), 8st. 7lb. ... F. Herbert 0
Vertumna (Mr. S. E. Joel), 8st. 7lb. ... F. Winter 0
Silver City (Colonel C. de Paravicini), 8st. 7lb. ... Lindsay 0
Glamour (Mrs. B. Robinson), 8st. 2lb. ... G. Morris 0
Jobbery (Mr. C. V. Tabor), 8st. 7lb. ... F. Lane 0
Balmy Breeze (Mr. M. Vasey), 8st. 7lb. ... F. Braithwaite 0
Vox Humana (Mr. C. Wadia), 8st. 7lb. ... J. Sirett 0
Club Force (Lord Wyfold), 8st. 7lb. ... H. Beasley 0

(Winner trained by Watts, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—5 to 1 agst Grape Fruit, 6 to 1 Furrow, 7 to 1 each Menthol colt and Vertumna, 8 to 1 The Limpet and St. Fagans, 10 to 1 each Tanit filly, Grand Rock, and Balmy Breeze, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a head; two lengths separated second and third. The Limpet was fourth and Grape Fruit last.

The winner was bought in for 400 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—The SHERWOOD SELLING PLATE (high-weight handicap) of 200 sovs. Six furlongs.

CRAGFORD, br g, by Aldford—Nora Crag (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant), aged, 8st. 7lb. ... C. Ray 1
EXALT, br h, by Hainault—Serfland (Mr. D. M. Gant), 6 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ... J. Sirett 2
BENEDICTUS, b h, by Sir Berkeley—Gem of Bermuda (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ... M. Beary 3
Rhyolite (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), aged, 8st. 6lb. ... T. Griffiths 0
Yale Blue (Mr. E. O. Holter), 4 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ... R. Perryman 0
Potosi (Mr. L. E. Cribbin), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ... J. Dines 0
Good Story (Mr. J. E. Cotterell), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ... K. Robertson 0
Zadig (Miss H. Cooper), aged, 7st. 8lb. ... S. Wragg 0
Grace Darling (Mrs. E. Smyth), 4 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ... E. Smyth 0
Christopher (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 3 yrs, 7st. 0lb. (car 7st. 3lb.) ... C. A. Ray 0
African Hope (Mr. A. Boutall), 4 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ... A. Burns 0
Sunflake (Mr. T. Walton), 4 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ... H. Gunn 0
Sweet Fragment (Mr. E. M. Kayton), 3 yrs, 7st. 1lb. ... H. Alford 0
Effendi (Mr. F. H. Turner), 5 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (car. 6st. 10lb.) ... H. Whitehouse 0

(Winner trained by Douglas Pennant, at Upavon)

BETTING.—4 to 1 agst Exalt, 9 to 2 Cragford, 8 to 1 Benedictus, 10 to 1 each Rhyolite and Sweet Fragment, 100 to 8 each Sunflake and Christopher, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Rhyolite was fourth and African Hope last.

The winner was bought in for 125 guineas.

3.30 (3.33).—The ROBIN HOOD PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

LA FONTAINE, br c, by Milesius—French Fable (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), 8st. 12lb. ... C. Ray 1
SHY BABY, br f, by Fairy Vencedor—Golden Rhoda (Mr. F. W. Horlock), ... J. Beary 2
GOOSANDER, b g, by Somme Kiss—Goosie (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 8st. 9lb. ... H. Leach 3
Seamew (Colonel G. Foljambe), 8st. 12lb. ... F. Winter 0
Louvoyer c, by Buchan (Mrs. R. Levy), 8st. 12lb. ... M. Wing 0
Jukwa (Mrs. L. W. S. Loaf), 8st. 12lb. ... C. Hamshaw 0
Punkwalla (Mr. L. Neumann), 8st. 12lb. ... P. Beasley 0
Cloleel (Captain J. H. Ramsden), 8st. 9lb. ... G. Richards 0
Lemonition (Mr. E. M. Sykes), 8st. 12lb. ... F. Lane 0
Sea Queen f, by Tonton (Lieut.-Col. C. Birkin), 8st. 9lb. ... H. Leach 0
Prosperity Party (Mrs. R. G. Berwick), 8st. 9lb. ... H. Graves 0
Offertory (Sir G. Bullough), 8st. 9lb. ... H. Greening 0
Ilasgith (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 8st. 9lb. ... H. Greening 0
Deerpark (Lord Ellesmere), 8st. 9lb. ... S. Wragg 0
Seaside Lo. (Lord Derby), 8st. 9lb. ... G. Richards 0
Mixed Applause (Mr. J. Gordon), 8st. 9lb. E. Forsyth 0
Sunny Sue (Mr. R. Johnstone), 8st. 9lb. ... G. Barber 0
Mary Rock (Mr. C. Lund), 8st. 9lb. ... F. Weston 0
Son of Stars (Mr. Volpert Doxat) (Mrs. A. Paul), 8st. 9lb. ... C. Fox 0
Hazel Bloom f, by Gallio (Mrs. J. A. Paul), 8st. 9lb. ... R. Fawdon 0
Eiching (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 9lb. ... R. Perryman 0
Highland Bride (Sir V. Sassoon), 8st. 9lb. ... S. Donoghue 0
Cherry Whisky (Captain H. F. Thomas), 8st. 9lb. ... H. Beasley 0
Wedding Gift (Mr. J. H. Ulyatt), 8st. 9lb. ... R. James 0

(Winner trained by Hartigan, at Weyhill)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Punkwalla, 4 to 1 Shy Baby, 7 to 1 each Offertory and La Fontaine, 8 to 1 Sea of Stars yelding, 100 to 8 each Mary Rock and Goosander, 100 to 6 Balmy Breeze, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; a similar distance separated second and third. Sea Queen filly was fourth and Contest last.

4.0 (4.4).—The NEWARK HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs.; for three-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. One mile.

BOU-SAADA, b f, by Simon Pure—Pinwheel (Mrs. F. Gutmann), 7st. 10lb. ... S. Wragg 1
GOWAN LODGE, b g, by Ellangowan—Clare House (Mr. H. L. Pratt), 8st. 9lb. ... Stephenson 2
PERUKE, ch c, by Stedfast—Transformation (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury), 8st. ... A. Wragg 3
Poor Lad (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 9st. 2lb. ... H. Wragg 0
Sandino (Mr. D. M. Gant), 9st. ... H. Beasley 0
Quartrain (Mr. W. Duke), 8st. 11lb. ... G. Bahnes 0
Marlborough (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 8st. 7lb. ... H. Graves 0
Fireaway (Mr. E. J. Hughes), 8st. 3lb. (car. 8st. 4lb.) ... P. Beasley 0
Friar's Flutter (Mr. A. B. Faulkner), 8st. ... F. Lane 0
Manipulator (Mr. J. Buckary), 8st. ... J. Sirett 0
Galvan (Major H. T. Barclay), 7st. 11lb. ... J. Simpson 0
Buchanita (Mr. J. Benson), 7st. 10lb. ... J. Caldwell 0
Happy-Go-Lucky (Lord Harewood), 7st. 9lb. ... S. Donoghue 0
Botany Bay (Lord Derby), 7st. 8lb. ... J. Weston 0
Ismalia (Lord Derby), 7st. 8lb. ... R. Richards 0
Jean Haste (Lord Zetland), 7st. 8lb. (car. 7st. 9lb.) ... R. James 0
Ocean Wave (Sir J. Jardine), 7st. 8lb. ... C. Adley 0
Cluny (Lord Rosebery), 7st. 7lb. ... D. Lowrey 0
Cynosure (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 7st. 5lb. ... R. Robertson 0
Eppie Adair (Major T. Bardwell), 7st. 5lb. ... Dines 0
Sincere (Mr. W. L. Irving), 7st. 4lb. ... A. Burns 0

(Winner trained by A. Sadler, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Bou-Saada, 11 to 2 Cluny, 100 to 8 each Gowan Lodge and Eppie Adair, 100 to 6 Sandino, 100 to 6 each Quartrain and Happy-Go-Lucky, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three-quarters of a length; half a length separated second and third. Manipulator was fourth and Marlborough last.

4.30 (4.33).—The BESTWOOD PARK PLATE (high-weight handicap) of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

TO YOU, gr c, by Tetrameu—Laelia (Mr. J. Shepherd), 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ... C. Ray 1
THUNDER SQUALL, ch c, by Nobleman—Obligation—Bayamo (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ... R. Rook 2
SQUARE BUD, ch f, by Simon Square—Buddlea (Mr. W. Bailey), 4 yrs, 7st. 3lb. (car. 7st. 7lb.) ... H. Leach 3
Doch-an-Doris (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 5 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ... H. Leach 0
Somme Orb (Mr. D. M. Gant), 5 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ... H. Wragg 0
Trochee (Mr. G. H. Drummond), 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ... S. Donoghue 0
Pendaventure (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ... G. Baines 0
Jock Trotter (Sir W. Gilbey), 6 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ... H. Smyth 0
Orphean (Mr. J. W. Simmonds), 5 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ... J. Sirett 0
Solvent (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson), 3 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ... R. Smyth 0
Sergeant Custume (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ... G. Morris 0
Hat Box (Mrs. R. Levy), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ... G. Richards 0
Saltcellar (Mr. J. St. V. Fox), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ... C. Adley 0
Fustanella (Mr. P. Ralli), 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ... T. Lowrey 0
... J. Simpson 0

(Winner trained by De Mestre, at

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RACKETS

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP

The second round of the Public Schools Rackets Championship (holders, Winchester) was played at Queen's Club, West Kensington, yesterday. In the first three matches Haileybury, Radley, and Eton were expected to win, and they did so without losing a single game between them.

The fourth match, that between Malvern and Marlborough, was looked upon as a very even match, with Malvern the probable winners. There was no mistake about this being a close match, for it went to three games all and set five in the final game. Marlborough won in the end, thanks to a wonderful *coup-de-temps* by P. M. Nelson when the score was 3—3 in the set. W. H. L. Lister served him a rather slow dragged length service, and, after the ball had hit the side wall, it seemed certain that Lister would score an ace by service. Nelson won the rally later with a length back-hand stroke, and Malvern, instead of being game ball three, with both hands in, were 3—4 with one hand out. The result of the rally probably rattled E. H. Moss. He hurried in to serve, served into the wrong court, and Nelson promptly killed the service. In the match Marlborough scored 86 aces and Malvern 85.

R. W. Bullmore had rather an off day for Haileybury, particularly so far as taking service was concerned, and he was too often late in his strokes in the rallies. E. N. Evans can never have played better. At two critical points in the second game, and at the one time when the third game could be saved, he played with the head and execution of a champion. J. M. Stow, when he settled down, played as good rackets as any player in the competition, his stroke play being of the highest class. Unfortunately he served his hand out at a very important point, and hit the board twice when to have won the rally might have been almost to win a game. His mistakes were forgivable, however, as he had to go all out to make winners. Williams did not keep far enough up in court in the rallies and was rather weak in taking service. Both Stow and Williams let many services which could have been attacked on the volley reach the back wall, from which they were almost untakable. This was largely the fault of learning the game in the Harrow court, where services, dead off the back wall in the Queen's Club court, are quite easy to take off the back wall. Williams did, however, serve exceptionally well, especially into the left court, where he beat Bullmore again and again. He made several invaluable winners, too, just when they were wanted most.

Wellington failed to produce their true form against Radley, though they began extremely well. Radley on the day, however, were very strong indeed for a school pair. P. J. Van der Gucht found his best service, and in the rallies he killed the easy ones brilliantly. W. H. Vestey has been, so far, the perfect second string. His defence is remarkable, particularly on the volley, and when he is playing a defensive stroke he always gets the ball to the back of the court. R. Grant, the Eton first string, is a beautiful hitter of the ball, serves well and takes service even better than he serves. J. de P. Whitaker has improved considerably since he first came up to Queen's Club. Some doubt was felt as to his ability to take service well enough to give Eton a good chance of winning the cup this year. His taking of service yesterday was far from weak, and it is most difficult for the server to know just when he is coming up to volley the service. Whitaker came up judiciously yesterday, and when he did volley the service he did not make the mistake of trying to hit it too hard or too low. G. B. Eccles was comparatively weak in serving, but otherwise made a most gallant attempt to beat two good players almost by himself. Eccles hit perhaps harder than any other player in the court all day yesterday, his back-hand stroke being as powerful and as heavily cut as his fore-hand. P. C. Samuelson played as a brave and most unselfish partner, but, though he will probably be the best school player of his year in time, he was not strong enough to hold the great pace set by the other three players yesterday.

Haileybury (E. N. Evans and R. W. Bullmore) beat Harrow (J. M. Stow and E. G. Williams) by four games to none (15—1, 17—15, 17—15, 15—5). Evans made a sequence of 13 aces in his first hand in the first game, seven by service, and that settled that game. Harrow led 8—0 in the second game, but Evans, with a run of six aces, five by service, drew up to 7—8. Stow served his hand out at 11—10, but played two grand strokes, a fore-hand half-volley and a fore-hand side-wall kill, to make the score 13—13. When Williams was in at 1—4 in the set Evans made a brilliant return of a service which would have completely beaten nine players out of 10, and that meant the game. In the third game Stow went from 3—8 to 7—8, and, Williams, scoring five aces by service, went on to 14—8. Bullmore served his hand out without scoring, but Evans took the score to 13—14 and Bullmore won the game with a kill off the wood of the racket, a flagrant miss-hit and an outrageous bit of luck from the Harrow point of view. In the fourth game Bullmore made a sequence of 14 aces, 10 by service.

Radley (P. J. Van der Gucht and W. H. Vestey) beat Wellington (C. J. Malim and G. S. May) by four games to none (15—10, 15—1, 15—4, 15—4). Wellington led 9—4 in the first game, playing well. Then Van der Gucht made a sequence of eight aces, six by service, and Vestey made it 13—4. Wellington made a point, but Van der Gucht won the game and went on to 12—0 in the second game, scoring eight aces by service, in his next hand. After that the Radley pair played fine rackets and Wellington simply could not hold them.

Eton (R. Grant and J. de P. Whitaker) beat Charterhouse (G. B. Eccles and P. C. Samuelson) by four games to none (18—13, 15—11, 15—12, 15—8). The first game was very level, and at one time Charterhouse led 9—7 with both hands in. Eton led 13—9, but Eccles, with a run of four, reached 13—13. Grant set 5, Charterhouse were put out without scoring. Whitaker put on two aces, and Grant won the game. Charterhouse led 11—9 in the second game, nine aces being added in one hand of Samuelson's, but Whitaker went to 12—11 and Grant won the game. Charterhouse pulled up from 8—14 to 12—14 in the third game, but were then put out and Grant won the game with a clever half-pace fore-hand half-volley. Charterhouse were 4—2 in the fourth game, but after that it was almost all Eton.

Marlborough (P. M. Nelson and D. S. L. Crimp) beat Malvern (W. H. L. Lister and E. H. Moss) by four games to three (4—15, 15—10, 10—15, 15—6, 9—15, 15—8, 18—16). Lister made a sequence of 12 aces, seven by service, which settled the first game. Nelson made six points, four by service, in his first hand in the second game, and five in his second hand, four by service. Lister drew up to 10—13, scoring five aces by service, but he and his partner were put out, and Nelson won the game in his next hand. Nelson went on to 3—0 in the third game, and in his next hand reached 10—6, scoring six aces by service. Lister, with four services, reached 11—10, and Moss won the game. Marlborough went steadily ahead in the fourth game, which they won easily. In the fifth game Lister went from 3—6 to 8—6, making four points by service, and Moss added two points by service. Marlborough got to 9—10, but Malvern got in again at 10—9, and won the game. Marlborough had a run of seven aces in the middle of the sixth game, which made them 12—4, and Nelson went to game, from 13—8, with two services. Marlborough led 8—2 in the final game. Lister took the score to 8—8, making four points by service, and Moss went on to 10—8. Malvern led 13—10 with both hands in. Nelson, however, put Lister out with a fine back-hand kill, and Lister hit an easy ball off the back wall down, and put his partner out. Crimp was put out at 11—13, but Nelson drew level at 13—13. Lister set 5, Nelson went on to game-ball—love in the set. Then, instead of having a let, he pushed past Lister and Moss, had a wild shot at a ball he could barely reach, and hit it down. Then came that great take of service and subsequent kill, and next the mistake of Moss in serving into the wrong court. Nelson killed the easy service, and Crimp won the game and the match with a service.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

2.0 p.m.—Haileybury (E. N. Evans and R. W. Bullmore) *v.* Radley (P. J. Van der Gucht and W. H. Vestey).

2.0 p.m.—Eton (R. Grant and J. de P. Whitaker) *v.* Marlborough (P. M. Nelson and D. S. L. Crimp).

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

The Inter-University match between the first strings, L. Akers-Douglas (Eton and Christ Church) and R. H. A. G. Calthorpe (Harrow and Magdalene) will be begun at Queen's Club, West Kensington, at 12 noon to-day. Oxford have won the Doubles match this year, but Cambridge won the Singles match between the second strings.

GOLF

PROFESSIONAL FOURSOMES AT GERRARDS CROSS

The annual Midland Professional Foursomes Tournament, now an open event, was played at Gerrards Cross yesterday, when several London couples competed. There was a keen struggle throughout the day between the Cottons and the Whitcombes, victory eventually going to the Cottons by one stroke.

At the end of the first round the Whitcombes led the field with a score of 70, a stroke ahead of the Cottons, but while the latter pair took 72 strokes in the afternoon, the Whitcombes took 74. Many of the competitors were playing over the course for the first time, so that, considering its difficulties and the variable weather, the scoring was really very good. Other family combinations were there, the Wynnes (P. and P. P.), of Chingford, the Herds (R. A. and A.), and the Twines (H. G. and W. T.). To T. H. Cotton must be given the chief credit for his side's victory, for he made a number of fine recovering shots during the morning round. His brother's iron play was not particularly good and, in addition, he missed some holeable putts near the finish of the round. The Whitcombes might have "broken 70" but for the fact that they failed to reach the green at two short holes, each of which cost them a 4.

The afternoon struggle between the two pairs was very interesting. With nine holes played the Cottons had gained a lead of two strokes, having had a score of 35 against 38. At the 12th, however, T. H. Cotton was over the green with an iron shot, his brother was short with the chip back and three putts cost them a 5. A few minutes later E. R. Whitcombe holed out from seven yards for a 2 at the same hole and with four holes to play the two couples were level. At the 16th, however, the Whitcombes fell behind, a 4, after L. T. Cotton had hit the rim of the hole for a 2, putting them one stroke to the bad. Good putts were holed at the 16th and 17th, but L. T. Leslie put his second shot into the stream at the 18th, losing a stroke, and then made up for it by holing a three yards' putt for a 5. The Whitcombes needed a 3 at the home hole to win, but after reaching the green with a drive and an iron they took three more. C. A.'s 15 yards putt going two yards past the hole.

P. F. Taggart (Wilmslow) and A. J. Lacey (Selsdon Park) were expected to do well having taken 71 for the first round, but in the afternoon they were not up to the same standard, taking five more shots and so tied with P. F. Weston (Birstall) amd J. Seagar (Rothley Park) with an aggregate of 147.

The leading returns were :

T. H. Cotton (Langley Park) and L. Cotton (Coulsdon Court)	71+72=143
C. A. Whitcombe (Crews Hill) and E. R. Whitcombe (Merrick Park, Bournemouth)	70+74=144
F. Taggart (Wilmslow) and A. J. Lacey (Selsdon Park)	71+76=147
P. F. Weston (Birstall) and J. Seagar (Rothley Park)	72+75=147
W. R. Firkins (Brandwood) and A. J. Holton (Ladbrook)	77+71=148
H. Roberts (Stoke Poges) and A. J. Young (Sonning)	74+75=149
H. C. Kinch (Woodcote Park) and A. J. Miles (Denham)	76+73=149
A. R. Whelldon (Moseley) and L. Holland (Gerrards Cross)	74+76=150
W. B. Smith (Radley Wood) and J. J. Taylor (Potters Bar)	75+76=151
H. G. Twine (Ashford Manor) and W. T. Twine (Bromley and Bickley)	76+76=152
A. Herd (Moor Park) and J. Bradbeer (Portland Park)	81+72=153
M. J. Bingham (Stourbridge) and W. G. Saunders (Northants County)	79+74=153
B. K. Dalby (Bedford County) and J. Berridge (Gerrards Cross)	74+79=153
S. Field (S. Beds) and W. Peters (Verulam)	80+74=154
R. Hodson (Chigwell) and H. A. Gaudin (Wanstead)	81+75=156
J. S. Fulford (Bulwell) and F. Leach (E. Wimbledon)	77+79=156
G. V. Tuck (South Staffs) and G. R. Buckle (Eccleston)	80+78=158
P. Wynne (Chingford) and P. P. Wynne (Chingford)	79+80=159
B. Pearson (Haste Hill) and P. Baxter (Northwood)	81+80=161
J. S. Fernie (Old Fold Manor) and W. E. Brown (Broxbourne)	83+78=161
H. Nichols (Harewood Downs) and R. H. Wolstenholme (Fleetwood Heath)	79+83=162
J. E. Morris (Huntercombe) and C. W. Pedler (Henley)	83+79=162

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE MEETING

The Household Brigade Golf Meeting was concluded at Roehampton yesterday, when the Men's and the Mixed Foursomes were played for against bogey. The score is not a very difficult one at Roehampton, and, in order still further to increase the enjoyment of competitors, a benevolent committee decided that half the combined handicaps of those playing together should be allowed. Captain Trappes-Lomax, who had won the Junior Championship on the previous day, partnered by Major Bradshaw, proceeded to take full advantage of this fact and returned a score of four up. For most of the day this led the field, until Captain Tufnell and Captain Rose, rejoicing in a handicap of 13, came in with a score one hole better. In the afternoon all except one pair in the Mixed Foursomes failed to equal the bogey score, Lord Blandford and Mrs. Kellett coming in all square. There was a triple tie for second place; but those who, rather ghoulishly, were hoping to see the competitors compelled to go out and replay the tie over three holes were disappointed. A spin of the coin decided that Colonel Baggallay and Miss Bordini had won.

The results were :—

FOURSOMES.—Captain Tufnell (13) and Captain Rose (12), 5 up; Captain Trappes-Lomax (14) and Major Bradshaw (18), 4 up.

MIXED FOURSOMES.—Lord Blandford (6) and Mrs. Kellett (36), all square; Colonel Baggallay (12) and Miss Bordini (18), 3 down.

ARMY BEAT R.A.F.

The Inter-Services meeting at West Hill was concluded yesterday, when the Army, who had beaten the Navy on the previous day, beat the Royal Air Force by 10 matches to two. The R.A.F. won only one game in each of the Singles and Foursomes.

The results were :—

SINGLES

Army		Royal Air Force	
Captain W. H. H. Aitken (5 and 4)	1	Squadron Leader A. E. Barr-Sim	0
N. R. Reeves (2 and 1)	1	Wing-Commander J. C. M. Lowe	0
J. V. C. Moberly (4 and 3)	1	Flight-Lieutenant C. R. Davidson	0
J. Brittain Jones (1 hole)	1	Flying Officer J. N. Campbell (1 hole)	0
Captain W. M. Ozanne (6 and 5)	1	Flying Officer G. E. Macpherson	0
C. L. Gordon Steward (6 and 5)	1	Pilot Officer E. Morris	0
Major J. J. S. Hughes (1 hole)	1	Flight-Lieutenant J. S. Silvester	0
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Green (8 and 7)	1	Squadron Leader A. Lees	0
Total	7	Total	1

FOURSOMES

Aitken and Moberly	0	Barr-Sim and Lowe	1
Reeves and Steward (6 and 4)	1	Campbell and Macpherson	0
Ozanne and Hughes (6 and 4)	1	Davidson and Morris	0
Jones and Green (5 and 3)	1	Silvester and Lees	0
Total	3	Total	1

KIT-CAT CUP AT RANELAGH

The Kit-Cat Cup, presented to the Ranelagh Club in 1895 by Colonel Woodbine-Parish, has been won outright by F. A. L. Wood (6). The Challenge Cup, which is awarded to the player having the best aggregate of three returns under handicap in monthly medal competitions during the winter season, was won by Wood for the third year, when he beat K. G. Holland, with whom he tied at 206, by one stroke in the replay. Wood also won the final of the match-play tournament for the Filmer-Bennett Cup by beating B. Muirhead (6) at the 22nd hole, and he was also successful in winning the April monthly medal competition after having tied with E. M. Shepherd and J. Birchenough.

LONDON PRESS FOURSOMES TOURNAMENT

The annual competition for the Sir George Sutton Trophy, arranged by the London Press Golfing Society for Foursomes partnerships representing the various newspapers and magazines, was begun at Coombe Hill yesterday. The results were :—

FIRST ROUND

Happy Mac (H. H. Harris, 4, and H. Shaw, 18) walked over; Pearson's Magazine (Sir Neville Pearson, 10, and E. Hudson, 16) scratched.

The Humorist (M. Lane Norcott, 14, and P. Reeves Shaw, 18) walked over; The Star (A. Spalding, 11, and H. Cosens Hardy, 12) scratched.

Athletic News Agency (L. A. Belsham, 18, and G. E. Tomblin, 18) walked over; Daily Mail II. (F. H. Gale, 12, and F. A. Hardy, 18) scratched.

Sunday Express II. (G. Dillon, 10, and A. J. Russell, 12) beat Screen Stories (M. Creswick, 2, and W. E. Hope, 12) by 1 hole.

Sunday Pictorial (G. M. Aitchison, 8, and G. G. King, 14) beat Morning Post (R. H. Bromley Read, 6, and Robert Hield, 11) by 3 and 2.

SECOND ROUND

Happy Mac *v.* Humorist.

Athletic News's Agency beat Sunday Express II. by 1 hole.

Sunday Pictorial *v.* John O' London's Weekly (H. C. Tingey, 6, and F. Whitaker, 14).

The People (H. Ainsworth, 16, and C. Hadley, 18) walked over; Reuter's (H. B. Edwards, 12, and J. Sise, 18) scratched.

Sunday Express I. (Lord Castlerosse, 2, and J. R. Gordon, 16) beat Strand Magazine (Sir Frank Newnes, 2, and Sir Emsley Carr, 5) by 3 and 2.

London Opinion (H. Rountree, scratch, and W. Grierson, 18) beat Daily Sketch (W. D. Rowe, 10, and G. L. Wilde, 12) by 5 and 3.

Sporting Life (C. W. Packford, 9, and W. F. Smith, 14) beat Daily News (F. Pearson, 17, and A. H. Page, 18) by 3 and 2.

Central Press (G. L'Estrange, 2, and W. Atkins, 8) *v.* Daily Mail I. (W. T. Godwin, 9, and D. King-Page, 10).

LAWN TENNIS

MELBURY TOURNAMENT

The feature of the Melbury tournament at Kensington yesterday was the victory gained by Miss Vera Montgomery over Miss E. H. Harvey by two sets to none (12—10, 6—3). It was the first time that Miss Montgomery, a rising young player with a beautiful style, had beaten a Wightman Cup player. Miss Montgomery was the attacker throughout and drove with delightful freedom on both sides of the court, though at times she was a little short. The match was twice interrupted by showers, the second of which came when Miss Harvey was leading 10—9 in the first set. The respite benefited Miss Montgomery, who quickly got the set and a lead of 5—1 in the second. It then became a tale of lost "match points," and Miss Harvey saved six of these before succumbing in the ninth game. Easy wins were obtained in the third round by Miss Betty Nuthall and Miss J. Fry.

In the Singles E. Flury, who beat the Canadian, W. H. A. Duff, on Monday, accomplished another useful performance in beating J. H. Shales, and E. C. Peters, J. S. Olliff, W. H. Powell, and N. Sharpe, all of whom played in the Davis Cup trials last week, were easily victorious in two sets. Peters, Olliff, and Powell are close together in the draw, and Peters meets Olliff this afternoon.

The results were :—

SINGLES.—First Round (concluded).—R. E. Guest beat M. K. Sweet (6—4, 6—2); P. Cochrane beat G. H. West (4—6, 8—6); Dr. Mac. Fyfe beat P. L. Derville (6—1, 6—2); I. C. Maddock w.o., D. M. Greig scratched; the Hon. C. N. Ritchie beat V. Burr (6—4, 3—6, 6—1); J. R. Reddall beat L. G. Owen (7—5, 6—4); Commander F. F. Glover, R.N., beat S. Nishikawa (6—1, 6—3); W. B. Henderson beat R. G. Burton (6—3, 7—5).

Second Round.—E. C. Peters beat H. D. Mackinnon (6—2, 6—1); S. Olliff beat Guest (6—0, 6—1); W. H. Powell beat M. F. McCabe (6—4, 6—2); M. Young beat Cochrane (6—2, 6—2); Fyfe beat Maddock (6—3, 6—1); E. Flury beat J. H. Shales (6—2, 6—3); C. C. Mundey beat B. Wallenburg (6—4, 6—3); Trune beat J. H. Winfield (6—0, 6—1); J. D. Morris beat the Hon. R. H. Winn (6—0, 6—1); Henderson beat J. B. McLachlan (6—4, 8—10, 6—4); N. G. Deed beat L. C. Terrey (6—2, 5—7, 6—2); N. Sharpe beat G. O. Jamson (6—3, 6—4).

Women's Singles.—Second Round (concluded).—Miss A. K. Penrose beat Miss E. Soames (6—1, 6—0); Mrs. H. Edgington beat Miss M. Bigge (6—2, 6—0); Miss T. Barnes beat Miss M. Burgess Smith (6—4, 9—11, 6—3); Miss E. Heumann beat Mrs. R. L. Thompson (6—1, 6—2); Miss J. Morley beat Miss N. Wheelhouse (6—2, 7—5); Mrs. E. C. Law beat Miss D. M. Stacke (6—2, 6—0); Miss V. M. Finlason beat Miss L. Wilkinson (6—2, 7—5); Miss M. Slaney beat Miss M. Briscoe (6—4, 6—2); Miss Hempson beat Mrs. B. Feltham (6—3, 6—4); Mrs. G. H. B. St. Ruth beat Mrs. E. Shirley (6—2, 6—1); Miss B. Soames beat Miss M. Goff (4—6, 6—4, 6—4); Mrs. F. B. Pittman beat Mrs. A. Grey (6—4, 6—0); Mrs. C. M. B. Fairfield beat Miss P. Finnigan (7—5, 2—6, 8—6); Miss S. D. Johnson beat the Hon. Mrs. R. H. Winn (4—6, 6—1, 6—4); Mrs. W. T. Tucker beat Mrs. E. H. Burgess Smith (6—4, 4—6, 6—4).

Third Round.—Mrs. Edgington beat Miss Penrose (6—5, 7—5); Miss D. Forfeitt beat Miss D. Curtis (6—1, 6—0); Mrs. Holcroft-Watson beat Mrs. R. Pretty (6—2, 6—4); Mrs. Beamish beat Mrs. Law (6—2, 7—5); Miss Barnes beat Miss Finlason (6—0, 6—0); Mrs. Thompson beat Miss Slaney (6—4, 0—6, 7—5); Mrs. Alston beat Mrs. St. Ruth (6—0, 7—5); Miss V. H. Montgomery beat Miss E. H. Harvey (12—10, 6—3); Miss B. Soames beat Miss A. Tuke (6—3, 2—6, 6—4); Mrs. Pittman beat Mrs. R. Lycett (6—3, 6—1); Mrs. Marriott beat Lady D. Pleydell-Bouverie (6—1, 6—2); Miss B. Nuthall beat Miss Johnson (6—1, 6—0).

SURREY HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

The conditions at Roehampton yesterday were all against the better players in the Surrey Hard Court Championships, for it was boisterous and rather cold. E. A. McGuire, the Irish Davis Cup player, took a long time to gauge the wind against W. G. Curtis Morgan, the Welsh international. McGuire won in the end by 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, but he had to play throughout from the back of the court, a plan of campaign which he does not generally favour. E. R. Avory was too steady for Sir G. A. Thomas, and E. O. Mather beat Eva A. Dearman by 6—3, 6—3.

There were two unlooked-for results in the Women's Singles, in which Mrs. Dudley Cox, playing a sound game from the base-line, beat Miss E. M. Dearman, and Miss O. L. Webb beat Miss M. E. Dix. Miss J. C. Ridley hit hard against Miss M. Wynne, the young Staffordshire player, and won easily, but Miss S. K. Johnson, of Surrey, had to play three sets to beat Miss E. R. Clarke.

The results were :—

Singles (Surrey Hard Court Championship).—Second Round.—Mrs. E. M. Avory beat Sir G. A. Thomas (6—4, 6—1); R. K. Tinkler beat J. Hill (4—6, 6—1, 6—4); R. K. Irons beat R. B. Fogo (2—6, 6—1, 6—3); J. R. Reddall beat L. G. Owen (7—5, 6—4); Commander F. F. Glover, R.N., beat S. Nishikawa (6—1, 6—3); S. W. Harris beat K. Holden (6—4, 6—3); E. A. McGuire beat W. G. Curtis Morgan (4—6, 6—4, 6—3); J. R. Fulton beat S. Finnigan (6—3, 7—5).

Women's Singles (Surrey Hard Court Championship).—First Round (concluded).—Mrs. S. Youle beat Miss K. H. Payne (1—6, 6—3, 6—0). Second Round.—Mrs. K. E. Haydock (late Miss M. Folingsby (6—2, 6—3); Mrs. Dudley Cox beat Miss E. M. Dearman (6—1, 6—4); Miss J. C. Ridley beat Miss M. Wynne (6—3, 6—1); Miss S. K. Johnson beat Miss E. R. Clarke (2—6, 6—3, 6—4); Miss N. E. Lyle beat Miss M. K. Pinayre (6—1, 6—1); Miss O. L. Webb beat Miss M. E. Dix (6—2, 6—2).

Doubles.—First Round.—E. A. McGuire and G. S. B. Mack beat J. D. Rankine and J. W. S. Blake (6—3, 6—4); Mrs. K. E. Haydock (late M. A. Tanner) beat J. L. H. Fletcher and K. Holden (6—4, 6—4); E. R. Avory and E. A. Dearman beat E. G. Hughes and J. B. Fisher (6—4, 6—4).

Women's Doubles.—Second Round.—Miss J. C. Ridley and Miss M. E. Dix beat Miss S. Ramsay and Miss E. A. Tomblin (6—4, 6—3); Miss E. Folingsby and Miss G. E. Tomblin beat Miss J. Strettell and Miss D. Strettell (6—1, 6—4); Miss E. F. Rose and Miss S. K. Johnson beat Miss R. O. Doyle and Miss K. H. Payne (6—3, 6—1).

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round.—E. R. Avory and Miss M. E. Dix beat R. K. Irons and Miss M. Wynne (6—3, 6—2); Captain R. G. Wade and Miss B. Reid Thomas beat J. W. S. Blake and Miss M. Elton (6—1, 6—3); K. O. Mather and Mrs. R. E. Haylock beat E. M. Bunard and Miss M. Tyle (9—7, 4—6, 7—5); J. J. Izzard and Miss E. R. Clarke beat J. D. Finlaison and Miss H. E. Kennedy (6—3, 6—3).

L.T.A. COUNCIL MEETING

The April council meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association was held at the River Plate House, London, the president, Lord D'Abernon, being in the chair.

It was announced that the match between England and Ireland henceforth will be played alternately in the two countries. Arrangements are in hand for playing the match in England this year. A match between Great Britain and Japan will probably be played in this country later in the year. A men's team will be nominated to take part in the British Empire Games at Hamilton, Ontario, August 16 to 23. The women's match between Great Britain and France will be played at Deauville on July 12 and 13. A match between Amateurs and Professionals will be played in the North of England, and the representative Amateurs *v.* Professionals match will be played at Eastbourne in August. Leave was given to Queen's Club to send a team to compete in an international tournament at Amsterdam, May 9 to 11.

HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

A very fine entry has been received for the Hard Court Championships of Great Britain, which will be begun at Bournemouth on April 28. In addition to H. W. Austin, who will defend the Singles title, Dr. J. C. Gregory, C. H. Kingsley, J. S. Olliff, H. G. N. Lee, W. H. Powell, N. Sharpe, E. C. Peters, R. Miki, of Japan, H. K. Lester, Commander P. F. Glover, R.N., and F. J. Perry are among those competing. Miss B. Nuthall, Miss J. Sandison, Mrs. Holcroft-Watson, Miss J. C. Ridley, Miss J. Fry, Mrs. J. B. Pittman, Miss D. E. Round, Mrs. L. G. Owen, and Miss E. H. Harvey are some of the leading women players entered.

Miss Jenny Sandison, the young woman player from India, has entered for the Hard Court Championships of Great Britain at Bournemouth on April 28 and following days. She will be partnered by Mrs. E. C. Simon in the Women's Doubles.

LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Surrey were beaten by Middlesex in the Southern section of the South-Eastern Division of the Ladies' County Championship at Hendon yesterday by six matches to one. Miss Molly Gourlay, the English champion, alone won for Surrey, beating Mrs. Guedalla by two holes.

The results were :—

Middlesex		Surrey	
Mrs. Guedalla	0	Miss M. Gourlay (2 holes)	1
Mrs. Miller (1 hole)	1	Mrs. Porter	0
Miss Doris Chambers (1 hole)	1	Mrs. Atherton	0
Mrs. W. Payne (2 and 1)	1	Mrs. R. L. Kennedy	0
Miss D. Pim (8 and 6)	1	Mrs. A. C. Johnston	0
Miss R. Rabbidge (1 hole)	1	Miss J. Hamilton	0
Miss D. Stanhope (2 and 1)	1	Mrs. Foley	0
Total	6	Total	1

Warwickshire beat Worcestershire by four games to three at Stourbridge yesterday in the Midland Division.

In a South-Western Division match at Long Ashton, Glamorgan ladies maintained their unbeaten record by beating Gloucestershire by five games to two.

THE SUFFOLK LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

The Suffolk Ladies' Championship was begun at the Ipswich Club, Purdis Heath, yesterday. There was a medal round in the morning, when the eight players with the best scores qualified for the match-play tournament.

The first round results were :—

Miss Griffiths beat Miss Woolgate by 4 and 2.
Miss Brown beat Mrs. Hamblin Smith by 2 and 1.
Mrs. Garrett (holder) beat Miss White by 2 holes.
Miss Ashbery beat Mrs. Shaddick at the 20th hole.

At Walton Heath yesterday St. George's Hill, who won the trophy last year, beat Purley Downs in a preliminary game of the *Star* Inter-Club Ladies' Tournament by four games to one.

BILLIARDS

THE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

The first heat in the Professional Championship was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when Davis, the holder, was leading Falkiner by 2,154. Falkiner outpointed his opponent slightly in the afternoon, when he scored 804 for an average of 57, while Davis made 760 for an average of 54.

Although Falkiner made a good start by making a break of 189 at his first visit the form for some time was not good. Falkiner played very nicely, and made a run of 59 cannons, but his highest runs for an hour were 64, 23, and 52, while the chief breaks by Davis were 93, 39, 119, and 65. Davis did not concern himself with the close-cannon phase of the game, scoring most of his points by more open methods, while Falkiner played the all-round game rather more freely than is his custom. The scoring was very close, as after each had paid 10 visits to the table Davis had made 346 and his opponent 355. Falkiner then made capital use of an opening. He began with a run of 52 cannons, and, playing his strokes very cleanly, scored steadily until, when the break had realized 297 he lost the red in baulk. The object white was left near the top cushion, but far enough away for Falkiner to make a forcing loser. With the same stroke Falkiner endeavoured to kiss the red out of balk, but he failed to do so, and missed the next stroke, a long jenny.

Davis made better use of this opportunity. He altered his methods, making a run of 53 cannons in a break of 164 before he missed a very difficult cross-cushion cannon. The balls were left in a bad position, and, although Falkiner scored by means of a splendid ricochet cannon, he failed at his next stroke, a forcing loser, and Davis added a run of 137, which included 46 cannons. At his next visit Davis scored 73 and Falkiner made a break of 142 before his opponent played out time, leading by 2,110.

The scores at the interval were :—Davis (in play), 13,733; Falkiner, 11,623.

The form in the evening was remarkable for the cleverness of the close-cannon play. Falkiner played brilliantly and outpointed his opponent for the fifth consecutive session by scoring 1,185 for an average of 146, while Davis made 824 for an average of 103. At the end of the day's play Davis led still by 1,769.

Davis had increased a run of 40 (unfinished) to 83 when he missed a *massé* cannon, and Falkiner, at his first visit, scored 63. When Davis missed a long loser after making 28 Falkiner added a break of 100, and was unfortunate when the ball kicked and caused him to miss a long-range cannon. Davis made splendid use of the opportunity. He scored easily at the top of the table, and made a run of 51 cannons, but when the break had realized 475 the balls ran wide and he missed a forcing screw cannon. A high standard of play was maintained by Falkiner, who scored 55 points by open methods, and then secured a close-cannon position on the top cushion near the left corner pocket. Falkiner in his close-cannon play is the equal of any exponent of this phase of the game. He scored very quickly, and, after he had played the balls into right corner pocket, he controlled them so cleverly that the balls were sent only a short distance while he added another 100 cannons, as quickly probably as Lindrum ever has done. When the run of cannons had reached 194 Falkiner had to break the position at the middle pocket, and when the break had realized 454 he missed a stab red winner.

The close-cannon game plays a prominent part in most modern big match play. Davis was engaged on a run when he miscued at the end of a break of 94, and Falkiner played in his best form again, but scored by more all-round methods while adding a break of 230. Falkiner missed a winner again, but his opponent made a similar mistake when he had made only 32. Falkiner continued to play well, adding breaks of 61, 45, and 186, including 60 close cannons, while Davis's highest run was 27. Davis, however, played out time with a break of 120 (unfinished).

The closing scores were :—Davis (in play), 14,557; Falkiner, 12,788.

BOXING

THE ARMY TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Two boxing matches, each of 15 contests at various weights, occupied the attention of a large crowd from 7.30 p.m. to midnight in the Central Gymnasium, Aldershot, last night. As a result, the 1st Battalion, The Manchester Regiment and the 2nd Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment qualified to meet in the final of the Army Championship this evening.

In the first match, as not unfrequently happens in the Services competitions, everything depended upon the last contest. In this case in fact there was nothing in it up to the moment that the referee very bravely decided that Corporal McNab, the Manchesters' first string in the welters, had beaten on points Driver Baker of A Group, Royal Corps of Signals. It should be explained that The Manchester Regiment were champions of the Eastern Command, while the Signals, who were the holders for several years, were in the semi-final round as runners-up to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps in the Aldershot Command.

The Manchester Regiment last night showed traces of the coaching of Tancy Lee, one of the few men who ever beat Jimmy Wilde, but in the main they relied upon a tough body and a hard punch, generally a swing. The Signals as befitted a Corps famous for its boxers were quite capable of standing up to their determined opponents, and in fact were a trifle unlucky to be accounted the losers. Some idea of the closeness of the match may be obtained from the scoring, which—counting two points for a win and one for a defeat other than a disqualification—became 9—9 in the sixth contest, 12—12 in the eighth, 18—18 in the twelfth, and 21—21 in the fourteenth.

The Signals first drew level when Lance-Corporal McCreeth, a tireless slogger, reversed the usual order of things and beat an excellent boxer in Sergeant Scott. Then came two really splendid fights. In one of these another of the Signals fighters, Driver Duffs, was less fortunate against a man tougher even than himself and one moreover who hit much straighter. This was Sergeant Batt, who sustained a cut eye in the first round, but fell back upon a straight left and a following right that had Duffy on the floor of the ring for a count in the third round. In another severe fight Driver Grainger of the Signals was deceptively strong as well as the better boxer in his contest with Private Penkett, but he also was lucky that most of the latter's swings were not delivered with the closed fist. Each side had to include one officer, and for the Manchesters Lieutenant H. D. Dook, a welter-weight, was just sufficiently the stronger man and harder hitter to win his fight. Lieutenant J. D. L. Morriss for the Signals stood up well to a powerful slogger, but did not use his straight left enough to please the judges.

Signalman Stuart, the new amateur heavy-weight champion, won without any difficulty, but, as already stated, the Manchesters gained the decision in the one contest that as it happened really mattered.

The feature of the match between the 2nd East Lancashire Regiment and the 2nd Royal Tank Corps was the defeat of Drummer Quilter, the Army light-weight champion, by Private Fletcher, champion of the Army in Egypt, who was representing the Royal Tank Corps.

AMATEUR TOURNAMENT AT THE ALBERT HALL

An Amateur Boxing Tournament in aid of the Duchess of York's Maternity Centre (of the Royal Free Hospital) will be held to-night at the Royal Albert Hall, beginning at 7 p.m. Tickets are obtainable (prices from 1s. 2d. to £1 1s.) from the organizing secretary, 24, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1.

The names of the competitors are given below :—

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.—Lieutenant Grayson, A. B. Dyer, L. S. Jenkins, and Stoker McCormack.

ARMY.—Signalman C. Stuart, Trooper T. Benjamin, Drummer A. Quilter, and Corporal Jones.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Pilot Officer Williams, Aircraftman A. Clapp, Aircraftman Herlihy, and Sergeant Davison.

CIVIL SERVICE.—F. E. Field, F. B. Meachem, and C. F. Way.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE.—J. W. Goyder and G. Sewell.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—P.C. Titmus or P.C. Jackson and P.C. Egan or P.C. Marlow.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY POLICE.—A. J. Clifton and A. Whitbread.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.—Fireman D. D. Wall and Fireman Shawyer.

POLYTECHNIC BOXING CLUB.—A. E. Field and V. Peachey.

BELSIZE BOXING CLUB.—C. H. Dixon and G. Grayrigg.

H. Haston (Ostbourne) *v.* G. Haynes (Manton), 4st. (3 rounds) (by permission of Mr. M. G. Hartigan and Mr. J. Lawson).

D. Radie (Wilmslow) won the Manchester and District Alliance Amateur Championship at Delamere Forest on Saturday when he beat in the final J. Braid, jun. (Ringway), by five and four.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

TWO SKETCHES

Two sketches, entitled *The Prophetic Camera* and *The Seven Ages of Mechanical Music*,

Parliament

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE BUDGET

BANKERS' AID FOR INDUSTRY

DEATH PENALTY

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IN THE LORDS

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, APRIL 15

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Third Parties (Rights against Insurers) Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

East Surrey Water Bill, East Kent District Water Bill, Barnsley and District Traction Bill, Sutton Coldfield Corporation Bill, Portsmouth Water Bill, Birkenhead Corporation Bill, and Lancaster Corporation Bill were read the third time and passed.

A Commons amendment to the Children (Employment Abroad) Bill was agreed with and the Bill passed.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary for India, moving the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill, which has passed through the House of Commons, said that the measure dealt with the Unemployment Insurance Fund, which was in rather a deplorable position, and provided for further borrowing powers of £10,000,000.

EARL PEEL said that this was really not an honest measure for borrowing £10,000,000, because it did not take into account all the other factors which should have been in the mind of the Government. It would have been more honest if the Government had taken powers to borrow even up to £20,000,000, rather than £10,000,000, which at the rate at which the numbers of the unemployed were mounting must soon be exhausted. The Government were not making any effort to reduce unemployment.

EARL RUSSELL, replying, said that the measure was of a stop-gap and temporary character. In answer to the question how quickly the £10,000,000 would be used up, he said that at the present state of the unemployed register there would have to be contributed from that source a sum of £375,000 every week. It was hoped, however, that the terrible unemployment figures would shortly fall. Nobody could say what the figures on the live register would be for the next half-year and it must depend on that whether the Fund was solvent or not.

The Bill was read a second time and passed through its remaining stages.

ARMY AND AIR FORCE (ANNUAL) BILL

THE DEATH PENALTY

The House went into Committee on the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill, the EARL of DONOUGHMORE in the Chair.

VISCOUNT FITZ ALAN moved to leave out Clause 5, which proposes to abolish death as a penalty for certain offences. He said that under the proposals of the Government anybody subject to military law who misbehaved or induced others to misbehave before the enemy in such manner as to show cowardice would no longer be liable to the death penalty. Mr. Shaw had stated that in regard to this and the next subsection he was acting contrary to the opinion and advice of the Army Council. If men had only imprisonment in front of them instead of the death penalty, the temptation to acts of cowardice would be in many cases almost irresistible. Those who, like himself, were in the House of Commons with Mr. Stephen Walsh and on terms of friendship with him, knew that while he was a staunch party man and adhered to the principles of the Labour Party, he was adamant in refusing, as Secretary of State for War, to allow any change in the death penalty. It was the fashion in certain quarters to disparage the Army Council, but, anyhow, they were men of experience, and in matters of this kind we wanted men of experience. It was folly, and unworthy, to suggest that the Army Council were prejudiced in favour of killing our own men. When they considered that, out of the enormous number of men employed in the late War, only 18 were shot for cowardice, then they could be certain that those were very grave and serious cases, and they need not trouble themselves about there having been any grave risk of injustice. Cowardice, happily, was not popular in the Army, and so long as the death penalty existed, those who might be angered by acts of cowardice, knowing that a just trial and punishment awaited the offenders, would leave them alone. But men had been known to take the law into their own hands, and lynch law was something that every precaution should be taken to avoid.

The amendment inserted in the Commons to provide that desertion should be punished by imprisonment was not intended by the Government. It was left to a free vote of the House and it was very significant that the Secretary for War himself voted against it. In 1924, the Labour Government appointed a Committee to consider this question. After examining witnesses, the Committee, to a man, opposed any change being made in the death penalty for the crimes now under consideration. It was a strange thing that, only five years afterwards, and in face of the report of that Committee, the Government should make these changes without giving full time for their consideration and discussion. Every one hoped that there would be no more war, and they might with confidence hope that there would be no war during the next year. There would be ample time during the year, if the Government would withdraw these proposals now, for consideration of this difficult question. If the Government would not agree to this course, he could see nothing for the House to do but to put the Government to inconvenience. He hoped that all their lordships, irrespective of party, would ask themselves if it was not their duty to throw out Clause 5 rather than allow it to become law without further consideration. (Opposition cheers.)

LORD PLUMER'S VIEW

VISCOUNT PLUMER, who was very imperfectly heard in the Reporters' Gallery, said that as one of the senior officers of the Army, as well as one who had had a certain amount of experience in the maintenance of discipline under active service conditions, he endorsed wholeheartedly Lord FitzAlan's amendment. He wished to put the matter before the House from a soldier's point of view. It was generally recognized that the moral of an army must be sustained by a very high standard of discipline. In the preamble to the Army Act it was distinctly explained that in order to preserve exact discipline it was necessary to prescribe certain severe penalties and punishments, many of which were only of real gravity when committed on active service. The commander in the field was responsible that the operations entrusted to him were carried out in such a way as to give the best possible chance of success and with the least possible loss of his own troops. He was fully aware that the success or failure of his operations depended, for the most part, on the moral of his troops, and he was very careful not to do anything himself or to allow anything to be done on his behalf which would lower the moral or the standard of discipline. It was recognized that in order to support him in his efforts he must be provided with special powers both of a protective and a punitive character. It was essential at the outset that it should be impressed on all who served under the commander in the field that they were, for the time being, entrusted with the honour of their unit, of their Army and their country. The honour of the unit meant a good deal to soldiers. (Cheers.)

The offences which might prejudice the success of the operations or endanger the lives of comrades were, in addition to those for which the death penalty already stood, all those offences referred to in Clause 5. Most emphatically, in his opinion, penal servitude was not a deterrent for those crimes. It meant safety. The only deterrent for the man who would wilfully behave in such a way as to endanger the lives of his own comrades in order to avoid the risk to his own life was the knowledge that, while his comrades might possibly incur a glorious and honourable death at the hands of the enemy, he, if convicted of one of those offences by a court-martial and executed, would die a dishonourable and shameful death. In any case where the death penalty was imposed by a Court-martial the whole proceedings were scrutinized in the most meticulous manner. Every possible consideration was given to extenuating circumstances. If the Bill remained as it was he was confident that in the future, however distant that future might be, the effect would be to prejudice the moral and lower the high standard of discipline which had hitherto been the proud tradition of the British Army.

VISCOUNT ALLENBY said that when a young man went into the Army he was well aware that he was joining a Service in which discipline was strict and that certain offences committed in war made the soldier liable to the penalty of death. That did not alarm him, because he did not contemplate the possibility of committing any of these crimes. But the penalty indicated the enormity of the offence and created a moral atmosphere which caused him to abhor such crimes and anything that would affect his honour as a soldier. That moral influence would be very much lessened if the penalty of death were abolished. These offences might endanger the lives of many men, cause the failure of military operations, and possibly bring about a national disaster. Any action taken that tended to lower the abhorrence with which such offences had hitherto been regarded would have a serious effect on discipline. The effect of alteration on the soldier's mind would be that now these offences were to be regarded as less grave than they used to be.

VISCOUNT MERSEY, who said he spoke as one who had been an ordinary soldier, contended that the change proposed would not protect the soldier, but would jeopardise the lives of his comrades.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, replying for the Government, said that it was quite impossible for them to agree to the suggestions of Lord FitzAlan. As to his own position, he also acted sometimes against the advice of the Council, though very seldom and with the very greatest reluctance. But it was part of one's own responsibility to follow one's own policy, and he agreed with the Secretary for War in the line he had taken with regard to the first three offences for which the death penalty was deleted. His attitude was based on what he conceived to be the very great difference between a modern voluntary army and the armies for which this code of punishment was drawn up, a code which had been mitigated through the centuries but which was drawn up for mercenary troops, or troops so nearly bordering on the criminal classes that the most stringent measures had to be applied to obtain any discipline. To-day there were many aircraftmen in the Air Force better educated than most of the officers at Waterloo and just as well educated as those who were officers when he himself was a young officer. They were dealing with a totally different set of human beings, and it would be most unwise, especially if they enrolled these men as a nation in arms, as conscripts in a citizen army, to expose them to a code of laws totally different from those to which they were accustomed in private life.

Even after they had deleted the death penalty for the crimes that had been mentioned, there still remained other clauses in the Army Act that would enable the death penalty to be applied for the more serious crimes for which, generally speaking, the punishment of death used to be awarded. If one could catch the perpetrator of one of the really serious crimes under the Act, it was far better to leave the matter there and not enact anything under which it might be possible to mete out this dreadful punishment to some poor feckless creature who had lost his head and who would be technicaly covered by one of the clauses that had been deleted.

The statement that penal servitude meant safety for the coward overlooked the Suspension of Sentences Act, which was passed during the War. Men did not get back to safety for the crimes they committed, but, on the contrary, some men who were sentenced to death and had that sentence commuted to penal servitude, were sent up to the front line. That Act, which was still in operation, put a distinctly different colour on the picture, and if he thought that a man, merely by committing one of these crimes, got back to safety, he would have taken a rather different view.

With regard to desertion, Lord FitzAlan had stated that the amendment of the Army Act was moved in the House of Commons by a private member, and that the Secretary of State for War voted for the retention of the death penalty. The Secretary of State for War on that occasion behaved with his customary loyalty to his advisers. He (Lord Thomson) confessed that in the circumstances, had he been placed as was his right hon. friend, he would have done so, also; but he asked the House to analyse that free vote of the House of Commons. There voted for the abolition of the death penalty 219 members, while 135 voted against it. There was a large number of political deserters on that occasion. He did not know what penalty they might be exposed to from the party machine, but it was most significant that only 135 members out of 615 should have voted for the retention of the death penalty. That had changed his view of the matter very considerably, because they could not disregard a free vote of the House of Commons like that.

He was the first to admit that the offence of desertion could, in certain circumstances, be one of the very meanest. It often was due to a man being selfish or opinionated and without that honour which should exist even among thieves. A man who, without a spirit of comradeship, left his friends in the lurch was the most contemptible human being. Whether that sort of moral obliquity should be punished with death seemed to be rather an open question. Soldiers had a right to be protected from men of that description, but even if section 12, subsection (1) of the Army Act were removed, as Clause 5 of the Bill proposed, they would not be left without protection. The really bad case, that of the cold, calculating, selfish person who, of malice aforethought, deserted his comrades for his own advantage, would be caught under section 4, subsection (6) of the Army Act. He believed the most notorious case was that of a man who sat up playing cards all night with his friends, won a great deal of their money, and cleared off in the morning in order to enjoy it. Subsection 6 of section 4 laid it down that every person subject to military law who knowingly did, while on active service, any act calculated to imperil the success of H.M. forces or any part thereof, was liable to the death sentence if convicted. The deterrent was there. If the amendment were carried and the Bill were sent back to the House of Commons, it would come back again with all these peccant sections reinserted. Lord FitzAlan's purpose would not have been achieved, great inconvenience would have been caused, and if the House of Lords persisted in their obstinacy the Bill might be lost.

LORD HANWORTH said that Lord Thomson had told them that the death penalty was a relic of the past, but the question had been considered year by year by Parliament and each year enforced. Lord Thomson had mentioned a case of a man who had deserted after winning his comrades' money at cards, and had said that the really bad man was caught by an existing section of the Army Act. He (Lord Hanworth) believed that anyone who appeared as the prisoner's friend at a Court-martial would have very little difficulty in showing that the mere absence of that one man in no way imperilled the success of the forces who might be called on to advance. Were they not to accept the advice and authority of the noble field-marshals who had spoken in the debate? They had heard that it was only in cases where the revising officer felt it impossible to find an excuse that the death penalty was actually carried into effect.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said the issue before the House was quite simple. They had the advantage not possessed by the House of Commons of the advice of officers of the greatest distinction, with all the experience of high command in the Great War, who had been made members of the House for the special purpose of advising them on these particular questions. These commanders had told them that without the provisions of the law in question the maintenance of the moral and discipline of the Army would be impossible. He could not do anything but advise the House to accept the advice which had been given to it by those qualified by great authority and experience to pronounce an opinion. (Cheers.)

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said there was no doubt that the punishments in question were a survival from old times and inapplicable to modern volunteer soldiers such as took a great part in the late War.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT

The amendment was carried by 45 votes to 12—majority against the Government, 33.

The Bill then passed its remaining stages.

LORD PARMOOR said that the result of the debate on the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill would necessitate their lordships meeting on Thursday. It was agreed that the House should meet at noon.

ROYAL COMMISSION

A Royal Commission, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Darlington, and Lord Thomson, sat to signify the Royal Assent to a number of Acts, including the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, Land Drainage (Scotland) Act, Children (Employment Abroad) Act, and Shakespeare Birthplace, &c., Trust (Amendment) Act.

Their lordships rose at six minutes past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, APRIL 15

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3.

The London and North Eastern Railway (No. 2) Bill and the Southern Railway Bill were read the third time.

PETITION AGAINST LAND ENCLOSURE

Mr. H. F. OWEN (Hereford, L.) presented a petition from 70 residents of Broadmoor Common protesting against the preparations being made by Government officials to enclose a portion of land, fearing that they will thereby be deprived of their ancient right to cut and collect fuel which has been exercised without question for 150 years.

THE CONSUMERS' COUNCIL

In reply to Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said he hoped to introduce the necessary measure dealing with the proposed Consumers' Council very soon after Easter.

HADRIAN'S WALL

MR. LANSBURY TO VISIT THE SITE

Mr. DENMAN (Leeds, Central, Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to the proposed quarrying operations to the south of the Roman Wall and whether he would cause a Select Committee to be appointed to advise the House as to the desirability of taking immediate steps to preserve the land between the wall and the vallum from destruction.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), who replied, said:—At the moment I have nothing to add to the reply made yesterday by the First Commissioner of Works, who, I understand, proposes to take an early opportunity of visiting the site.

Mr. DENMAN asked whether Mr. Snowden was aware that the First Commissioner of Works had no legal power to deal with this matter and whether the proposed Select Committee would not provide him with that power. Mr. SNOWDEN said he was not aware of the legal powers of the First Commissioner, and he (Mr. Snowden) could not answer on the spur of the moment with reference to the Select Committee.

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) asked whether Mr. Snowden was aware that the work of demolition was going on. Mr. SNOWDEN.—I am not aware of anything at all except this question on the paper.

Mr. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) asked whether an intimation would be sent to the Northumberland local authorities that any interference with this national monument would be regarded with grave disfavour by that House.

No answer was given.

INDUSTRY AND THE BANKS

MR. THOMAS'S STATEMENT

Mr. THOMAS, in reply to LIEUT.-COMMANDER KENWORTHY, said:—I am glad to be able to announce that a company is to-day being registered at Somerset House, under the name of the Bankers Industrial Development Company, Limited, with a nominal capital of £6,000,000, divided into 45 "A" shares and 15 "B" shares of £100,000 each. The company has the support of a very considerable proportion of the most influential banking and financial institutions of the country, by whom the "A" shares have been subscribed. The "B" shares of the company have been subscribed by the Securities Management Trust, Limited.

The directorate of the new company is honorary, and is as follows:—

The Right Hon. Montagu Norman, chairman.

Sir Guy Granet, who will also act as alternate to Mr. Norman.

Baron Bruno Schroder, with Major Albert Pam as alternate.

Mr. A. R. Wagg, with Mr. Nigel Campbell as alternate.

Mr. E. R. Peacock.

Mr. C. Bruce Gardner, managing director of the Securities Management Trust, Limited.

In addition to the board of directors the company will have the services of an advisory council upon which a number of influential persons engaged in financial business will be invited to serve.

The advisory council will have no executive duties to perform, but their services, either collectively or individually, will be available to the board of directors in a consultative capacity.

The object of the company is to receive and consider schemes submitted by the basic industries of this country for the purpose of their rationalization, either by industries or by regions. In the case of schemes which may be approved, arrangements will be made for the provision in one way or another, and through existing agencies, of such moneys as may seem to be essential.

As regards the last part of the question, I would refer my hon. friend to the reply given by my right hon. friend, the Prime Minister, on February 5 to the hon. member for Dumbarton Burghs.

[The reply referred to was as follows:—My hon. friend will. I am sure, realize that it would not be practicable to identify among the general body of unemployed those whose unemployment is attributable to disarmament and rationalization, even if it were desirable to differentiate in the treatment to be given to them. I would point out that disarmament and rationalization are both calculated ultimately to improve the economic position of the country, and, therefore, to add materially to the volume of employment generally available. The incomparable system of social services which this country possesses is designed to meet the needs of those whose employment may be affected by such action.]

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—When my right hon. friend talks about money through agencies does that mean that if this company approves a scheme of rationalization he will be consulted with a view to guaranteeing a loan by the State?

Mr. THOMAS.—No. So far as State money is concerned, it is not intended to be, and I hope it will not be, involved in the announcement I have made.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—In that case, where does the Government come in with regard to this company?

Mr. THOMAS.—So far as money is concerned the Government do not come in. (Hear, hear.) I announced in a speech at Manchester, in reply to much criticism about the action of the banks, that money could and would be found for reorganization and rationalization. In a number of questions in this House I was asked what I meant by "the City"; I was asked to define it, and many other questions. I have given the answer to those questions and my Manchester speech in the announcement I have just made.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY (Stockport, U.).—Are we to take it that what is intended is that the reorganization of basic industries is only to take place with the approval of this Bankers' Industrial Council?

Mr. THOMAS.—On the contrary. I hope, in fact I know, that there are a number of schemes for reorganization being considered to-day. I am consulted and I have given help towards them. I announce this as another stage in that reorganization on the financial side.

Mr. BECKETT (Peckham, Lab.).—Has the right hon. gentleman supplied all the directors with a copy of "Labour and the Nation"?

Mr. MOND (Liverpool, East Toxteth, U.).—Will the actual subscribers to the "A" shares be known to the public through the usual channels?

Mr. THOMAS.—That is hardly a question I can answer. The hon. member will know what steps to take in order to get that information.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.).—Do we understand that the Government has definitely gone back on all Socialistic schemes——(the conclusion of the sentence was drowned by Ministerialist interruptions).

Other members rose, but the SPEAKER said that further questions had better be put on the paper.

BUSINESS AFTER THE RECESS

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), in reply to Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.), said that April 29, the day on which the House resumed after the Easter Recess, would be an allotted day in Supply, and the Ministry of Health Vote would be put down.

BRITISH SHIPS AND "BOOTLEGGING"

Mr. ROOT (Bodmin, L.) asked leave to bring in a Bill "to enable the Board of Trade to suspend or cancel the certificate of any master, mate, or engineer engaging in the illicit importation of intoxicating liquor into the territory of the United States of America." He said there could be no doubt as to the official policy of this country in relation to this illicit traffic, which, though it had been considerably reduced, was still continuing, and in which many British vessels had been concerned. That policy had been declared by both a Conservative and a Labour Prime Minister, and could be regarded, therefore, as a national policy. Certain British subjects had acted contrary to that declared policy and the British flag was being used to defeat that policy. The Bill was intended to prevent this misuse of the British flag and to establish good relations between two peoples whose high purpose in the world had been the establishment of the supremacy of the law.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyll, U.) said that he did not think that there was any necessity for such a Bill, as he knew of no cases where British captains or mates had been involved in this bootlegging traffic. The people who were breaking the law were the American citizens themselves, and it had nothing to do with us. Why should we manufacture a crime which was not a crime? If any British captain at sea chose to break the law of the United States that country would deal with him.

Leave was granted by 215 votes to 142—majority, 73; and the Bill was brought in.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Mr. MATHERS (Edinburgh, W., Lab.) was granted leave and brought in a Bill to make provision for the adoption of children in Scotland.

BUDGET DEBATE

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Lancs, Newton), in the Chair.

On the resolution declaring it to be expedient to amend the law relating to the National Debt, Customs, and Inland Revenue (including Excise), and to make further provision in connexion with finance,

Mr. CHURCHILL said he acknowledged that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech avoided the open appearance of recrimination and conveyed any reflection he had to make on his predecessor under the guise of impersonal forms. He (Mr. Churchill) welcomed and applauded this step towards a better line of conduct. (Laughter.) He also noted in the speech the prudence which, at the very beginning of the lengthy discussions which would ensue upon finance, had realized that some caution and good temper should be shown in dealing with opponents. (Renewed laughter.) Nevertheless, he felt bound to attempt to disentangle their respective responsibilities for the present state of affairs (Opposition cheers), and to contrast the different and even opposite policies for which Mr. Snowden and he shared responsibility. There were two views which could be taken about taxation. There was the view, which Mr. Snowden put forward on many occasions, that "the wealth appropriated by the idle rich is a deduction from the just share which should go to the remuneration of industry in all its forms; that national revenue can be used to secure a juster distribution of national wealth; that taxation can divert national income into more useful channels; that the expenditure of national taxation can be used to stimulate trade and industry; and that taxation, instead of discouraging individual effort, tends to stimulate it." (Opposition laughter.)

Whether they thought it right or wrong, that was a clear and intelligible view. If they adopted it, they would naturally seek occasions and even pretexts for imposing heavy taxation on the public. They would argue for largely increased sinking funds and for lavish expenditure on social services, and they would do this on the grounds, first, of repairing social injustices; and, secondly, of diverting money from those whom Mr. Snowden called the idle rich into far more useful channels. But it had equally been stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of expressing his complete disagreement with it, that there was another view—namely, that national taxation was a regrettable necessity; it was a burden on industry, discouraged enterprise, and restricted national saving. Governments best studied the interest of the whole nation by allowing, to use a well-known Treasury phrase, money to fructify in the pockets of the people. That was the opposite view to that which the Chancellor of the Exchequer held. This second view had received great reinforcement in the present situation of the country. We were the heaviest taxed nation in the world and incomparably the heaviest directly taxed nation. Our three great competitors—the United States, Germany, and France—were reducing by scores of millions a year their demands upon the direct taxpayer. (Ministerial cries of "Why?") They were reducing those demands with the avowed object of increasing their world financial and world competitive power. (Opposition cheers.) These countries took the view that direct or indirect taxation were clogs on trade, hampered enterprise, and that if a nation wished to realize and gather for its own people the immense possibilities of modern scientific production every possible encouragement should be given to the accumulation of wealth in private hands and the fruitful use of that wealth by active individual effort.

TAXATION AND NEW WEALTH

He belonged to the school which held that taxation in this country had reached a point where it had become the gravest impediment in the production of new wealth. (Opposition cheers.) In the present circumstances the main intention of any Chancellor of the Exchequer should be in the direction of the alleviation of the public burden. Therefore it was his (Mr. Churchill's) continuous endeavour to reduce taxation, especially onerous taxation, and even to lean in the direction of reducing taxation in preference if need be to austere and drastic repayments of national debt. We required less of the State and less of the taxgatherer and not more in our national affairs, and those affairs would come round much quicker in so far as we allowed a measure of free play to the saving and the creative effort of the commonwealth. Therefore, when he was confronted with the disaster and the outrage of the general strike—(Ministerial laughter)—he sought, to the best of his ability, in view of its endless evil repercussion on trade and finance, to spare the taxpayer and nurse industry through a difficult and harassing period. That was the whole explanation of the policy for which he was responsible during the last four years, and it was the only explanation which he thought it necessary to offer for the half-suppressed sneers, criticism, and disparagement which the Chancellor of the Exchequer passed on his financial record. (Ministerial cries of "You deserve it.") That was begging the question. He did not in the least mind being interrupted; he was glad to know that permission had been given. (Laughter.) The General Election placed the right hon. gentleman's party in power, and various political developments since that date seemed to have entrenched them there. (Laughter.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer had largely increased expenditure. Apart from the derating relief, for which money was this year provided, he had added £26,000,000 to the national load, and he now asked the House to impose new taxation upon wealth amounting to £46,500,000, of which about £34,000,000 matured in the current year. In fact, they were asked to return to the full severities of War-time taxation and at a time when our rivals in other parts of the world were universally reducing their taxation. (Opposition cheers.)

The first point which he submitted was whether it was necessary to have new taxation this year at all. He declared that it would not have been necessary unless the Government had changed. Of the deficit of £14,500,000 on the last Budget, £9,000,000 was traceable to the new expenditure which had been passed by the House during the past winter. (Opposition cheers.) Therefore, the deficit should not have exceeded £5,500,000. Considering Wall-street, the Hatry scandals, and the inevitable want of confidence which attended the arrival of a Socialist Government, as well as the general depression throughout the world, a £5,500,000 deficit was not a bad failure in the circumstances. In the first week of the new financial year the balance of revenue and expenditure was £4,000,000 more favourable than in the corresponding first week of the year that had closed. At any rate, there was nothing in the deficit of 1929-30 which afforded any justification for an increase in taxation. The right hon. gentleman's estimate of revenue on the existing basis showed an advance of £5,500,000 above the yield of 1929. He thought that was a conservative estimate. Nor was there anything in the debt position which justified fresh burdens. There was a fixed debt charge of £355,000,000 a year, which, on a 4 per cent. basis, would extinguish the debt in 50 years, if it was maintained. That was a prodigious effort. There was no country in the world where this scheme would not be received with wonder and admiration. They could not judge the working of the fixed debt charge by the fortunes of a single year. It was premature altogether to judge, or still less to condemn, such a system, because the second year or the first two years of its operation were poor compared with what was expected.

Mr. Snowden was budgeting for a reduction of £11,500,000 in the cost of the floating debt. Therefore it would seem to him (Mr. Churchill), not knowing the exact rate on which the estimate was based, that £75,000,000 or £80,000,000 would be available in the present year for the service of the Savings Certificates and the Sinking Fund. That was an immense sum. When Mr. Snowden was Chancellor of the Exchequer five years ago the comparable figure was £57,000,000. Next year an even larger payment would be effected, and, if the cheap money rates continued, there was no reason why it should not exceed £80,000,000. He rejoiced in that. But why was it necessary to do more? In his judgment it was not necessary to do more. Mr. Snowden's proposal to make it statutory to repay deficits out of the finance of the next year was harmless and well-meaning; but it was illusory, because nothing could abrogate the sovereign power of Parliament and the Finance Bill was the statutory authority for everything that was done and for the repeal of every other contrary statute. The second step Mr. Snowden proposed was to make good the deficit of last year, caused by his own additional expenditure, by payments of £5,000,000 this year, £5,000,000 next, and £4,500,000 the year after. That was an excellent proposal if we could afford it. Just as there was nothing in the finance of last year or in the forecast of this year to justify increased taxation, so there was absolutely nothing in the debt position to justify it. Was there any justification for increase of taxation on account of the outlook of 1931?

INCOME-TAX "CRAMPED"

Proceeding, Mr. Churchill said he felt bound to repeat the solution which the late Government would have offered if they had remained responsible. The late Government had looked to an expansion of trade and revenue. (Ministerial laughter.) That was not then so ludicrous as it might seem now. (Opposition cheers.) The income-tax was suffering from a kind of cramp; the Exchequer was not getting its natural, normal, and true expansion proportionate to the wealth and accumulated capital of the country. Two years ago, when he saw the details of the income-tax of the great productive trades, he was astounded to find that those trades—largely the basic trades, coal, iron, and steel, which were the foundations of the revenue not so long ago—contained an enormous number of firms which, though they were carrying on their business, were making no profit, or very little profit. A very little, it seemed, would lift those trades on to a healthy level. Let the tide of depression ebb ever so little, let the burdens be lightened ever so little, and whole areas of taxable assets which were now submerged would come again into use. That, he was certain, was the truth of the present situation in the income-tax sphere. It was to this that he was looking; and it might well have been achieved in 1931. If the recovery had been delayed beyond 1931, he quite agreed that £15,000,000 more would have had to be found for derating. Everyone knew that he had never accepted the Protectionist hypothesis. (Ministerial laughter.) But he was bound to say that, confronted with the need of raising £12,000,000 or £15,000,000 more money, he believed it could have been done with far less injury and discouragement to the productive energies of the people at this time if it had been raised through a moderate duty on foreign manufactured articles of a finished or semi-finished character. (Opposition cheers.) A very substantial yield could be gained by the Exchequer without any discouragement, but, on the contrary, with encouragement to the general trade of the country. (Opposition cheers.)

The cause of the new taxation was now plainly and mercilessly exposed: it was the additional expenditure of the Socialist Government. Nearly £47,000,000 of new taxation was to be imposed, and they were all direct, or virtually direct, taxes, none of which could be passed on to the consumer. They were to be levied upon a very restricted class, who were already the most heavily taxed, and still the most loyally responsive throughout the world. (Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers.) It might have been necessary because of the new expenditure to which the Government had committed themselves; but do not let the Government or their followers underrate or be blind to the gravity of their proposals or the consequences which would follow them. Mr. Lloyd George had likened the proposals to a 6in. shell. It was indeed a 6in. shell, bursting with a shattering detonation in every boardroom and business house throughout the country. (Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter.)

THE SIXPENCE ON INCOME-TAX

The long battle that he (Mr. Churchill) had waged over the 6d. off the income-tax was over. For four years he successfully defended that remission. He defended it against the assaults of the general strike (Labour ironical laughter)—he begged pardon, the assaults of the difficult events of 1926. (General laughter.) But at last he was beaten. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and his party had won their victory, and the standard rate was put back, in a time of full and assured peace, to the 4s. 6d. level which had been reduced nearly five years ago. The popularity of the measure was assured by reducing the number of taxpayers involved to limits where the voting power of those who were left might be considered negligible. (Opposition laughter.) It was a thumping blow at every form of enterprise and saving, and it would be deeply felt and resented. (Cheers.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, in a remarkable passage towards the end of his speech—one inconsistent with almost everything he had previously said—made this admission:—"Though I am imposing no direct burden on industry I am fully aware of the psychological effect on trade and commerce of increased taxation even when no material burden is imposed." But what was the difference between a psychological and a direct effect? What mattered to practical men was what happened. (Hear, hear.) Psychological reasons were just as real as any other reasons. The right hon. gentleman felt deeply the danger of the discouragement of trade and he knew that the step he was taking was one which would discourage trade and would dishearten productive enterprise. A substantial portion of this addition to the standard rate of income-tax would fall upon company reserves—that was to say, it would fall upon what the Colwyn Committee called money at the particular point of becoming fruitful to industry. The right hon. gentleman told the Labour Congress a few years ago that no one need fear a Labour Budget (except the idle rich. Did he pretend that 6d. on the standard rate of income-tax, apart from those other imposts, affected no one but the idle rich? Was he really making his task easier by stigmatizing the class who would pay him as if they were the worthless wastrels of society? (Opposition cheers.)

SUPERTAX AND DEATH DUTIES

Coming to supertax and death duties he was not going to waste much time or any tears upon the personal sufferings of the millionaires. But where direct taxation uprooted families from the homes in which they had lived for centuries it did inflict a great sentimental injury upon them, and to real gain to British democracy was secured when some family left the home of its ancestors and handed it over to a Transatlantic millionaire or war-time profiteer. So far as new wealth was concerned the Chancellor of the Exchequer was probably right in saying that his new taxation would not mean any deprivation of the necessaries of life or of reasonable luxuries. But that had nothing whatever to do with the issues. The main part of this new levy would not, he believed, be drawn from personal expenditure; it would be drawn from funds which otherwise would have been devoted to investments. The modern productive millionaire was a highly economic animal. He saved far more than he could consume. He was, although he did not always realize it, the potent ally of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was upon the continuous multiplication of these great fortunes that virtually all modern systems of progressive taxation depended for their revenue. It was easy and popular to lead the multitude against such a class, but the question now was whether a point had not been reached when the increased taxation might not begin to defeat its own object—namely, an easily obtained revenue. Every one knew the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motto—"You must not look at what is taken away but at what is left." Let them look at what was left. The Treasury calculated for him a year ago that the largest taxpayer who provided annual insurance for his death duties would pay in supertax, income-tax, and death duties something between 14s. and 15s. in the pound annually to the Exchequer. The present Budget added 6d. to the income-tax. 1s. 6d. to the surtax, and, say, 1s. 3d. for the insurance of the increased death duties. He had not the facilities of calculation that the Chancellor of

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the Exchequer had, but that was something in the nature of 3s. 3d. in the pound. On that basis the 14s. or 15s. became 17s. or 18s., and what was left became 2s. or 3s. in the pound.

That was a very striking result of the taxation which had now been imposed. One wondered whether, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer or his agents tried to collect the 17s. or 18s. in the pound he would always find the fortune there. It might have been divided, and if it was divided it fell into a far lower scale of taxation, not comparable in its remunerative character to the Exchequer. It might not even be reposing on our hospitable soil. It might have become so fenced about with legal barbed wire that a siege of years might be necessary to obtain it. Certainly the incentive to run the grave risks of modern business, the incentive for creating new wealth or for accumulating money for reinvestment, seemed to be very seriously impaired when, as the right hon. gentleman said, it was no longer a question of looking at what was taken away, but of looking at what was left, and when what was left did not in these cases appear to exceed 2s., or 3s., or 4s. in the pound. If the great incentive to saving and reinvestment on the part of the very rich was impaired, injury would follow to the whole community. It was this guidance of business and industry by capital that was massed in the hands of individuals who had the power of long planning and of creating large-scale enterprises which were needed now, and of creating those enterprises on a solid basis by substantial people who were not in a hurry to make their fortunes—it was this process which had been found in every country, and particularly in the United States of America, to be the most swift and powerful means of rationalizing industry, of discovering and gaining and commanding markets, and thus creating new wealth and employment. It might even be true—he had not made the calculation—that the standards of life of the wage-earners in all the principal modern communities of the present day varied in proportion to the number of very wealthy citizens in their midst. It was very remarkable. Certainly it would seem to give food for thought, indeed, to all of those who were anxious to obtain the maximum contribution from capital to the well-being of the general community. Certainly every effort would be made in many businesses to pass on the burden of extra taxation wherever possible. It did not follow that it was always possible, but he firmly believed that there were many cases in which whole classes of competitors were equally taxed, where something would be recovered from the consumer in the form of an increased cost of production or an increased price; and where such articles showing an increased price reached the area of foreign competition, our competitive power would be *pro tanto* reduced.

There was also a burden which fell, through this taxation, very heavily upon the highly paid brain worker and the skilled technician, who were absolutely essential in our modern life. To ask the surgeon or the engineer or the scientist or the professional man to pay those very heavy charges at this time was indeed to ask much of him when he knew that this additional burden was cast upon him partly for the purpose of providing out-of-work benefit to persons who need not even be asked to prove that they were genuinely seeking work. Therefore the Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed to him to be running a great risk in what he was doing and he might be going too far, by prejudicing the basis of his existing direct revenue, while hampering the production of new wealth. All these tendencies that he had traced among the super rich would operate in a lesser degree upon every grade of taxpayer over whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer was wielding what he had called the weapon of taxation. If once the loyal cooperation of the mass of direct taxpayers for which this country was renowned were to be shaken, irreparable injury might be done to the whole structure of our taxation system. The right hon. gentleman was making proposals for preventing legal avoidance. In that he would get full assistance from all parties in the House, but no legal avoidance provisions, however elaborate, however complicated—and as they became complicated they might be found to impinge upon many other legitimate aspects of their national life—could possibly be any compensation for the alienation of the general good will of the main body of income-tax payers. (Hear, hear.)

THE PRICE AND THE RESULTS

The Government were demanding from the nation an immense price. What had they to show for it? What had they to show for all this new expenditure which he claimed that he had proved was the sole cause of the heavy additional taxation this year? There was the solvency of the Unemployment Insurance Fund; its bankruptcy had to be prevented. Large sums of money were voted from the Exchequer for that purpose, but before three months were out the Government came down here and did the very thing which they had sought to avoid. They reopened borrowing, and they compromised again that fund which they had said it was so indispensable to rescue. That was all about the solvency of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. It was achieved for three months and afterwards lost again owing to the great expansion of unemployment and unemployment benefit. There had been better benefits paid to more persons out of work, there had been a demoralization of the whole administration of the fund. (Ministerial protests.) Then they had a handful of oddments and scraps, a few oddments of hard cases in connexion with the great scheme of widows' pensions. All this was mixed up with some complicated tale which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had told about wishing to avoid the step up in 1935 when the existing scale of Exchequer contributions as originally planned came to an end. They had that.

The Lord Privy Seal had been given about £2 per head for every extra unemployed man added to the live register during his tenure of office, £1,100,000 or £1,200,000 altogether, in order to cure the problems of unemployment. In effect, the taxpayer had been exposed to the worst of both worlds. At one end they had had the right hon. gentleman, in his capacity as financial purist and pedant, professing to practise principles of financial orthodoxy, and, at the other, they had the Socialist agitator handing out lush doles with both hands to great crowds, and both were sending in their accounts to the taxpayer. (Hear, hear.) That was all there was. He begged pardon. He had forgotten one recipient of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's bounty—the bookmaker. (Loud laughter.) The right hon. gentleman might leave a name execrated by every industrialist, but sometimes he would be remembered with expressions of good will among that confraternity who raised their voices so loudly on the racecourses—(laughter)—because, by his benevolent action, he had freed them from the grinding licence duty of £10 a head.

"THE WHOLE SHOP WINDOW"

He addressed himself particularly to the representatives from the Clyde. That was the whole programme. That was the whole shop window. That was all that they were being given for the £45,000,000 of additional burden which was going to strike a blow at the reviving trade of the country. More than that, it was all that they were going to be, because the right hon. gentleman, losing confidence in his policy of stimulating industry by taxes—(laughter and cheers)—and having grave misgivings, gave them an undertaking that "in the absence of unforeseeable calamities or of heavy increase of expenditure, no further increase of taxation will need to be imposed next year." If those words stood, there was the end of the programme of the embattled proletariat of "Labour and the Nation." (Cheers and Ministerial interruption.) It was worked out; it had come to an end.

He wondered whether Mr. Maxton was going to contersign that assurance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nobody disputed the courage of the Chancellor of the Exchequer or his power of standing against opponents in every quarter, but, nevertheless, he might not be able to stand against the pressure that would be put upon him. Pledges had been given by the party opposite to delude and bribe their voters. (Cheers and Ministerial interruption.) Shoals of schemes of expenditure were moving towards this House, and long queues of Bills, all involving further charges, were standing at the turnstiles. (Hear, hear.) They were told in the widows' pensions debates and in the unemployment insurance debates that these were only instalments. (Ministerial cheers.) Really, he must say that if all their contribution towards the social life of this country was summed up in these foolish, these expensive, items that he had read out, then the pain and irritation felt by the income-tax payers at the larger burdens that were going to be imposed on them would only be equalled by the pain and irritation felt by the gentlemen from the Clyde at what they are never going to get. (Laughter and cheers.)

What help would this Budget be to trade? Unemployment was the central feature of their life at the present time. It could only be removed by a trade revival. Was not this taxing Budget the very worst and the most inopportune policy which could possibly be applied to their affairs at this moment? Would it not aggravate the very causes which made the new taxes necessary? Would it not chill enterprise, discourage saving, promote the expatriation of capital, delay the recovery of trade, and, indeed, the operation of some great conversion scheme from which they all had hoped so much? All this would be done at the very moment when the opposite processes were at work in all their chief competing countries. (Cheers.)

Would it not be worth while—this was not only his indictment of the right hon. gentleman, but his own defence—he would not say by strict economy, but by keeping expenditure rigidly at a fixed level, even by some mitigation in the process of repaying debt to the extent of not adding this additional £5,000,000, to try to bring the country round the corner of depression in which it was languishing, and open again the high roads to better trade, to buoyant enterprise, to expanding revenues, and to the profits on which those revenues were based? These were all questions which the nation must weigh in the months that lay before them, and on their answer depended in a very large measure the immediate strength and prosperity of Britain. (Cheers.)

"A CAPITALIST BUDGET"

MR. MAXTON'S CRITICISM

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.) said that he did not approve of the Budget. Whatever their spokesman said he was quite sure that right hon. and hon. members opposite got off far more easily than any one of them believed they would, and far more easily than they were entitled to get off. The Budget was more in keeping with the view that the Conservative Party put to the electors than that put forward by the Liberal or Labour Parties. It aimed at the restoration of trade and industry. The whole Budget statement was an indication that the Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer and his Financial Secretary were pursuing a capitalist view—to restore industry and finance, and encourage private enterprise, by imposing on them the minimum of taxation.

As a Socialist he was bound to criticize that policy. He wished that a frontal attack had been made on the large aggregations of capital in this country. Something like £600,000,000 was taken last year by 96,000 supertax payers. The amount that went into the Exchequer was £56,000,000, roughly 2s. in the pound on the £600,000,000. That £600,000,000 was produced by the toil of the cotton workers, miners, agricultural workers, woollen operators, engineers, and shipbuilders. Members of the Conservative Party approved of the woollen operators being turned out because they were against 12½ per cent. reduction of wages, and they also approved a reduction in miners' wages. They were fighting their policy on a low-wage policy, and screaming like the very devil over 6d. on the income-tax.

He was a very distressed and worried man. He was not so stupid as to expect all the promises of "Labour and the Nation" fulfilled in the period of one Parliament, but, while the statesmen were thinking and planning, the House had a duty as an honourable body of men and women to see that no person in this land suffered from starvation or the fear of starvation; and that was certainly not true to-day. They were anticipating £10,000,000 from the Post Office, and yet there were temporary workers in the Post Office getting from 25s. to 30s. a week. Right throughout the whole working class there was real, genuine suffering, and there had not yet been one suggestion of a practical kind from any one of the statesmen to see this nation through its difficulties. A Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer could quite easily have come forward with a twelvemonth plan for carrying on, and a Socialist Cabinet should have come forward with a plan over a period of years showing how they were going to extend the area of public ownership and control in industry, banking, land, coal, and transport. They should have shown how they were going to rehabilitate the industry of the country and equip it in the most up-to-date fashion. They should have shown how every year we were going to proceed from a poverty basis of life for the workers on to a basis of plenty. That plan should have been worked on fearlessly week by week, and the political consequences faced, confronted, and fought out. To-day they found a purely opportunist Budget, with its guiding principle the stabilization of the capitalist system of society, and its object to provide the capitalist class with the opportunity of becoming richer and more powerful. He entered his strongest dissent, and he hoped that during the discussions many of his colleagues would express themselves in more detail and more strongly than he had done.

SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.) said he deplored the fact that Mr. Snowden announced his decision to continue the McKenna Duties for a year in such vague language as to continue the uncertainty in the industries concerned. He would be glad if the Government would explain the reason for the decision to allow the safeguarding duties to lapse. If it was a question of price, was the Chancellor of the Exchequer aware that in every safeguarded industry except one—and that the least important—the price had gone down? If it was a question of production, did the right hon. gentleman realize that production in every case showed a marked increase, and in several cases an increase of 100 per cent., in five years? If it was a question of efficiency, could the right hon. gentleman claim that there was a single one of these industries which had not increased its efficiency and modernized its machinery? If it was a question of employment, could it be denied that taking it all round there had been an enormous increase in employment in these trades? Finally, it was a remarkable fact that the imports of goods subjected to safeguarding duties had decreased by 39.9 per cent., and the exports of those goods had increased by 18 per cent. Talk about taxing the idle rich was merely idle nonsense. What this country needed was a far greater number of people in possession of great accumulated wealth. A Chancellor of the Exchequer could have avoided any increase of taxation this year and could have reduced the income-tax by 1s. next year, 1s. the following year, and 6d. the year after if he had had the courage not to go on taxing his fellow-countrymen but to make the foreigner pay a fair market toll for the right to send his goods to this country.

Mr. STEPHEN (Glasgow, Camlachie, Lab.) said he had been much less sanguine about the contents of "Philip's first Budget" than some of the veterans of the Socialist movement who had looked forward to it with enthusiasm; but even he was disappointed, because it was so much more inadequate than he had expected. The Budget was fundamentally a Budget in favour of the well-to-do, and it was one that he was surprised to get "from Philip." It might show that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was well worthy of the honour that the City bestowed on him when it offered him its Freedom, but it would not bring hope to the mass of the workers.

SIR H. BETTERTON (Rushcliffe, U.) said that the decision to allow the safeguarding duty on lace to lapse at the end of June had been received with consternation and despair by those engaged in the trade. They had been sacrificed to the prejudices of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in consequence his name would be execrated in many a humble home in Nottinghamshire, and to the Government would be rightly attributed the misery and suffering and unemployment which would follow. It was particularly fatal to remove the duty at this moment when the United States had raised their lace duty to as much as 300 per cent. This closed the American market, and the lace which formerly went there would come here to compete with our own products.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) said that his chief complaint against Mr. Snowden was that it was not the business of a Chancellor of the Exchequer to attract to this country millionaires who would employ in parasitic employment people who might otherwise be engaged in productive industry. He did not mind if the rich people left the country. What they needed was cheap capital; and this Budget would restrict the creation of new capital and push up the price of capital. The land taxers in the House and in the country would be tragically disappointed that they had not got a tax on land values in this Budget. A Valuation Bill was promised, but there was very little chance that it would be passed.

MR. MOND AND TARIFFS

Mr. MOND (Liverpool, East Toxteth, U.) said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was taxing the reserves of industry at the very point when they were about to become usefully employed in the development of trade and employment; also the provision of new sources of taxation. The results, he feared, would be the further stagnation of industry, the increase of unemployment, and the better equipment of our foreign competitors relatively than they were at present. The only possible method of increasing employment was the tariff system—the system adopted by all the great manufacturing countries of the world and by the Dominions. Such a system could be easily devised for the British Empire if there was the desire for it. He did not mean Empire free trade, which would be difficult to carry out, but the freest trade that could be obtained and usefully employed.

Mr. DENMAN (Leeds, Central, Lab.) was of opinion that the Budget had come triumphantly through the criticism that had been offered.

SIR J. FERGUSON (Twickenham, U.) said that the country to-day was paying for the post-War extravagance on social services. More taxation meant less savings, and less savings meant less money for investment in industrial enterprise. Conversion up to date had been exceedingly disappointing and very little saving had been effected. The service of debt in this country was almost £1,000,000 a day. How could the debt be refunded successfully at lower rates when national expenditure kept on increasing at such a rate? This Budget would go down to posterity as one of the most vindictive and destructive ever introduced.

Mr. PERRY (Kettering, Lab.) said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had had to deal with a very difficult situation and had acted on the right lines in fixing his new taxation.

Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeen, E., U.) said the Budget was not popular in any quarter and he was not surprised. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had adopted the one method in regard to the taxation of land values which made it certain that it would not cause him any embarrassment. The chances of passing a separate Bill were absolutely negligible. The country could not afford the extra expenditure on social services for which the Government had been responsible since they came into office. There was no need for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to add another £5,000,000 this year and £5,000,000 next year to the £355,000,000 fixed debt charge. It was financial pedantry of the worst kind. The direct taxation imposed by Mr. Snowden was a formidable addition to the burdens of industry, but what alarmed him was that members of the Labour Party stressed the fact that a great part of that additional burden fell upon a minute minority. We were gradually getting into the position when nearly the whole burden of taxation was to be borne by a small minority. To introduce a sense of irresponsibility among the mass of the electors was to impose a considerable strain on the whole system of democracy.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S REPLY

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), in the course of his reply, said they had had two speeches "from behind." Mr. Maxton and Mr. Stephen opposed the Budget because they said it did not give greater reform at the expense of placing heavier burdens on a certain section of the community. Several members opposite, including Mr. Churchill, had objected to the Budget because they said the expenditure on social reform was too great. When he thought of some of the people who would obtain benefit from the social expenditure of the Government—some of the widows who had lived in great poverty all these years and some of the working men in the North of England struggling hard to get a living and failing to do so—it appeared to him that Mr. Churchill's talk of "lush doles" and "eager recipients" was not exactly in the best traditions of that House. (Cheers.) It had been argued by Mr. Churchill that it was necessary to have the extremely rich, but the problem they had with that theory was that during the past few years at any rate it had failed to function. In the coal and cotton trades during the War enormous sums were made which had not been reinvested in those industries.

In 1924-25, before Mr. Churchill came into office, a man with a wife and three children and an earned income of £1,000 paid £106 in income-tax. Next year, under Mr. Snowden's present proposals, the same man would pay only £69, a reduction of £37. Such a man with £5,000, who paid £1,346 in 1924-25, would pay £1,257 next year. Such a man with £10,000 income paid £3,571 in 1924-25, and next year would pay £3,487. It was not until they got practically to £15,000 that the tax would be as high as in 1924-25.

He asked whether it was the policy of the Conservative Party to pay very little attention to the Sinking Fund and never to wipe out deficits from previous years to reduce taxation. He noticed in *The Times* that day an article which said:—"Death duties are a direct raid on capital. Yet he [the Chancellor of the Exchequer] proposes to increase the yield of these taxes, which are already far too high, by no less than 12½ millions a year for the purpose of providing himself with current revenue." The 12½ millions was a myth which the leader writer of *The Times* had invented for himself. The real figures were three millions in the current year and seven millions in a full year. It was not correct that these figures represented an additional frittering away of capital resources on expenditure which ought to be met out of income. The exact contrary was the case when all the facts were taken into consideration. If they looked back they found that the debt increased as against a provision of 50 millions by no less than 60 millions in the course of four years under the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that the real average of his reduction of debt through the Sinking Fund instead of 50 millions was only 35 millions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer this year was proposing 55 millions, so that he was 20 millions better in that respect than his predecessor. When it was said that they were frittering away money which ought to form part of capital, they had to set that against the 20 millions better provision which was being made this year.

Mr. CHURCHILL said the hon. gentleman had given an absolute travesty of the facts.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) said that direct taxes of the sort imposed in the present Budget were not taxes on luxury expenditure, but were far more in their character taxes on the most beneficial of all the activities of the industrious community with big incomes—the activity of saving. He regretted that the highest hopes had been dashed by the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had found it impossible to deal at this time with the matter of conversion. Conversion of the debt was the best—in fact the only—hope of economy and saving to the taxpayer under a Socialist Government. The reason that the present time was not favourable for a conversion operation was that it was not favourable to go to the investors and ask them to entrust fresh money to the State when the Government were piling on the income-tax payers burdens which the country was not convinced were fair or equitable. There were many minds in the country which did not doubt that this Budget was a crisis in the economic history of the nation. One great vice of the Budget was that it piled cumulative burdens arbitrarily in a penal manner on a particular class in the country which provided the capital, the energy, and the leadership. (Ministerial laughter.) He could not see why, in the great council of the nation, no voice should be raised on behalf of the big income-tax payers who were in a defenceless minority. The proposals in the Budget which affected that small minority gave an example to all nations of injustice. The Budget might well mark a turning-point. Through all the difficulties which the country had had to face since the War, what had kept it going was the hope on the part of those who were the real steam behind the industrial machinery of a return to normality, and particularly of a return to a reasonable burden of taxation. That hope was one of the country's biggest assets. The country had not lost hope; but it had become conscious how a certain course of government and of extravagance, and a certain kind of taxation might deprive it of hope. It was the task of all to prevent that disaster.

Dr. BURGIN (Luton, L.) was speaking at 11 o'clock when the debate was adjourned until to-morrow and the House resumed.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House,

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) rose to call attention to the industrial workers at the Royal Air Force factory in his constituency being asked to work on Good Friday and the King's Birthday, but on a count a quorum was not in attendance and the House stood adjourned at eight minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 2.45

Further debate on Budget Resolutions.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Group D. Manchester Extension, Room 6, at 11. Local Legislation, Section A. Bristol Corporation (No. 2), Room 8, at 11. Public Petitions, Room 13, at 4.

ACQUITTALS AT SESSIONS

A jury at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday stopped the case in which LOUIS STONE, 29, an engineer, was accused of housebreaking at Tottenham, and returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. Stone was accordingly discharged.

ALBERT JAMES READING, 45, greengrocer, committed from Wealdstone, was found *Not Guilty* at the same Sessions of being drunk while in charge of a motor-car at Harrow Weald, and was discharged.

No evidence was offered at the London Sessions yesterday against PATRICK BERRY, 19, a labourer, indicted for breaking and entering the factory of Buckley Rowker Tablet Company, Limited, and stealing a typewriter and other articles. He was formally found *Not Guilty* and was discharged.

The Grand Jury at the London Sessions yesterday threw out the bill against MYRTLE ORRELL, 17, described as a domestic servant, who was indicted for attempting to steal a hat, bag, and other articles. She was accordingly discharged.

DARTFORD STABBING CASE

INQUEST ON MISS PARKER

The inquest on the body of Miss Edith May Parker, 23, who was stabbed while walking on Dartford Heath, was opened at Dartford Fire Station yesterday, before Mr. W. A. Thompson, deputy-coroner for West Kent.

Miss Parker left her home in Elm-road, Dartford, on Friday, with her younger sister. When they were on the heath a man sprang from behind a bush and Edith was stabbed in the back. The man then ran away. On Saturday Albert Edward Marjeram, of Albert-road, Belvedere, was remanded at Dartford Police Court charged with murdering Miss Parker.

William George Parker, of Elm-road, Dartford, an engineer fitter's labourer, father of the dead girl, said in evidence that his daughter worked at Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., the chemists, and was a packer. His daughter had not been very well and had stayed from work. On Friday morning he was told that there was an urgent call from the guardians' office. He went there and his daughter Eva told him that Edith had been stabbed.

Eva Lilian Parker, sister of the dead girl, giving evidence, said:—"My sister Edith and I left home about 9.30 on Friday morning to go for a walk on Dartford Heath. Just as the hooter had gone 10 my sister said to me: 'We will take this turn for a short cut.' We turned across the path with bushes on both sides leading to Heath-lane. We had not gone far when I turned and saw a man come out of the bushes with a knife in his right hand. He passed by the back of me and up to my sister. I did not see him strike her, but I saw him draw away a knife from her. He stood for a minute and gave me a look, and then ran off into the bushes. I put my arm round my sister and started to run. She fell in some bushes and cried out: 'Is he coming?' Soon afterwards a man came up to our assistance. My sister asked for water. I saw blood running down her stockings."

Arthur Moyle, organizer of the National Union of Public Employees, of Hawthorn-villas, The Heath, Dartford, stated that about five minutes past 10 last Friday morning he was walking across Dartford Heath alone. The two girls were on a pathway on his right, but until he was hailed by the younger girl he had not noticed them. He went to them. The younger girl was walking and the other girl was reeling and her arms were fluttering about as she tried to prevent herself from falling. He asked the younger sister what was the matter and she said that some silly old man had stabbed her sister in the back. He sent for assistance. The elder girl was bleeding at the back from between the shoulders.

The CORONER.—Was she able to say anything about it?—No, sir. I laid her on the ground, using my overcoat as a pillow. She asked me for water and then became unconscious. I telephoned for the police and doctor.

Superintendent Fowle, of Dartford, who has charge of the police inquiries, said that at 11.15 p.m. on April 11 he saw Albert Edward Marjeram detained at Belvedere police station. The witness took Marjeram in a motor-car to Dartford Heath, where they searched the heath near where the crime was committed. Detective-sergeant Walden found a knife. The witness then showed the Coroner a knife with a pointed blade about 6in. long. Marjeram, the witness continued, said, "That's the knife. It has two or three gaps in it."

The CORONER adjourned the inquiry until June 24, and added that it might not then be necessary to call the jury together again.

The funeral of Miss Parker will take place at Dartford to-morrow.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE

CONGRESS TO DISCUSS TRADE DIFFICULTIES

After the official opening of the congress of Imperial Chambers of Commerce by the Prince of Wales at the Mansion House on Monday, May 26, a luncheon will be held, at which Lord Melchett will address the delegates on the question of Empire economic unity. At a banquet to be held at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, May 28, Mr. Winston Churchill will be the chief speaker.

The list of the British delegates who will take part in the bilateral discussions between commercial men in this country and others from Canada and Australia has been drawn up. It covers trades vitally interested in exports to those Dominions, and it is intended to add the names of any British importers of Dominion goods whom the oversea delegates may suggest. The result of the discussions, it is expected, will smooth away many difficulties and open up new connexions for developing mutual trade.

The following is a list of the men nominated by British Chambers of Commerce for the discussions with Australian delegates:—

Carpet Trade.—Mr. J. P. Glass, Glasgow; Colonel Goldthorpe, Halifax; Mr. R. R. Worth, Kidderminster. Linen manufacturers.—Mr. Charles McBade, Mr. H. H. Campbell, and Mr. H. L. McCready, Belfast. Linen piece goods.—Colonel R. H. Adamson, Dundee. Woollen trade.—Mr. J. H. C. Hodgson, Bradford. Woollen piece goods.—Mr. E. Gardiner, Selkirk. Woollen cloths.—Mr. W. A. Crowther, Huddersfield. Worsted cloths.—Major A. V. Priestley, Huddersfield. Hosiery.—Mr. W. H. Stockall, Mr. Frank Moore, and Mr. E. T. Walker, Leicester. Artificial silk yarns.—Mr. E. Victor Bodi, Coventry. Silk trade.—Mr. Arthur Fogg, London. Hat trade.—Alderman C. H. Osborne, Mr. E. Cunningham, and Mr. J. C. Ellingham, Luton. Leather industry.—Mr. W. P. Cross, Northampton. Boot trade.—Mr. A. H. Hollister, Northampton; Mr. B. F. Hanly, Norwich; and Councillor C. W. Hunt, Leicester.

Iron and Steel (bars, rods, girders, constructional steel).—Mr. J. E. James, Middlesbrough, and Mr. George A. Mitchell, Glasgow. Agricultural machinery.—Colonel Frank Garrett, London. Motor industry.—Mr. J. D. Siddeley and Mr. W. E. Rootes, London, and Sir Herbert Austin, Birmingham. Tools of trade.—Mr. C. H. Preston, Birmingham. Stationery.—Mr. James S. Waterson, Edinburgh. Paint and varnish.—Mr. P. M. Sturge, Birmingham. Fine chemicals.—Mr. Charles Hill and Mr. F. C. C. Shaw, London. Cotton.—Mr. E. Raymond Street, Manchester. Motor-cycle and cycle trade.—Major H. R. Watling, Coventry. Heavy chemicals.—Mr. J. R. E. Todhunter, London. Paper other than stationery.—Captain Noel V. Bowater, London.

In addition to many of the above-mentioned, the following will meet the Canadians in bilateral discussions:—

Silk trade: Mr. Frank J. Farrell, London. Jute goods: Mr. T. D. Bonar and Mr. D. A. Anderson, Dundee. Aircraft constructors: Mr. C. C. Walker, Sir Robert McLean, and Mr. Handley Page. Aero engines: Mr. A. F. Sidgreaves and Mr. J. D. Siddeley, Coventry.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

MEETING BETWEEN T.U.C. AND LABOUR PARTY

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party met together in London yesterday to consider the reports on family allowances prepared by the joint committee of the two bodies. It may be recalled that a majority of the joint committee reported in favour of cash allowances payable to the mother and that a minority recommended an extension of social services, while Mr. W. M. Citrine, the secretary of the T.U.C., advised caution in adopting any measures which might upset the wage system of the country. Yesterday's meeting was unable to reconcile the differences of opinion and was adjourned.

HOME SECRETARY AND PODMORE CASE

Mr. Clynes, Home Secretary, had a meeting with Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, last night, at which the Podmore case was discussed. Lord Hewart was the Judge at the trial, when Podmore was found *Guilty* of the murder of Vivian Messiter at Southampton. Podmore's appeal was rejected by the Court of Criminal Appeal, and since then the Home Secretary has been giving earnest consideration to the various aspects of the case and the representations made to him for a reprieve. There was also the question of a further appeal to the House of Lords, for which Podmore's legal advisers, it is understood, made application last week.

A petition for the reprieve of Podmore, bearing 12,000 signatures, was presented to the Home Secretary last night. The signatures included those of 79 members of the House of Commons, of whom four are members of the Government—namely, Mr. George Lansbury, Miss Susan Lawrence, Mr. Ben Turner, and Mr. William Lunn.

WEST FULHAM BY-ELECTION

Sir Cyril Cobb last night was adopted as candidate for the West Fulham Parliamentary by-election at a meeting of the local Conservative Association. SIR CYRIL COBB, referring to the Empire free trade movement, said that he thought the great majority of voters were beginning to realize that there was considerable truth behind what Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere had said both in speeches and in their newspapers. There was a great deal of bogy talk of taxes on our food. People failed to realize the great change which had taken place in the world. It was much easier now than in the old days to effect the wonderful scheme of Empire free trade as the resources of our Empire had been greatly developed in the last 30 or 40 years.

An actual micro-photograph showing typical crankcase sludge in dirty motor oil—a veritable grinding compound which soon ruins the working parts of the engine.

(Magnified 60 diameters)

Look what happens to oil!

Look what gets into motor oil which has been used too long—carbon, dust, grit, churned up with heavy ends of petrol, and water. A terrible handicap for your engine!

Foul oil cannot do fair work. Drain and refill with fresh clean oil at regular intervals, as the maker of your car advises.

But don't run a further risk of scored and ruined cylinders by taking chances with indifferent oil which quickly loses its lubricating quality. It is better to insist on Pratts, for Pratts Motor Oil is made to hold its "body" at an engine temperature many times hotter than boiling water, and increases power by effectively sealing compression.

Write for PRATTS MOTOR LOG BOOK giving the grade of oil for your car, to Anglo-American Oil Co. Ltd., 36, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1

"Drain and Refill at Regular Intervals"

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Buy Pratts High Test—No dearer than ordinary petrol—but what a marvellous advance!

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Letters to the Editor

EARLY MAN IN CHINA

THE PEKING SKULL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am able to send you to-day the photograph of the wonderful skull of the fossil man of Peking, which was shown at the meeting of the Geological Society of China on March 29, an account of which was cabled by the Peking Correspondent of *The Times*.

The documents which have just arrived are an amazing revelation. The skull found at Choukoutien on December 2 is the most impressive, and probably the most important, contribution to our knowledge of early Pleistocene Man that has yet been made. From time to time during the last three years reports have been issued in the scientific and public Press of the progress of the recovery of fragments of a new member of the human family, to which, nearly three years ago, the distinguishing name *Sinanthropus* was given. The discovery, in November, 1928, of fragments of two jaws revealing features which hitherto were unknown in any other member of the human family except the Piltdown Man, suggested the idea that there had been found in the extreme east of the great Eur-Asiatic continent a type of early Pleistocene Man akin to his contemporary in the extreme west of that great landmass. Some support was given to this idea by the fact that the jaws were associated with fragments of a braincase which obviously was roomier than that of the earliest and most primitive remains of man so far discovered, the Pleistocene fossil from Java, *Pithecanthropus*, which was found 39 years ago. The relative thinness of the skull found in China, however, suggested that there was a profound difference between the Piltdown Man and the Man of Peking.

The discovery last December of an almost complete brain-case of *Sinanthropus*, an event which is unique in the history of these researches in human palaeontology, showed at once that the fossil man of Peking differed far more from the Piltdown Man than had previously been suspected. It revealed a form so closely resembling *Pithecanthropus* as to suggest the possibility that after all the newly discovered fossil from China might be simply another member of that genus.

The newly discovered fossil was embedded in very hard stone (travertine), and the laborious process of clearing it from this matrix has required great patience and skill. *The Times* Correspondent reported the official statement given at the annual meeting of the Geological Society of China on March 29, and announced that Professor Davidson Black had succeeded in the difficult task of freeing the interesting fossil from its stony matrix. With the published copies of the preliminary notice of this skull by Professor Davidson Black, as well as the report by Father Teilhard de Chardin and Mr. C. C. Young on the fossils found in association with the skull at Choukoutien, there has come from Dr. Davidson Black a photograph taken after the public report was issued showing this unique skull completely free from its investment.

Now that the skull is cleared, there is revealed for the first time the whole braincase of an early Pleistocene Man. This thrilling experience provides us with much more definite information concerning the type of one of our remote ancestors than most of us dared hope ever to obtain. The whole architecture of the part of the skull surrounding the ear differs profoundly from the most primitive human condition hitherto known—namely, that revealed in the Piltdown skull. In *Sinanthropus* we have a condition of affairs which much more closely resembles that found in the gorilla and the chimpanzee than in any known human skull. The evidence provided by this skull, in fact, adds yet one more very emphatic demonstration of the close affinity of the human family to the African anthropoid apes.

The clearing of the skull also enables us to correct certain misconceptions which arose from the incomplete evidence we had last year. Reference has already been made to the fact that the braincase is very much thinner than that of Piltdown Man. The recovery of the complete skull of *Sinanthropus* shows that the thickness of the skull varies in different regions, but it is definitely thicker than that of modern man, although it does not attain the phenomenal thickness of the skull of the Piltdown Man.

To sum up the evidence revealed by this most startling discovery in the whole history of human palaeontology, we can say that, while Peking Man presents features analogous to those of *Pithecanthropus* and Neanderthal Man, he belongs to a genus which is definitely distinct from both, but approximates more nearly to his Javan contemporary *Pithecanthropus* than to his relatively recent successor Neanderthal Man. His brain-case is definitely bigger than that of *Pithecanthropus*, but the features of the base of the skull (which unfortunately are unknown in the case of *Pithecanthropus*) display startlingly simian characters which suggest a close affinity between the most primitive members of the human family and the anthropoid apes of Africa.

Dr. Davidson Black is to be congratulated on the skill and insight he has shown in taking advantage of his great opportunity. The detailed investigation of the fossil will be awaited with particular interest because it promises to shed a brilliant ray of light upon the nature of our earliest human ancestry.

I am, &c.,
G. ELLIOT SMITH.

April 15.

An illustration of the Peking Skull will be found on page 18.

THE MULLAH AND THE R.A.F.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the course of his interesting speech in the House of Lords Lord Trenchard is reported to have said:—"At long last aeroplanes were sent against him (the Somaliland Mullah), and now the Mad Mullah has vanished for ever." This might lead those who had not followed the course of that particular "small war" to suppose that the final destruction of the Mullah was due to the Royal Air Force alone. That force did indeed play an important part in the campaign of 1920, but the campaign was itself a last phase of operations that had been carried out almost unnoticed during the previous six years, and it is, strategically speaking, an error to ignore the preliminaries that led up to and made possible the final success.

During those years by constant tireless reconnaissance and by patient examination of prisoners and deserters complete and reliable information had been obtained about the Mullah's forts, garrisons, leading men, and so forth, and the Intelligence Service of the Somaliland Camel Corps were able to provide the Royal Air Force with an objective which could not possibly have been discovered by aerial reconnaissance. The subsequent bombing no doubt alarmed and demoralized the Mullah and his followers, but did them no serious damage. The final blow was struck by the Camel Corps in the course of their magnificent pursuit, during which the enemy was completely scattered and many of the principal fighting men captured, while the Mullah himself was driven out of the territory without followers and with a ruined prestige.

I write this in memory of a Corps which, in the past, has not always received full justice for the part played by officers and men in 1920 and the arduous years which led up to victory.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
C. N. FRENCH.

United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1,
April 10.

THE DAILY TEXT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A correspondent in *The Times* of April 8 makes appreciative reference to the "Daily Text." If my experience is not too personal, perhaps the unknown "lantern-carriers" might feel rewarded by "the lift on the way" which I received not many days ago.

On the morning in question I opened *The Times* in the train and was arrested by the text which ran, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." My circumstances at the moment were of such a nature that the words came with a perfectly wonderful force. But they were even more wonderful when, as I perused the paper, I read in the "Ecclesiastical News," to my very great surprise, a paragraph concerning myself, which gave notice of my relinquishing my living in order to enter business, for personal reasons. I write from the actual place of business to express the truly profound impression made upon me by the extraordinarily helpful words which I read on that morning.

Yours, &c.,
EDWARD HANSON, Vicar of St Michael's, Blackburn.

Buckley Mills, Rochdale.

Strained Nerves are Starved Nerves

THE rush and hurry of modern life result in nervous strain and loss of vitality. You become "run-down" and "nervy." The cause is simply that the wastage of the nerve cells and tissues has not been made good by sufficient restorative material. Worn and strained nerves are starved nerves. Only from nourishment can that restorative material be obtained and from no other source can be obtained such a wealth of nerve-restoring nourishment as from "Ovaltine."

This delicious beverage is prepared from creamy milk, malt extract, and eggs from our own and specially selected farms. Eggs are particularly valuable because they contain those organic phosphorus compounds which are essential for building up the brain and nerves.

"Ovaltine" is also the most economical in use and the cheapest in cost. The enormous demand has effected economies in manufacturing costs. In accordance with the principles of the proprietors all these savings have been passed on to the consumers in lower prices.

Drink delicious "Ovaltine" at and between meals instead of tea, coffee, etc. Feed your nerves with the nourishment they need and you will forget them.

'OVALTINE'
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body
Prices in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland, 1/3, 2/- and 3/9 per tin.

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NEW INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH WALES

AN EXPERIMENT AT BRYNMAWR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The closing of the Lord Mayor's Coalfields Distress Fund may tend to obscure the fact that, though the intense depression in the coal trade is less acute, the permanent problem of the thousands who can never again be employed in the industry still remains. All who have had any experience of relief work realize that it was only a palliative and tended to do positive harm.

We should like to draw the attention of your readers to an attempt at reconstruction which is being made in the small town of Brynmawr, on the northern outcrop of the South Wales coalfield, where unemployment has been general for the last eight years.

Arising out of the relief work undertaken by the Society of Friends a scheme has been carefully worked out for the starting of new industries on somewhat fresh lines. A company, the Brynmawr and Clydach Valley Industries, Limited, has been registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act. Its objects are:—(1) To raise funds; (2) to examine and obtain expert advice on the possibilities of starting new industries; (3) to advance capital in the form of loans to subsidiary companies formed to carry on the new ventures. These subsidiary companies will be run on cooperative lines, but the fact that the capital is in the form of a loan will give the parent body the right of control, as efficient management is essential. A small committee of business men of wide experience has been formed to act as directors—this work is voluntary. The application to the Registrar has also been signed by the ground landlord, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, and the local member of Parliament, Mr. Peter Freeman, who is a member of the Labour Party.

Though this experiment is of necessity confined to a small area, we feel that it is of the utmost value, if only to emphasize the fact that work is needed, not charity. In this connexion it is interesting to note that during the last year over £80,000 has been paid out in unemployment benefit from the Brynmawr exchange. As there was an average of 1,400 men on the register, this works out at about £57 a head per annum. It is estimated that the sum required per person for plant equipment, &c., to be employed in the proposed industries will be about £50. Thus, for less than one year's unemployment pay, it is hoped to provide permanent employment.

An appeal is being made for £15,000, in the form of donations or £1 shares, on which interest may be paid up to 5 per cent.; but it is not proposed to ask for capital in the ordinary way by holding out prospects of a dividend, as, at any rate in the early stages, profits will be used to strengthen the position and develop the society. The company has not been formed as a money-making concern, but as an attempt to provide work. Donations or applications for shares may be sent to the secretaries, Messrs. Chalmers, Wade, and Co., chartered accountants, 24, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2, from whom also an explanatory memorandum may be obtained, or to any branch of Barclays Bank Limited.

Yours, &c.,
THOMAS RICHARDS, P.C., President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain.
J. F. REES, Principal, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.
ELIZABETH M. CADBURY.
Brynmawr and Clydach Valley Industries, Limited, 24, Coleman-street, E.C.2, April 12.

THEIR BLOOD FOR OTHERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I say a word in deprecation of the terms of eulogy used by Mr. H. A. Easton in his letter of the 8th inst.? The Blood Transfusion Service of the British Red Cross Society consists of about a thousand men and women who volunteer for this work at such times as they can spare from home or business, but I can assure you that not one of them regards it as even approaching the heroic. It is a simple service, within the power of 90 per cent. of men and women between 18 and 60, and the donor is in most cases the better never the worse for the operation. On the 5th inst., whilst the Service was holding its annual social evening at the Holborn Hall, three requests for donors were received and supplied from the members present. The first two actually returned to the hall after their transfusions and joined in the dancing. Of the three donors to whom Mr. Easton so kindly alludes, one had served 14, one eight, and one six times.

Unfortunately, such descriptions of the service as heroism tend to create the impression that it is fraught with risk of injury to health, and, consequently, the great majority of our volunteers have joined against strong opposition from friends and employers. The latter is the gravest obstacle we have to surmount. While a few large corporations—and I should like to mention especially the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the Gas Light and Coke Company, and the Port of London Authority—give volunteers on their staff every facility for answering emergency calls during the daytime, the large majority view the Service with grave concern, and many forbid their employees to enrol even to serve in their off-duty hours.

The Service benefits every one, without distinction of rank; a baronet may give blood to a charwoman, or *vice versa*; the sole question is availability at the moment, and an employer public-spirited enough to give his staff *carte blanche* to serve is saving life in his turn.

I am, &c.,
P. L. OLIVER, Hon. Secretary.
British Red Cross Society, Blood Transfusion Service, 5, Colyton-road, Peckham Rye Park, S.E.22, April 14.

THE SCHOOL AGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I thank Sir Amherst Selby-Bigge for accepting my "friendly remonstrance" with so much urbanity? He and I are now agreed that authorities deserve reasonable gap between the date of a mandatory law and the date "appointed" for its operation. He says that the authorities have asked for a postponement of the "appointed day"; may I add that they based that on an acceleration of the mandate: their resolution states that serious inconvenience will occur unless the Bill creating a mandate to raise the school age receives the Royal Assent before August, 1930, and that for reasons stated it should not come into operation until September, 1932. This would widen the gap for preparation from four months to twenty-four; and that width depends on the earlier legislation being granted.

All the arguments about a later "appointed day" are also arguments for an earlier passage of the Bill; apart from that, the "appointed day" is merely a detail to be settled in Committee. Let Parliament get into Committee and settle it. The time to press for that Committee stage is now when a Bill is actually before the House in the hands of a Government pledged to make it law. If Sir Amherst in trying to delay the appointed day was not trying to delay the Second Reading and Committee stage of the Bill, I readily apologize for misunderstanding him, and repeat my suggestion that all forces should now combine to pass the Bill—while it is on the Table.

Sir Amherst raises many side issues which I should be glad to discuss if space allowed; especially our individual experiences in getting school age Bills through Parliament from 1880 onwards. I need only deny that I have changed since I signed the Hadow Report in 1926. In the four years that have passed the authorities have made such good use of their optional powers that nearly half the children of 14 to 15 are already in school, and nearly all the authorities have drafted plans for reorganization, new buildings, and new teachers, and are now actually held up in all directions waiting for the mandatory legislation needed to authorize much that the best have done, and to encourage the wavering laggards.

I can but smile at my choice of the word "prelude" which Sir Amherst has unearthed—it was used I think as a compliment to our musical Chairman—the prelude has now been played vigorously and effectively for nearly five years. All who are practically concerned (myself included) are straining impatiently for the next "movement." It is promised for the present year; will Sir Amherst help to make that promise good?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. J. MUNDELLA.

National Education Association, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1.

SALE OF ADVOWSONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The case of Hampstead parish does not stand alone. The small parish of Hambledon, near Godalming, has just learnt that the advowson of its benefice has been sold to the same patron. Here also neither the parish nor the incumbent knew anything about the transaction until it was completed.

I am yours, &c.,
L. R. P.

April 10.

CHARING CROSS

LEAVING THE STATION ON THE NORTH SIDE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has produced his Budget, with the result that the country has to face a serious increase in expenditure by additional direct taxation. In these circumstances, I submit that the authorities are not justified in endeavouring to commit an unwilling public to an outlay of some £14,000,000 on a scheme which in the opinion of competent judges outside the official circles would prove an irretrievable blunder. The Select Committee have done a great public service in rejecting more than half that scheme, and surely the time has come for reconsidering the whole question.

The immediate result of the Committee's decision is a *cul-de-sac*. The Committee accepts the scheme on the north side, subject to the widening of St. Martin's-lane, but rejects the scheme on the south side, and more particularly will not sanction the proposed site of the new station and railway. But the Southern Railway, as represented by Sir Herbert Walker, flatly declines to accept any site other than that of the official scheme, and thus it will not be possible to construct any kind of bridge, high level or low level, on any part of the site at present occupied by the Southern Railway. It has to be borne in mind that the Southern Railway Company has definitely stated that it would rather stay where it is, and it is justified in this by the large increase in the number of passengers using the existing station in the last few years, and also by the extreme inconvenience to the public of placing a new terminus so far away from the north side. From the taxpayer's point of view, the great cost of the official scheme is consequent on the proposed removal of the station to the south side, and the heavy compensation for the removal of the bank and other buildings on the north side. When one also takes into consideration the extremely inconvenient traffic arrangements, and the hopeless architectural ineptitude of the official plan on the north side, the obvious conclusion is that the idea of moving the station across the river must be given up and a very much simpler and less costly scheme adopted.

Some five years ago, and again in January last, I suggested that the company should be left to its own devices and the bridge placed well to the east of its property. The line I suggest is a straight line from a circus in the Strand opposite Charing Cross Hospital to a circus on the south side at the intersection of York and Waterloo roads. York-road and Stamford-street on the south side should be widened into a main thoroughfare, and on the north side King William-street would be widened for access to St. Martin's-lane (west) and better access provided to Bedford-street and Long Acre (north.) The number and span of the arches of the bridge would be determined by the requirements of navigation. This proposal was shown on a plan published in *The Times* of January 10 last.

I submit that this scheme is now the only solution of the Charing Cross problem. It would save two-thirds of the cost and two-thirds of the time required for the completion of the official scheme; it gets rid of the tunnels on the south side, provides better facilities for traffic on the north side, gives a vista right across the river from the Strand, instead of screening the approach to the bridge by buildings; its plan would provide the opportunity for the fine architectural treatment which is lacking in the official scheme; and, perhaps most important of all, it leaves the field open for that vitally necessary reconstitution of South London which would be blocked in perpetuity by the official scheme.

I suggest that the authorities should give their serious consideration to a scheme on some such lines as these, and, as soon as the site is settled, throw open the design of the bridge and its approaches to competition.

Your obedient servant,
REGINALD BLOMFIELD.

1, New Court, Temple, E.C.4, April 15.

SICKNESS BENEFIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article of to-day's date on sickness benefit contains statements which are extremely unfair to the panel doctor. Incidentally, may I point out that the term panel doctor is a misnomer in most cases; a "doctor with a panel" would be a much more suitable description.

In the course of this article you quote the statement made by Sir Walter Kinnear to the effect that "55 to 65 per cent. of panel patients declare off the funds when they are referred to the regional medical officer."

In the lay mind this statement would convey the impression that the panel doctor was either sadly inefficient in his work or else to a greater or less extent in league with his patients to defraud the funds available for sickness benefit. In common fairness to doctors and patients the real facts of the case should be made known and the usual method of procedure explained.

In cases of prolonged incapacity the doctor may receive a notice asking him to forward a report on a patient with a view to the regional medical officer seeing that patient in a week or ten days' time. It is obvious that in a large number of cases the patient is recovering and that before that appointment is made the patient has completely recovered and goes back to work. In other cases the patient is seen by the regional medical officer, and in the large majority of cases the panel doctor's opinion is confirmed and the patient remains undisturbed by further interference until the doctor is satisfied that recovery has really taken place. I have had considerable experience of panel work in a small town, and I am still ignorant of the factors which cause the regional medical officer to be called in. The majority of doctors do not need his advice, and in most cases he appears to act as a kind of policeman. In any case the welfare of the patient is not the justification of his existence. On one occasion a rather weakly type of girl upon whom I had operated for acute appendicitis one month earlier received one of these notices to appear before the regional medical officer. The girl was not fit to return to domestic work for another month and the regional medical officer agreed. Had this girl allowed herself to be stampeded into resuming work Sir Walter Kinnear's figures would have been slightly higher.

Doctors who do panel work are not different from their brethren who have no panel patient, and I am extremely sorry that Sir Walter Kinnear made such a misleading, unfair, and inaccurate statement concerning a sound body of men who do good work for the poor and needy.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
BERNARD GOLDSMITH.

April 9.

LABOUR IN ARGENTINA

Mr. Edward Rice has instanced an example of agricultural wages in one province of Argentina; but I think a strong point why preference should be given to products from our own Dominions is that in them the actual labour is on the whole performed by British subjects. The wheat crop in Argentina is produced almost entirely by Italians. In the cattle raising districts, which embrace the largest area of the country, when fresh land is taken in hand or bought by proprietors of any nationality it is leased out to Italians, of whom there are a great number, for a few years in order that the virgin soil may be broken up. To this end they grow wheat, whole families working together, and any outside labour they pay for is certainly not British. The proprietor gets a small percentage on the yield as his rent and in their last season the Italian holders must plant a crop, generally alfalfa, the seed being supplied by the owner of the *estancia*. The Italians are hard workers and live very cheaply; hence wheat is produced in Argentina at much less cost than in most other places.—Mr. M. H. CAMPBELL, The English-Speaking Union, Dartmouth House, 37, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

Points from Letters

THE CADET CORPS

As chaplain of the Lincoln City Cadet Corps I desire to associate myself with those who protest against the withdrawal of recognition and support from our efforts for the training of young men, most of them, "sons of labour," in habits of self-discipline and self-respect. For the last five years I have been with them in camp and can testify to the excellent influence of our commanding officer and his colleagues. I am sure that the citizens of Lincoln would deeply deplore the loss of such an organization, which tends to foster the spirit of loyalty, fidelity, and brotherly love.—PREBENDARY JOHN KAYE, St. Paul's Rectory, Lincoln.

OFFICERS IN THE WAR

I entirely agree with the remarks of the French officer on the play *Journey's End*, as quoted by General Maxse. That each individual type in the play did occur, I admit, but as a friend of mine once said to me, "I never saw them all together in the same dug-out." I have met many women who think *Journey's End* "marvellous," but I have never met a single man who took an active part in the War whose views differed from those of the French officer. Such men can read and see melodramatic War books and plays of this description in their true perspective, but for the rising generation the totally false idea which they are getting of the conduct of the British Army in the Great War as a result of these books and plays cannot be too strongly deprecated.—BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. PIGOT, Brickworth House, Whiteparish, Salisbury.

NAVAL PENSIONS

Quite rightly the dependents of those who have fallen in battle or died from an accident on board ship receive pensions from the Admiralty. Supposing, however, a man retires from the Service when he is between 40 and 50 with a pension, and dies before his widow is entitled to a State widow's pension, what outlook has this woman except poor relief? Is it fitting that servants of the State, in such a case, should have the saddening knowledge that their widows will be pauperized until they become eligible for the ordinary widows' pensions?—The REV. A. C. VAUDREY, St. Budock, Falmouth.

THE POST OFFICE

I was interested to read a letter in your columns a few days ago on the subject of the Post Office. I have myself been the victim of their methods. On Saturday, March 22, I sent a letter to my broker with instructions to transact certain business on the following Monday. He did not receive the letter (which bore the full address) until the morning of Wednesday, March 26. It was then impossible for the business to be put through. Such incidents as this make the Post Office title of "Public Service" a hollow mockery.—Mr. S. HASTINGS, The Corderries, Chalford, Stroud, Glouc.s.

SAGACITY OF THE TIT

I should be sorry to destroy Mr. Harrison Archbald's pleasant theory about the tit, but having had a similar experience (only I hung suet beneath my window) I should like to ask him what sort of window frames he has; for having got up early to investigate these apparent reminders of unappeased appetites, I discovered that every morning the tits, and still more the bullfinches, peck away at the painted putty round our iron window frames, as they love the gold size in it, and later, when people get up and begin to move about, they return to the suet or coconuts. I should be surprised if Mr. Harrison Archbald does not find similar numerous gaps in his window frame surround!—Mrs. A. H. MELVILLE SMITH, Bournetap, Aldington, Kent.

MILITARY SECRETARIES FROM THE RANKS

General Sir William Peyton, who occupied the position of Military Secretary (as a Lieutenant-General) before Major-General Sir Gerald Boyd, was also promoted from the ranks.—BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. P. CROZIER, The Homestead, Westerham.

A ROAD LESSON FROM FARADAY

Mr. Rollo Appleyard's letter is amusing, but not useful. I think something definite should be done as to whether one should keep to the right or left on a footpath. In one London terminus you are invited to keep to the left and in another to the right. I consider keeping to the left should be compulsory, as then, if one has to step off the pavement into the road, you are facing the oncoming traffic, though I presume Mr. Appleyard thinks we ought to keep to the right!—Mr. H. J. POWELL, Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.

FORGIVENESS WEEK

"Forgiveness Week," instituted somewhere in the African bush, was a little time ago recommended in your columns for imitation here. Would it be quite impossible to try to adopt that excellent suggestion for the week which follows Easter Day? Then for many forgiveness will have been in the air; and emotion aroused in Holy Week could in that way find fitting practical expression. Others from not quite the same motives might be drawn to associate themselves with an endeavour so beneficent. A week in which not a few felt themselves called on to accept forgiveness as obviously demanded might do unexpectedly great things for public and private life. To some of us the insistence in the Lord's Prayer on forgiveness suggests as much.—The REV. H. D. MADGE.

THE WALKER'S TWO MAXIMS

So many walkers are killed by motor-vehicles every year that it is literally of vital importance that pedestrians should always have two rules in mind:—

On Roadway always keep the right.
On Footpath just the opposite.

I yield to no one in my profound respect for Faraday, but he lived before motor traffic, and the quotation from his commonplace book given by Mr. Rollo Appleyard, interesting as it is, is full of danger. It is the walker on the right side of a footpath who is so often killed. Had he been on the left he would have had time before stepping into the road to see the car coming up from behind.—Mr. G. BUCKSTON BROWNE, F.R.C.S., 80, Wimpole-street, W.1.

ROADSIDE TREES

When the question of planting the new roads was first mooted, I ventured to ask in your columns who is to bear the heavy cost of keeping the roads swept of dead leaves—the parish, the county, the Road Fund? I have seen no answer. I also pointed out the risk of skidding on wet leaves on the smooth surface. Mr. Webb recommends acacia—by which I suppose that he means *Robinia*—and *Cupressus macrocarpa*. The former tree is very brittle, and the flowers make a great litter. The experience of *Cupressus macrocarpa*, which is abundant in this district, shows that, apart from elms and Scotch firs, it suffered more devastation from last winter's gales than any other large trees. Even when the trees were not uprooted limbs and branches were torn off and strewn in every direction. The most satisfactory tree is the ilex. It is evergreen and therefore sheds its leaves in summer. It can be cut and trimmed to any extent, and it stands up against the gales.—Mr. J. DRUMMOND ROBERTSON, Comrie Lodge, Torquay.

REPAYMENT OF INCOME-TAX

As I have sometimes seen complaints of the slow repayment of tax, may I call attention to a quick payment, so quick as perhaps to be almost a record? I sent in a claim for return of income-tax on the 5th of this month, and received the money claimed, some £20, on the 10th.—Mr. ARTHUR C. KENT, 34A, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

The difficulties that have presented themselves in connexion with navigation inevitably point to the only really practical solution—namely, that all bridges, whether new or rebuilt, should be suspension bridges. Surely Mr. Palmer can manage this.—Mr. W. VARCO WILLIAMS, Rockmount, St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight.

THE PLEASURES OF WALKING

Mr. F. C. Bell's praise of pedestrianism sounds an echo in my heart. In earlier days I took long walks habitually about twice a week, covering anything up to 30 miles. This in Sussex, Hants, and Surrey, and later in France, Switzerland, and the Italian Riviera and Alps. Walks are necessarily shorter in these days, but the drawback is that suburban and bungaloid dwellings encroach more and more on the outskirts of our country towns, and one gets mentally fatigued and irritated in negotiating these belts. But the greatest deterrent of all is the fact that the pedestrian to-day is regarded as an unwarranted intrusion on the highways, and that he has to use all his wits to avoid being flattened out.—Mr. J. STANLEY LITTLE, Chichele, Parkstone, Dorset.

JACKDAWS IN CHIMNEYS

A correspondent asks how jackdaws can be kept out of chimneys. This can be done by placing on each chimney what is called a wind-guard. It is a metal extension of the chimney, with a closed top and with vertical apertures at the sides. This will keep out the birds and will not interfere with the ordinary use of the chimney. I have tried it.—Mr. FABIAN COLENUTT, Ventnor.

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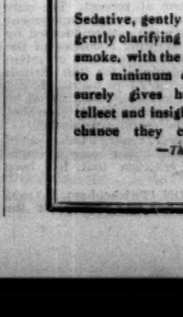

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—*Thomas Carlyle*

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THE BUDGET

BROADCAST TALK BY MR. SNOWDEN

"SOUND FINANCIAL METHODS"

Mr. Snowden broadcast last night a speech on the Budget from his study in No. 11, Downing-street.

Beginning his address, "Good evening, fellow taxpayers," he said :—

First of all, I want to explain how the Budget of the year is built up. I shall try and show what the problem is that faces the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he prepares his Budget. On the expenditure side the new financial year begins on April 1. For some time before the experts of the various departments have been framing the Estimates for the new financial year. The Estimates for what are called the Supply Services were published in February and March, well in advance of the Budget. These include the Army and Navy and Air Force and Civil Estimates, dealing with education, health, housing pensions, and so on. In 1930-31, the new financial year, the Supply Services are estimated to cost £418,000,000. To this figure we must add the cost of the National Debt—that is, £355,000,000—and some small miscellaneous items amounting to about £9,000,000. These two figures together make £364,000,000, and adding these to the £418,000,000 for Supply Services, the total cost of expenditure for which I had to provide this year comes to £782,000,000.

GAP OF £42,000,000

Now I will turn to the revenue side. The tax-collecting department—Inland Revenue, Customs, and Excise send to me estimates of what they think taxation on the existing basis will yield in the coming year. There are other sources of revenue, for example, the probable excess of Post Office receipts over expenditure, receipts from Reparations and repayment of debt by our former War Allies, and many others as well. Taking all these sources of revenue together, I get a figure for our probable income of the coming year—that is, apart from any changes I propose to make. That figure this year amounts to £740,000,000. That is the expected revenue. Thus, at this stage we have expenditure £782,000,000, revenue £740,000,000, leaving a gap to be filled of £42,000,000.

How to fill this gap was the problem I had to solve. This year there are two special items we must note. On last year's Budget there was a deficit of £14,500,000—that is to say, revenue failed to meet expenditure last year by that sum. That was in the main due to the failure of certain taxes and debts to realize the Estimates in last year's Budget. We managed to save about £4,000,000 spread over many services, and, on the other hand, Supplementary Estimates were required for other services, and expenditure was finally higher than last year's Budget Estimate by £7,000,000. I have to do something to make good that deficit of £14,500,000. It was absolutely futile to pay off debt, a thing we were bound to do, by borrowing money for the purpose. Therefore I have to find money to make up this deficit. This I propose to do by raising £14,500,000 over the next three years specially to pay off debt which we did not manage to pay off last year. I propose to raise £5,000,000 of this sum in the current year.

THE DERATING SCHEME

The other special item has the opposite effect. You will remember that Mr. Churchill had a scheme for reducing the rates on business premises. He put up the petrol tax to raise some of the cost. This tax was imposed about 18 months before the expenditure under the scheme began. In this way a fund was built up which it was intended to use in later years when the cost of the derating would considerably exceed the yield of the petrol tax. The fund amounts to about £20,000,000, and the excess cost of the rating scheme to which I have just referred is £16,000,000 for this year. Therefore I shall take £16,000,000 from the fund to help this year, leaving £4,000,000 over for next year. Thus, taking these two special items into account, I have to add £5,000,000 to the expenditure to pay off last year's debt, and to add £16,000,000 to the revenue for the rating scheme. This reduces the gap I have to fill from £42,000,000 to £21,000,000, and to this gap there has to be added the cost of any reliefs which I propose. These reliefs include the final abolition of the Betting Duty, some small concessions to the Stamp Duty, and the alteration of duty on motor-cycles and some classes of commercial motor vehicles. In all they cost £500,000 this year, and the sum I have to find out of increased taxation is thus £31,500,000.

You already know details of my proposals. I am making a small increase in the beer duty, which will not affect either the price or strength of beer. I am raising the income-tax from 4s. to 4s. 6d. in the standard rate, but at the same time I am revising the present income-tax allowance so that smaller incomes will not pay any more than they do now. Then there is an increase in the surtax, which you probably know better by its old name of super-tax, on incomes over £2,000 a year, and an increase in death duties on large estates. These items taken together will yield about £34,000,000 this year. They thus cover the gap I set out to fill, leaving a margin of about £2,250,000 for any surplus.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

So much for the construction of the Budget for 1930 as a matter of figures. But a Budget is more than a matter of figures. It has a very big influence for good or ill in the country's affairs, and it is with that aspect that I now propose to deal. A year ago, just before the election, I broadcast a talk on Labour's financial and taxation policy. I said that we should pursue a sane policy of debt reduction. I then said: "Labour's taxation policy is to raise revenue mainly by income-tax and surtax, by death duties, and by the taxing of land values." These are the two guiding principles which I have kept constantly in mind in framing this year's Budget. I am determined to pay my way by sound financial methods. The policy of postponing the evil day does not appeal to me. When more expenditure has to be faced taxation should be raised immediately. I have already referred briefly to the derating scheme. Under that scheme a new charge of about £20,000,000 a year was placed upon the Exchequer. The only new taxation was the petrol tax, which yields only about half that sum each year. Next year there will only be £4,000,000 left in this fund. Thereafter nothing at all. Then I shall have to face a large expenditure in 1931.

It is well known that new taxation does not give its full yield in the year it is imposed. I have arranged the new proposals so that they shall give not only sufficient revenue to meet this year's expenditure, but give enough to meet the following year's. I cannot predict the future and I cannot make any binding promises, but this I can say, that barring unforeseen calamities or any large increase in expenditure, the new taxation which I have had to impose this year will be sufficient to meet next year's expenditure without any further increase in taxation. The new taxation was unavoidable, and I have put the burden only upon those who are best able to bear it. I have placed no direct burden upon industry. I have put it only on those people who have more than the mere necessities of life. I only asked to contribute more those people who have more than reasonable luxuries and amenities.

THE INCOME-TAX

Many of my hearers will be in the class of income-tax payers, and more interested in the changes of that tax than in any other. Most income-tax payers thought before that they paid a full 4s. in the pound, and now they will be thinking that they will be paying 4s. 6d. in the pound. There are so many allowances and abatements and opportunities for relief that very few people pay the full rate of 4s. in the pound. No one with an income under £3,000 pays the full standard rate on his whole income. A married man with three children, all of whose income is earned, pays about 2s. in the pound if his income is £1,500 a year, and about 1s. in the pound if his income is £350 a year. Let me take the case of the taxpayer who has no family responsibilities, and whose allowances are therefore smaller. A single person, all of whose income is derived from investment, pays 2s. in the pound where the income is about £500 a year, and 1s. where it is about £300 a year.

A misconception must be cleared away, lest you think that, as the standard rate of tax has risen from 4s. to 4s. 6d., therefore your own contribution to that tax has risen in the same proportion. As a matter of fact, instead of giving a relief on the first £225 of taxable income I am giving it on the first £250, and instead of fixing the relief—relief, mark you—at 2s. 3d. in the £, I am fixing it at 2s. 6d. This may be a little difficult to follow, because the income-tax is a complicated affair, but the fact is that very large numbers of taxpayers will pay no more tax than they do at present, while some will pay actually less. Take as an example the married man with three children, all of whose income is earned. He will pay no more tax than before unless his income exceeds £882 a year. If his income is all derived from investments he will not pay more tax than before if his income does not exceed £735. To take the other extreme example, a single person whose income is derived entirely from investment will pay no more tax than before unless his income exceeds £485 a year. You will see that, so far from everybody's income-tax having risen from 4s. to 4s. 6d., there is a range over the low incomes where the tax is no greater than before, and, thanks to the allowances in our system, the figure up to which there is no increase—in some cases even a small decrease—is higher where, as a whole, the need is greatest. This next is rather a significant fact. Rather more than 2,000,000 persons pay income-tax. About three-quarters of them under my proposal will pay no more than they did before.

ESTATE DUTY

About the supertax and the estate duty I need say less. Increased supertax is taken on a fair progressive scale from those who enjoy incomes over £2,000 a year. The maximum rate of income-tax and supertax will now reach 12s. in the £ in the case of incomes exceeding £50,000 a year. But it will apply only to the top part of the greatest incomes in the land. An increased estate duty is levied only on estates which exceed £120,000. These are duties for broad backs. The increase is small on estates between £120,000 and £500,000, and then rises by steps of 2 per cent. up to an increase of 10 per cent. on estates over £1,000,000. In future estates over £2,000,000 will pay a duty of 50 per cent. instead of the present rate of 40 per cent. We must remember we have still to pay for the War, and as War-time-made fortunes are now coming under review for estate duties I am sure there can be no reasonable complaint if the State should exact an increased contribution from those fortunes. These have been my guiding principles, and I feel confident that you will agree that they have been faithfully carried out in the Budget.

LAND VALUES

Then I propose this year to take the first steps to secure to the community some portion of the enhanced value of the land which is created by the community itself. If our ancestors had had the foresight and the wisdom to impose a duty on land values 100 years ago what vast wealth that has fallen haphazard into the hands of private citizens would have been available for beneficent State purposes! The justice of the claim of the community to share in land values has long been to me a cherished conviction. That conviction is shared by two parties of the land. I am not, indeed, proposing to levy a duty on land values in this Budget. I am not even pre-judging what the form of impost should be. Both the State and local authorities have claims to be weighed. That is a question which must come afterwards. First of all we need a valuation. It is only when site value of land has been ascertained—a lengthy process—that money can be raised. But we shall introduce a Valuation Bill for the ascertainment of the site value of land, and as soon as legislation can be passed we shall press on actively with the task of valuation so that this long overdue reform may be inaugurated with the least possible delay.

In conclusion, I will say a few words from the broader point of view of the bearing of the Budget on our national life and prosperity. I have held all my life that the happiness of the people can be vastly improved by great schemes of social reform and national reconstruction. In the short time we have been in office the present Government have been able to introduce important measures which will ameliorate the people's lot. I believe that the distribution of the national wealth calls for reform, and I believe also that these vital improvements are only possible out of revived and prosperous industry from which our national revenue is derived. In the present circumstances the first concern must be to restore and maintain a spirit of confidence and enterprise among those responsible for the conduct of our trade and industry. Recent days have been dark, not only in this country, but throughout the whole world, but I can see on the horizon many hopeful signs. I have earnestly striven to place the new burden which this year's Budget inevitably involved so that it may not impede a revival of industrial activity and the recapture of our place in the markets of the world.

I should be inclined to describe this year's Budget as an inevitable Budget. I had to raise additional revenue to meet financial demands which I had inherited. It will take at least another Budget to put the finances of the country into a thoroughly sound condition. There are a great many things I would like to do, but they must wait for an improved time, improved trade, and expanding revenue. I hope before this Parliament ends to redeem the Labour Party's pledge to remove all food taxes and protective duties, and to amend the income-tax charges in the direction of relieving the earned incomes a little more. In the situation in which I find myself this year I have done the best I could, and I am sure I have done it in a way which, while meeting the inevitable needs of the State, will inflict no real hardship upon those who are called upon to pay.

PENALIZING THRIFT

SIR EVELYN CECIL'S CRITICISM

SIR EVELYN CECIL, chairman of the Foreign American and General Investments Trust Company, Limited, who presided yesterday at the annual general meeting of the company, said that, broadly, he did not think it was unfair to say that the Budget tended to treat wealth as criminal, thrift and savings as deserving to be penalized, and idleness as a virtue which should be subsidized. It was directed entirely against one small class of taxpayers who could be out-voted by the others; it therefore actually encouraged expenditure by more than ever divorcing taxation from representation, and it aggravated the want of fair balance between direct and indirect taxation. Private investors would have less resources to invest in trust companies, and the companies themselves must look abroad for their best returns and not invest so much in British industries as previously, for these were attacked and handicapped in their competition with foreigners who could more freely develop their trades under their lighter taxation. It was a depressing outlook for this country.

"SERIOUS BLOW TO TRADE RECOVERY"

MANCHESTER BUSINESS VIEW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, APRIL 15

Mr. H. W. LEE, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in an official statement representing Manchester business opinions on the Budget, says:—"The increase in direct taxation is a serious blow to the prospects of trade recovery. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals rob industry and commerce of the incentive to fresh enterprise of money which would otherwise be available for trade. The advantages of our industrial competitors abroad over us already in respect of lower taxation, lower wages, and longer hours, is added to enormously by the present Budget proposals. The Budget will check the new enterprise, courage, and confidence essential to the recovery of British prosperity. Our difficulties could have been avoided only by some clear and strong announcement of a policy of ruthless economy in national expenditure. Mr. Snowden's indications on this heading were sadly inadequate. It was a grave mistake to concentrate all the fresh burdens on one narrow field, and a grave omission not to attempt now to effect such economies as will reduce next year's burdens. Notwithstanding some small merits, the Budget statement does nothing to remove the ominous dangers of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs."

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE SCHEME

PROPOSED ELECTRICITY TRANSFORMER STATION

The construction of an electricity transformer station underneath Trafalgar-square is stated to be under consideration. The Office of Works has given consent to an application to construct a station for which Parliamentary sanction is necessary. There would be nothing above ground to indicate that the station existed, and it would not endanger the stability of Nelson's Column.

A proposal is also under consideration to plant shrubs in the square. The proposed transformer station (the Press Association understands) would supply better lighting for the square free of costs.

THE COLLEGE OF NURSING

In response to the appeal for £30,000 made by the College of Nursing, on behalf of which the Queen has consented to receive the purses, the following contributions to the Endowment Fund have already been received:—

Anonymous, £1,000; "Rest Out," £100; the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, £100; the Union Discount Company of London, Limited, £50; Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, £25; John Knight, Limited, £10 10s.; chairman of John Knight, Limited, £5 5s.; Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, £10 10s.; D. and W. Gibbs, £5 5s.; and Energen Foods Company, Limited, £1 1s.

NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB

SCHEME FOR NEW HEADQUARTERS

The scheme to provide a new home for the National Sporting Club on lines which would make it a national headquarters of all sports was outlined at a luncheon given by the chairman and directors of the club at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Lord Lonsdale, president, and Lord Tweedmouth, chairman of the directors, were unable to be present. Colonel R. E. Myddleton presided and Mr. L. F. Bettinson, managing director, described the plans and aspirations of the club.

A site for the new club buildings has been found in Hertford-street, Mayfair, where it is proposed to erect a handsome structure with all the amenities of a club together with special attractions for sportsmen. On the lower ground floor will be a gymnasium, suitable for boxing contests, a skittle alley, fencing school, shooting gallery, two squash courts, swimming bath, Turkish bath, and kitchens. On the ground floor there will be club rooms, ladies' lounge, members' lounge, restaurant, &c.; and on the floor above there will be rooms for billiards, an additional lounge, American bar, reading room, card and interview rooms, secretaries' offices, committee room, members' dining room, &c., while above that there will be two floors each containing 40 bedrooms and 40 bathrooms. Five further floors will contain bedrooms and bathrooms which will be let as bachelor rooms, and which may be absorbed into the club as it develops. These further floors, together with shop frontages on the ground level, will give the building immediate additional commercial value. It is also proposed to provide five squash courts on the roof. The plan of the building has been designed to avoid the dark enclosed court and to provide a free and open prospect with direct fresh air and sunlight for almost every room.

ALTERED CONDITIONS

Mr. L. F. BETTINSON said that the methods and policy on which the club was run in the "nineties" and in the early part of this century were not conducive to the successful administration of the club to-day. The need for reconstructing the club was based on the fact that the relationship between the club and boxing promotion had been entirely reversed during the past few years. At one time the club depended on what its boxing promotion brought to it; to-day the opposite was the case. Boxing as it existed in the club depended on how much of its ordinary resources the club could spend on it, and the cost of boxing in the club was greater than its resources. To put it briefly—boxing used to keep the club; to-day the club had to keep boxing. It was essential to the continuance of the club that it should be able to stand on its own feet, irrespective of whether its boxing promotions were profitable or not. If, on the other hand, it were still insisted that the club should be conducted first and last for the promotion of professional boxing, then the only thing to do was to cease trying to be a club in the social sense and to devote all their energies to the promotion of boxing to the best commercial advantage.

Of these alternatives they intended to adopt the former. They believed that the club should be, and could be, one of the first social, sporting, and recreational clubs of the world, and at the same time regain its pre-eminent position in the field of boxing promotion. The club could not be carried on any longer either as a club or as an efficient boxing promoter on the old Covent Garden lines. It was proposed to make the new club the social and recreational rendezvous of the young, sporting, athletic type of member. Undergraduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge would be offered membership free of entrance fee and for a very small subscription while they were up. When they came down from their Universities they could remain members at the ordinary rate. Provision on similar lines would be made for officers of the three Services. They also proposed to form an associate membership for those whose only interest in the club lay in its boxing promotions. The subscription would be purely nominal, and special low rates for seats at the boxing shows would be charged.

With regard to the boxing side of the club, he pointed out that a large boxing arena to hold 3,000 or 4,000 spectators could not be built inside a club. Boxing had become such a big business that it had to be run on a big scale and the public must be admitted in order to help towards the cost. It was hoped before the end of the present London season to put before the members of the club and the public plans for promoting not only professional boxing on the best and largest scale, but to combine with it the promotion of other sports. It was further hoped to encourage amateur boxing, and the club might support an amateur boxing club.

Lord Tweedmouth, in a letter inviting club members and their friends to make underwriting or share applications, in order that the scheme may be proceeded with, said that if the response was satisfactory it was hoped that the new premises would be ready for occupation early next year.

It is estimated that the capital expenditure will be £470,000, including £130,000 for purchase of the freehold site and £250,000 for the buildings as planned.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY AND A CAR PARK

RESIGNATION OF A TRUSTEE

The construction of a car park equipped with petrol pumps on land immediately adjoining Glastonbury Abbey, to which attention was called through an article and photograph in *The Times* on April 8, has aroused widespread regret and indignation. There have been complaints that the trustees of the Abbey should have made an appeal to the public for funds to buy the land when it was known to be in the market, and one of the trustees, Mr. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadspen, Castle Cary, has resigned his position because he was not informed of the impending threat to the Abbey.

In a letter announcing his decision, which is published in the *Western Gazette*, Mr. Hobhouse states:—

"I have to-day seen the picture in *The Times* of what is going on at Glastonbury Abbey. It is the first intimation I have received, although I was reappointed by the present Archbishop a trustee of the Abbey. I am now sending in my resignation, as I do not wish to be even nominally responsible for what I consider an outrage on the Abbey buildings. Had I been consulted in any way I should have strongly urged an appeal to the archaeological societies and the other bodies who are now taking so keen an interest in preserving the amenities and ancient treasures of our country."

THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH

MOTOR-CAR IN FLAMES AFTER OVERTURNING

Three men were burned to death in a motor-car accident at Creswell, midway between Worksop and Mansfield, late on Monday night. They were William Herbert Tomlinson, 36, steward of the Creswell Colliery Institute; Walter Holmes, 37, miner, of Creswell; and Arthur Bacon, 34, butcher, of New Basford, near Nottingham.

Bacon, who was the owner of the car, was driving towards Creswell when the car, it is believed, skidded and hit a telegraph pole, breaking the pole and cutting off telephonic communication with Worksop. It then struck a stone wall and turned over so that the driver and his two passengers were imprisoned. It seems that the severe impact displaced the lid of the petrol tank and the car immediately burst into flames. Miners on their way to work heard the crash and hurried to the scene, but the car was already in flames and little could be done for the men.

A second passenger has died from injuries received when a Glasgow tramcar carrying 60 people ran off the rails and overturned on Saturday night. He was John Morton, 33, of Crawford-street, Partick.

The woman victim of the Edinburgh-London motor-coach smash near Micklefield, West Riding, Yorkshire, has been identified as Mrs. Sarah Jane Stapley, a widow, of Summerdawn, Sandy-lane, Riverhead, Kent. The inquest will be opened at Fairbairn to-day.

RETIREMENT OF EQUERRY TO PRINCE OF WALES

Lieutenant the Hon. Bruce A. A. Ogilvy, M.V.O., M.C., late Life Guards, has relinquished the appointment of Equerry to the Prince of Wales. His retirement is dated December 1, and he is granted the rank of Captain.

Captain Ogilvy is the younger brother of the Earl of Airlie. He was appointed to be Equerry to the Prince of Wales on June 1, 1921.

SHIPBUILDING

THE RISE IN MOTOR TONNAGE

FIGURES FOR THE WORLD

Quarterly returns of Lloyd's Register show that on March 31 there were 362 merchant vessels, of 1,614,993 tons, under construction in Great Britain and Ireland. This amount exceeds by 54,739 tons that which was being built at the end of December, and by 257,618 tons the shipping under construction 12 months ago. The motor shipping represented 876,960 tons, and the steam shipping 736,033 tons. The motor tonnage thus exceeds the steam tonnage by 140,927 tons. This is the first time that the motor tonnage under construction in Great Britain and Ireland has exceeded the corresponding steam tonnage.

Of the shipping now being built in this country, about 92,000 tons are intended for the British Dominions. About 295,000 tons are for Norway, and about 255,000 tons are for other foreign shipowners, or for sale.

Abroad there were being built at the end of March, 1,650,936 tons, which exceeded by 100,310 tons the amount under construction at the end of December. In five foreign countries there were more than 150,000 tons under construction, *i.e.*, Germany, 231,162 tons, the United States, 222,974 tons, France, 182,930 tons, Holland, 178,683 tons, and Japan, 167,055 tons.

The total tonnage under construction in the world on March 31 was 3,265,929 tons, of which 49.4 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Ireland and 50.6 per cent. abroad. At the end of December the proportions were 50.02 for Great Britain and 49.8 per cent. for other countries. The average percentages in the last 12 months before the War were 57.2 for Great Britain and Ireland and 42.8 for abroad.

In Great Britain and Ireland work was begun on 426,570 tons, a decrease of about 72,000 tons on the figures for the December quarter. The amount launched was 344,699 tons, a decrease of about 128,000 tons. Abroad work was started on 430,231 tons, a decrease of about 47,000 tons, and there were launched 308,184 tons, a decline of about 62,000 tons.

A large increase as compared with the previous quarter is shown in the tanker tonnage under construction, the present figures being 122 vessels, of 886,884 tons, of which 77 vessels, of 558,778 tons, are being built in Great Britain and Ireland, and nine vessels, of 84,745 tons, in Germany. Of the 122 tankers under construction 104 are motor-ships. The tanker tonnage now being built represents over 27 per cent. of the total steam and motor tonnage under construction in the world.

The motor tonnage being constructed abroad, at 1,054,402 tons, is nearly 85 per cent. greater than the corresponding steam tonnage.

The continued progress in the employment of the internal combustion engine for the larger vessels is indicated by the building in the world of 91 motor-ships, each of 8,000 tons and upwards, while only 30 steamers of such size were under construction on March 31. These figures include 12 motor-ships and eight steamers, each of 15,000 tons and upwards.

The table of marine engines shows that the indicated horse-power of steam engines now being built or being fitted on board amounts to about 1,159,000 horse-power, while the figures for oil engines represent about 1,500,000 horse-power. The figures for steam engines include 85 sets of turbine engines of about 652,000 shaft horse-power, giving an average of 10,000 horse-power a set. The position which Lloyd's Register holds among the classification societies is demonstrated by the statement that the tonnage actually under construction throughout the world under the inspection of Lloyd's Register amounts to 2,070,583 tons, of which 1,298,088 tons are being built in Great Britain and Ireland.

EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN

GRANTS APPROVED

Sir John Bland-Sutton, vice-chairman, presided, in the absence of Lord Reading, at the quarterly meeting of the Grand Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign on Monday.

The Grand Council approved the following grants:—

£2,500 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital towards the maintenance of its cancer research work for the year 1930, which will include the continuance and development of investigations into the Deep X-ray treatment of cancer in certain sites of the body and the further study of malignant growths by slow-motion picture photography, which is now known as the "Canti Film";

£950 to St. Mark's Hospital towards the maintenance of its cancer research work;

£200, making a total grant of £300, to the Yorkshire Council of the Campaign towards a special statistical inquiry carried out by it into the incidence of cancer as divulged by post-mortem investigations made at some of the principal Yorkshire, Scottish, and London hospitals.

The Council also confirmed the grant arranged by the Finance Committee since its last meeting of £3,900 to the Middlesex Hospital towards the maintenance of its cancer research work for the year 1929-30.

The Grand Council decided to convene an informal meeting of the scientific committees of the Campaign and some of those actively engaged in certain cancer research work in this country, for the purpose of reviewing the activities at present proceeding and to consider what further lines of cancer research might be started. This informal meeting will take place shortly after the midsummer recess.

The Council approved the publication of a popular book on cancer which had been drafted by the Investigation Committee and delegated all arrangements in connexion with the issue of the book to the Management Committee, which is responsible for the publication of the *Cancer Review* of the Campaign. This popular book will deal with all aspects of the cancer problem and has been prepared so that it can be appreciated by the lay public.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL

IRON RAILINGS ON TOWER

The work that has been going on at the top of Westminster Cathedral tower is now practically completed. Iron railings with special sight holes have been fixed in the curved exterior balconies on the floor where the lift ends. The louvres in the doors giving access to these balconies have been taken out and replaced with glass, so that a clear view can be obtained in winter, or in very windy weather, when it may be necessary to keep the doors closed.

At the top public gallery sight holes have been formed in the existing railings, and the points of the compass indicated by large iron letters. Opposite these points on the walls will be written the names of the places of interest that can be seen and their distances from the tower.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE

THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM AND ST. AIDAN'S

The *Guardian* this week contains the following reference to the refusal of the Bishop of Birmingham to institute the nominee of the five trustees (of whom the Bishop of Truro is one) to the vicarage of St. Aidan's, Small Heath, Birmingham:—

"The document just issued by the Bishop of Birmingham may well prove to be a turning point in the history of the Church of England. Dr. Barnes's statement is a masterly exposition of the case for order and discipline in the Church within the widest possible limits. Many will feel that the Bishop of Birmingham would have acted more wisely if he had stated his position in Court without necessarily defending the action. By not doing so, he has put himself technically 'in contempt,' act as a Bishop but as a subject of the Crown. By appearing in Court, personally or by proxy, he would have done nothing to weaken his position as a defendant of the spiritual independence of the Church. By not doing so, he has given all the enemies of the Establishment an example wherefrom to argue. On the other hand, it may be said that he has forced a crisis, in the proper sense of that ill-used word, which had to be faced sooner or later. However comprehensive the Church of England may be, there must be some dividing line between Rome and Canterbury, or, perhaps we ought to say, between Birmingham and Truro. Dr. Barnes has offered Dr. Frere a dilemma from which there is no escape. Either the Bishop of Truro must cause the Bishop of Birmingham to be put in prison, or he must find an incumbent for St. Aidan's who will undertake to observe his oath of obedience. Dr. Frere will not, we understand, take the former course."

EASTER HOLIDAY PLANS

MOTOR-COACH SERVICES

The railway companies and proprietors of motor-coaches yesterday reported heavy advance bookings for the Easter holiday and a great exodus of excursionists is expected during the week-end.

The summer services for travelling by road begin immediately before Good Friday, and this Easter there will probably be more coaches on the road than in previous years. There are firms who have made considerable additions to their fleets of coaches, and new types of vehicles are being introduced for the comfort of passengers. Besides the motor-coach, the General Omnibus Company will make extended tours into the Home Counties. The usual services sufficient to meet holiday requirements will be maintained in London, but it is intended to cover over 100 routes into the country, and altogether over 4,000 omnibuses will be running daily during Easter, and others will be kept in reserve to meet emergency demands. The places to which the public will be able to make trips by omnibus include Ascot, Guildford, Dorking, Epping Forest, Lower Kingswood, Reigate, Godstone, Chislehurst, St. Albans, Beaconsfield, and Windsor.

For Londoners spending their holiday nearer home there will be numerous attractions, particularly if the weather is fine. The parks have a freshness which will probably appeal to many pleasure-seekers. Like Regent's Park, there are open spaces with daffodils in full bloom and wide stretches of turf in beautiful condition. The annual parade of London van-horses will be held in the inner circle of Regent's Park on Monday, and the popularity of this event is shown by an increase of entries over those of last year. The Lord Mayor will attend the parade in state, and, with the Lady Mayoress, will present the prizes. Among other attractions in London will be varied programmes of entertainment at the Crystal Palace and Alexandra Palace, which will include military concerts and fireworks.

MUSEUM ARRANGEMENTS

Tours of the galleries at the Victoria and Albert Museum are not made on Sundays by the Official Guide Lecturers, but on Easter Sunday Miss E. M. Spiller, of the Art Teachers' Guild, has volunteered to act as guide for two tours, respectively at 2.45 and 4 p.m. The tour from 2.45 to 3.45 p.m. will deal with "Treasures from Italy: (1) Having regard to Colour," and that from 4 to 5 p.m. with "Treasures from Italy: (2) Having regard to Form." Visitors wishing to attend either of these tours should assemble in the Central Hall of the Museum at the times indicated. Each party will be limited to 25 persons.

The Museum is open on Sundays from 2.30 to 6 p.m. It will be closed on Good Friday, but will be open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday and Monday, April 19 and 21. The Library and the Students' Rooms of the Departments of Textiles and Engraving, Illustration, and Design will be open until 8.50 p.m. on Saturday, but will be closed at 5 p.m. on Easter Monday.

The Official Guide Lecturers will conduct parties of visitors, starting from the Central Hall (Cromwell-road entrance) at noon, 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. on Saturday, and at the same hours on Easter Monday.

The Bethnal Green Museum will be closed on Good Friday, but will be open from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. on Saturday, April 19, and from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m. on Monday, April 21. On Easter Sunday the Museum will be open from 2.30 p.m. until 6 p.m.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL STRIKE

The unauthorized strike of the Manchester Ship Canal Company's dock labourers continues, but the strike leaders last evening met Mr. Dan Milford, secretary of the National Dockers' Union, and laid before him a statement of their grievances. This move is the outcome of the intervention of the Manchester Trades and Labour Council, but the strikers are as far as ever from securing the reception of a deputation by the company's officials.

L.C.C. TRAMWAYS

NET SURPLUS OF £89,411 ANTICIPATED

The London County Council yesterday considered the estimates on the tramway account for the ensuing year. Major R. I. Tasker, the Chairman of the Council, presided.

The Highways Committee reported that it was anticipated there would be a net surplus amounting to £52,570 for the year 1929-30. The anticipated results of the working of the tramways for the financial year 1930-31 showed a net surplus of £89,411. The Council was asked to vote £649,305 on capital account and £3,465,025 on revenue account.

Mr. F. B. GALER, in introducing the Estimates, said that this was the first occasion for some years that the Council was able to look back on a year which showed a profit and could estimate for an increased balance next year. The improvement had been largely effected by revised methods of working and giving an improved service to the public. Mr. Bruce was placed in charge of the undertaking in the latter part of 1924, and it was mainly due to his successful reorganization that an enormous undertaking which had been a serious and growing liability had been converted into a valuable asset. They had only to compare the figures of the year 1924-5 with those of 1929-30 to appreciate that. In 1924-5 the gross surplus on working was £193,315, whereas in 1929-30 it had risen to £774,945. The actual reduction in cost of working was £411,199. That figure, however, did not reflect fully the extent of the economies effected since additional mileage was run to obtain increased revenue. The improvement in the speed of the cars had resulted in reducing the number of cars in use by 47, which would have been necessary had lower speeds been maintained. Running and maintenance charges had thereby been reduced by £84,700 a year. The reorganization of repair work had reduced the percentage of spare cars required from 17½ to 10, and in order to run present services it would have been necessary to have had 122 additional cars. Those two items alone had resulted in a saving on debt charges in respect of cars not purchased of £31,400.

RATEPAYERS' POSITION

He thought they might look forward with confidence to the future, and the question arose as to the disposal of the net surplus. They might transfer to capital account to meet capital expenditure during the year, or the money might be applied to writing down obsolete capital, or to the relief of rates. Personally he was in favour of carrying forward the surpluses until the position was more stable. The amount was not large when compared with the size of the undertaking. If at the end of the year hopes were realized and there was a profit then the position of the ratepayers should be seriously considered. Since the year 1920 the rates had provided a total sum of over £1,500,000 in order to meet the deficit on working. In the case of a company it would have been obliged to raise the money by the issue of further capital or by way of loan on which interest would have had to be paid. The million and a half was borrowed from the ratepayers without interest, and some return was due to them.

The estimates were approved.

The Education Committee reported that it had decided to make a total block grant of £105,000 to the University of London, on the understanding that fees of scholars and other payments for services rendered would be paid for independently.

Mr. J. P. BLAKE asked the chairman of the Central Public Health Committee whether she could state what time in the morning the patients in the general hospitals now under the Council's control were awakened; whether her attention had been drawn to the statement made by Prince Arthur of Connaught in presiding over the annual Court of Governors of the Middlesex Hospital that "the hospital had started a new system of allowing patients to sleep until 7 a.m., instead of waking them as early as 5 or even 4.30 a.m."; and whether her Committee would consider a similar reorganization.

DR. BARBIE LAMBERT replied that the average time was 6 a.m. Her attention had been drawn to Prince Arthur's statement and she would bring the matter before the Central Public Health Committee for consideration. Some of the times were 4.30 in the morning; some of them were quite late: but there were 60 places to inquire into.

The Council adjourned until Tuesday, May 13.

News in Brief

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £4, conscience money.

A big stock of paper was destroyed in a fire that damaged the top storey of the paper warehouse of Messrs. Spicers, Limited, in Union-street, Southwark, on Monday night.

Fire broke out early yesterday in the steamship Campeador (1,300 tons), owned by Messrs. MacAndrew and Co., at the London Dock. Several fire engines arrived quickly and put out the flames within an hour.

Messrs. John I. Thornycroft launched from their Southampton yard yesterday a motor-yacht, Anne Marie, built to the order of Mr. V. G. Graae. It will have a speed on trials of about 12½ knots, and a cruising radius of 3,500 miles.

Mr. Jesse Smith, of Railway Cottages, East Dulwich, who will celebrate his golden wedding on Good Friday, worked for 45 years as a signalman at North Dulwich Station, although he had only one arm. He retired eight years ago.

It was stated at Manchester Police Court yesterday that Samuel Brown, 62, of Monastreet, Hulme, who was to appear with his wife on a charge of theft, had been found dead with a wound in his throat. The proceedings against the woman were withdrawn.

The Royal National Life-Boat Institution has granted a special award of £10 each to the coxswain and crew of the Stromness motor lifeboat for their gallant attempt to rescue the crew of the trawler Ben Doran, which was wrecked at the Vee Skerries, Shetland, on March 29.

A verdict of "Wilful murder" against some person or persons unknown was returned at an inquest at Liverpool yesterday on the body of a newly born child found in a plantation in Sefton Park, Liverpool. It was stated that the skull was fractured and a cord was tied round the neck.

At an inquest at Liverpool yesterday on the body of Captain John Albert Evans, master mariner, a verdict of "Found drowned," there being insufficient evidence to show how he got into the water, was returned. He lived in the steam yacht Jest, and his body was found floating in the Albert Dock, where the yacht was berthed.

A conference of officials of Conservative Clubs in the Midlands area will be held at the Temperance Hall, Temple-street, Birmingham, on Saturday, May 3. Speakers will be Sir David Davis, deputy chairman of the Birmingham Unionist Association, and Sir Herbert Nield, M.P., chairman of the Association of Conservative Clubs.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Offers are invited for an old-established trade paper. (p. 1)

A reward of £60 is offered in respect of a lost diamond ring set in platinum and diamond edges. (p. 1)

An accountant is wanted for a mining concern in Central Europe. (p. 3)

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for 13 boilers for H.M. class engines, and 12 boilers for F. class engines. (p. 3)

The accounts of Dean Colet's Estate for the year 1929 are published. (p. 4)

DE VICO'S COMET

SUGGESTED IDENTIFICATION OF NEW OBJECT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A comet was found by an astronomer at Hamburg on March 11 which displays a suggestive similarity of orbit to that of De Vico's comet of 1846. It is probably the same object if we assume that the orbit, as computed in 1846, was shorter than the real period, now indicated as 84 years.

The object is now passing near the brilliant star Capella in Auriga and moving westwards in the north-western sky. If a telescope is directed to Auriga and a search instituted near Capella it will probably be found without difficulty. It is a tolerably bright comet though now becoming smaller and a far more conspicuous object than periodical comets usually are.

Find the name of your favourite Artist in the Index

The corresponding number in the list of Records will tell you the title and price.

GREATEST ARTISTS — Finest Recording..

Index

World-famous "His Master's Voice" Artists whose names appear in the Mid-April List of New Records.

Vocal

1. Richard Crooks, Lawrence Tibbett, Wilfred Glenn and Frank Croxton
2. Choir of Julian Chapel
3. Westminster Abbey Choir
4. Stuart Robertson and John Turner
5. Webster Booth
6. Dennis King
7. Maurice Chevalier
8. Chick Endor
9. Sylvia Cecil
10. Light Opera Company
11. Ernst Ruckstuhl (*Yodelling*)

Instrumental

12. Cortot
13. Beatrice Harrison
14. Arthur Catterall
15. Mark Hambourg
16. Sydney Gustard (*Cinema Organ*)
17. Reginald Foort (*Cinema Organ*) and H. Vincent Collier (*Cinema Organ*)

Orchestral

18. Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra
19. Super-

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE QUESTION OF PERSONAL PUBLICITY

By CALLISTHENES

Some men like personal publicity. Some do not. There is no special virtue either way.

There is a danger, however, lest the man who hates publicity should allow his dislike to distort his judgment.

For publicity often comes unsought. A man who does a brave deed—rescues someone from a fire or from a river—will almost certainly get some publicity, and he will probably be forgiven even by the most inveterate lovers of the shade.

Brave deeds are not the only kind which attract publicity. Generosity has the same effect. Those who dislike personal publicity may then accuse the giver of acting not out of kindness but out of a desire to be talked about.

Perhaps the commonest occasion of misjudgment is not in bravery and generosity but in efficiency.

There are many men (and the world is the richer for them) who hate to see a job badly done. Whether it be digging a garden or putting a bill through the House of Commons, sailing a yacht or designing a sales campaign it irks them to see things going wrong or going weakly. There is nothing they want so much as to take command and do the thing rightly and effectively.

Often this itch for efficiency will take them into the limelight. The job will be one which is in the public eye and the man will be talked about, written about, photographed. But all these things may be entirely alien to his purpose, entirely accidental. He has had his eye on the job, and on the job only, and the fact that his activity involved publicity was irrelevant.

An injustice is done to such a man therefore if those with a dread of publicity take the sequel as the motive, and accuse him as seeking publicity when he was only seeking efficiency. It probably does not matter much to the man, since no amount of misjudgment will ever make the lover of efficiency sit quiet when inefficiency stalks near him. He will always find his happiness and his chief reward in the pleasure of seeing things being well done. But misjudgments, silent or expressed, clog the wheels of industry and citizenship and a man does good service who prevents them.

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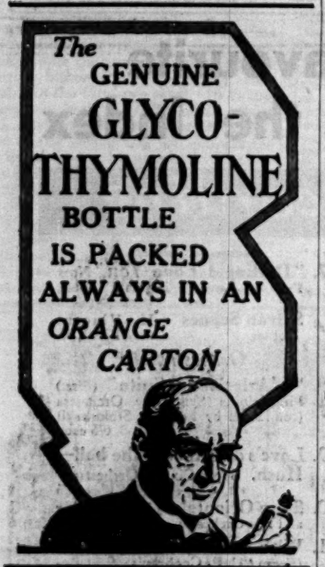

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THE PEGASUS PRESS

AN EXHIBITION OF FINE PRINTING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

An exhibition of books published by the Pegasus Press of Paris is on display at the bookshop of Messrs. J. and E. Bumpus, and will remain open until April 21.

The Pegasus Press does not use well-known reprints as dummies upon which to hang elaborate typographical costumes, and for this reason the single books which have hitherto circulated in this country have been collected for the sake of their contributions to the history of the arts rather than as fine printing *tout court*. But typography and its allied arts are exemplified in every one of the magnificent volumes here displayed.

The Pantheon series, the most considerable effort of the Pegasus Press, appears in several languages. A typical Pantheon book is the volume on "English Mediaeval Painting" by Tancred Borenius and E. W. Tristram, with its 66 pages of text and 101 plates in collotype, which is sold for only 44 guineas. Purposes of scholarly record rather than a bid for popularity among amateurs have eliminated colour reproduction from all but a few plates; yet the colour-work of the Pegasus Press is second to none, as may be seen by the reproduction of the *Symbolum Apostolicum*, the earliest block-book, on vellum. Eight books on the arts of the book have been published, including important treatises on calligraphy by Stanley Morison, and more are in preparation, notably the three-volume "Conspectus of The Italian Book" by T. de Marinis and Seymour de Ricci.

"Pure typography" is represented by the works of the Bodoni Press, well known to a limited but discriminating circle of collectors as perhaps the most brilliant production of the modern hand-press. The visitor to the exhibition will take away a charming souvenir in the form of a general catalogue, printed by Enschede en Zonen of Haarlem: in fact, he must exercise restraint not to carry away a sheaf of these pamphlets, as some 25 different hand-decorated cover papers are used, and the choice among them is difficult.

Entertainments

LITTLE THEATRE

"INSULT"

DERIVED BY J. E. HAROLD TERRY AND HARRY TIGHE FROM THE DUTCH PLAY "DOLLE HANS," BY JAN FABRICIUS

Sidin	.. .. ..	RAIDEN OSMAN
Ali	.. .. ..	MULK RAJ ANAND
Jolanthe	.. .. ..	MARJORIE MARS
Major de Weert	.. .. ..	DAVID HORNE
Does de Weert	.. .. ..	DENYS BLAKELOCK
Kees Witte	.. .. ..	JOHN MCCORMICK
Hans Hartman	.. .. ..	LESLIE PERRINS
Sarbini	.. .. ..	RONALD BUCHANAN
Fusilier	.. .. ..	HALSEY BOURNE
Sergeant	.. .. ..	HARRY SCOTT

The differences between this play by Mr. Jan Fabricius, which has its scene in a remote province of the Dutch Indies, and the pieces that, in our own theatre, are generally suggested by the phrase "Colonial drama," need to be emphasized, for the phrase implies a fixed theatrical formula of moaning beaches and the gentlemen who comb them, of wailing women and whisky and what-not—a tedious formula to which Mr. Fabricius's careful work owes no recognizable allegiance. He is genuinely concerned with character—particularly with that of a young Dutch officer, Hans Hartman, who has native blood in his veins. Hartman has several connexions with the family of Does de Weert, the District officer. He is Does's friend; he has loved Does's wife, Jolanthe, since a time before her marriage, but has never told her of it; and he has as his most bitter enemy Major de Weert, Does's father, a stiff, formal soldier with a fierce loathing of all half-castes. The play tells how, in spite of his elaborate self-control and his determinaton to avoid an open quarrel at all costs, Hartman is at last provoked into an assault upon Major de Weert and is sentenced to be shot.

In the telling of this tale, the conditions of the Dutch Indies have a reasonable but subordinate part. They are used, as they should be, for the sake of their influence upon human action and not, with the exception of one unnecessary thunderstorm, as emotional "atmospherics." The figures of Hartman, Major de Weert, and Jolanthe appear, in consequence, with remarkable clearness, and the clash between the angry prejudice of the older officer and the fiery honesty of the younger is an authentic contest of will and temperament and tradition that not only makes the play for two acts an exciting tale but lifts it above the level of work that aims at excitement and no more. The drawing of Does de Weert's portrait is less assured. Mr. Denys Blakelock exhibits him as a weak but pleasant man, who serves very well at the outset as a contrast with Hartman's quick determination, but who at last is too summarily disposed of. There are other threads in the story—one of them a native rising—which seem at first to demand more attention than the author (or his adapters?) ultimately gives them; and, although we are very far from asking that a happy ending should be forced on a tragedy for the sake of sending the audience away rejoicing, we cannot escape a feeling that Hartman's death is, in this instance, thrust upon him and that an artist need not have been ashamed of granting his reprieve.

But Mr. Fabricius is entitled to do what he will with the man whom he has so admirably created. Hartman is brilliantly alive, and Mr. Leslie Perrins, who has done many things well, establishes his repute in a performance rich in vitality and insight. Mr. David Horne moves with remarkable subtlety from the benign, though abrupt, good humour of Major de Weert when first we see him to the almost insane violence to which he is urged by hatred. The emotion is clear and the unity of the character carefully sustained. Miss Marjorie Mars is a little handicapped by the dramatist's sudden failure of interest in her in the third act. The problem of Jolanthe's relations with her husband is unresolved and she fades out of the play when the play most needs her. But while Mr. Fabricius is at his best Miss Mars responds with a lively, sincere and moving study of character. The truth is that, after the second curtain, the piece becomes a *tour de force* by Mr. Perrins in the condemned cell, and, though his talent suffices to sustain its interest, it loses something of the vigour and coherence that elsewhere distinguish it.

HASTINGS CHESS TOURNAMENT

THE SECOND ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HASTINGS, APRIL 15

The second round of the Hastings Chess Tournament was played to-day, one of the games ending very quickly this morning. Miss Menchik lost to W. Winter the last time they met, but she was able to turn the tables in this instance, and 20 moves were sufficient.

The pairing and results in this second round were as follows:—

White	Opening	Black	Result
Miss Menchik	Queen's Pawn	Winter	White won
Jackson	Petroff Defence	Drewitt	Black won

Tylor had the bye.

Miss Menchik against Winter began with the usual 1, P–Q 4, P–Q 4; 2, P–Q B 4, P–K 3; 3, Kt–B 3, P–Q B 3; and an exchange of the centre pawns soon followed, Winter playing to keep a pawn on the queen's file, and eventually hamper his opponent by bringing it to Q 5. The plan had to be carefully watched, for there were innumerable variations ending in disaster if not properly met. The end came when Miss Menchik threatened an immediate mate, and Winter overlooked the further danger from an obtrusive knight in the centre. This could, and should, have been exchanged, the penalty for the oversight being the loss of the queen.

Jackson had to work hard against the defence adopted by Drewitt, both avoiding the usual P—Q 4 in the early stages of the game. Later on came a king's side attack by Jackson, which was miscalculated to the extent of the loss of a pawn, exchanges bringing the ending to bishops and pawns for Drewitt against bishop, knight, and pawns for Jackson. The extra pawn was sufficient to enable Drewitt to force the win.

The National Liberal Club played the Imperial Chess Club at their own rooms on Saturday, winning by a margin of one game. By courtesy of the Imperial club, Mir Sultan Khan, the British and Indian champion, played for the winning team. The following is the score:—

Dr. J. Schumer ½, Dr. V. H. Rutherford ½; Mir Sultan Khan 1, Sir Richard Barnett 0; F. Salmony 1, R. Spitz 0; E. G. Armstrong ½, Colonel E. Marings ½; J. Tarlo 0, Professor R. Robinson 1; S. Sapiro 1, Merlin 1. J. G. Bennett 0; M. Chester 0, C. H. Reid 1; W. J. Anderson 1, Miss Finn 0; Aylmer Meade 1, E. J. Davies 0; B. Grad 0, J. Baines-Lewis 1; E. Beattie 1, Miss Hooke 0; J. Holder 1, A. Gutschow 0; S. S. Abbott 0, Miss Andrews 1; A. B. Samuel 1, J. F. Chance 0; J. H. Beart-Rose 0, Mrs. Stevenson 1; J. A. Pratt 0, F. H. George 1; Dan Thomas 0, A. N. Streatfeild 1; W. O. Hall ½, Mrs. Banting ½; V. Subboo 1, Mrs. Henley 0; T. J. Evans 0, Hugh V. Hunter 1. Totals—National Liberal Club 10½, Imperial 9½.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff launched at Belfast yesterday the Silver Walnut, a twin-screw motor cargo vessel of over 6,000 tons, the second of four similar vessels ordered by the Silver Line (Stanley and John Thompson, Limited). On April 29 the firm will launch for the Union Castle Line the motor-liner Warwick Castle (20,000 tons).

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

THE FILM WORLD

AN EDUCATIONAL INQUIRY

A report of an inquiry conducted recently by a special committee of the British Institute of Adult Education into the educational influence of commercially shown films is published in the current number of the institute's journal. At the outset of its inquiry the committee was faced with the total lack of any formulated opinion upon the matter in the adult education movement, a lack that applied equally to the possibilities of the cinema in formal educational work and to the wider question of the general educational influence exerted by the commercially shown film. So far as the committee is aware, no body of persons sharing a common outlook on educational problems has yet examined at first hand, even superficially, the kind of fare which is provided for the adult public in the ordinary commercial cinema. It was, therefore, decided that it would be very useful if a group of members of the institute could be induced to visit a number of performances at local cinemas taking place roughly at the same time in different parts of the country and to record any impressions which they might form on the subject as a result of their visits.

Reports were received from 48 observers, who were distributed over the country, with the exception of Wales and the south-west of England. Each observer was asked to attend his or her local cinema, if possible, during the same week, and every type of cinema was covered by the visits, from the suburban or country hall to the big super-cinema in the centre of populous or residential districts. In many cases the films seen were "talkies"; but in the smaller cinemas the programmes consisted of silent films. In all, some 90 principal films were mentioned by the observers in the course of their reports, exclusive of news budgets, cartoon films, and other such small items.

FEW BENEFICIAL FILMS

On the whole, the observers' reports, though differing widely in their estimate of particular films, show remarkable agreement in their general conclusions. They confirm, the committee states, the generally accepted belief that there is little of direct educational value in the films usually shown to the public. Thirteen centres reported programmes with no items directly educational, and four of these also reported nothing indirectly educational. Seven individual films were, however, described as directly educational, and in addition one whole programme specially designed for children on Saturday mornings and given at the Manchester Hippodrome was reported as containing almost wholly good material. The films which were described as having a direct educational value were *Finis Terrae*, *Under the Greenwood Tree*, *The Patriot*, *With Cobham Round Africa*, *The Trail of '98*, *Drifting Through Gascony*, and *The Great Arctic Seal-Hunt*. As a general rule in these cases the observer was impressed by some feature of the background or scenery of the films rather than by the plot. Thirteen other films were mentioned favourably.

In summing up the reports, the committee arrives at the following conclusions:—(1) General agreement as to the paucity of direct education in the sense of instruction or useful information or aesthetic stimulation from the films; (2) general agreement that the most educational feature of the average programme is the news budget, but that this is usually treated too cursorily to be effective; (3) in exceptional cases individual films have some direct educational value, mainly through their setting, or through the incidental showing of pictures of nature or of life in foreign countries; (4) that a number of films, rather fewer than the good films referred to, were definitely described as deleterious in a moral sense; and (5) that the crude and stereotyped fare offered in many programmes has a deleterious effect intellectually by degrading the imagination of those who see them, and by failing to provide any stimulus of original ideas.

NEW TALKING FILMS

Most of the cinemas in Central London will be showing new talking films during the Easter holidays. Beginning on Sunday Mr. George Arliss will be heard at the Marble Arch Pavilion in his second talkie, *The Green Goddess*, based on the melodrama by William Archer. This exciting play was one of Mr. Arliss's greatest stage successes; he played in it for three years in New York and for one year in London. At the Regal there will be *Hell Harbour*, described as a romantic drama of the Caribbean pearl traders, directed by Mr. Henry King; at the Alhambra a British film entitled *Harmony Heaven*, directed by Mr. Thomas Bentley, with Mr. Stuart Hall and Miss Polly Ward in the cast; and at the Empire Mr. Buster Keaton will be heard in his first talkie, *Free and Easy*. An unusual type of musical play is promised in *Puttin' on the Ritz*, at the New Gallery. The leading part in this film will be played by Mr. Harry Richman, the American comedian. The story of this film has been written by Mr. John W. Considine, and closely parallels Richman's own theatrical experiences. Another American comedian, Mr. Harry Green, will be heard at the Plaza in *The Busybody*, a screen version of Broadway's successful comedy *The Kibitzer*.

Mr. Geoffrey Barkas has been engaged by the British Instructional Films to collaborate with Mr. Anthony Asquith on the scenario and the production of the Gallipoli film, *Tell England*, based on the novel of that name by Mr. Ernest Raymond. This appointment is of special interest, as it will bring to the film a first-hand acquaintance with the Gallipoli campaign. It was on the Peninsula that Mr. Barkas first saw active service during the War, serving as an officer in a London battalion attached to the 29th Division both at Suvla and Helles, and taking part in both evacuations. He was the director of the film of West Africa, *Palaver*, and of the naval film, *Q Ships*. British Instructional are now waiting for instructions from the Admiralty, and it is expected that a definite start will be made at Malta at the beginning of next month. It is understood that the difficulties with regard to the insurance of the Fleet, upon which the Admiralty insisted, have now been satisfactorily adjusted.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*The Flame of Love.*
ASTORIA.—*Lone Star Ranger* and *The City Girl.*
CAPITOL.—*The Vagabond Lover* and *The Secret Courier.*
CARLTON.—*The Love Parade.*
EMPIRE.—*Dynamite.*
KENSINGTON.—*The Four Feathers.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Disraeli.*
NEW GALLERY.—*New York Nights.*
PALACE THEATRE.—*The Queen's Necklace.*
PLAZA.—*The Marriage Playground.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Sea Hawks.*
REGAL.—*Son of the Gods.*
SCALA.—*The End of St. Petersburg* and *Drifters.*
STOLL.—*Hollywood Revue* and *Three Brothers.*
TIVOLI.—*Journey's End.*

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE

"THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT"

The successful *revue The House that Jack Built* has now been transferred from the Adelphi Theatre to the Winter Garden. In its new surroundings it moves as lightly and smoothly as ever. Formerly its attractiveness depended upon three things—upon a chorus, pretty and various and charming, which attempted nothing but what it could do well, upon the extremely energetic talent of Mr. Jack Hulbert, and, above all, upon the humour of Miss Cicely Courtneidge, surely the most fluently expressive broad comedienne on the English stage to-day. These things are still the mainstay of the *revue*, but fresh support now comes from Miss Norah Blaney and Miss Gwen Farrar, whose turn, to judge from the applause, is quite the most popular part of the evening's entertainment. For the most part it consists of familiar songs, and what is new in it—an attempt to burlesque Mickey the Mouse—falls flat. Mickey is inimitable.

MISS DOROTHY HELMRICH'S RECITAL

The more important part of the programme of Miss Dorothy Helmrich's song recital at the Wigmore Hall last night consisted of groups of songs of Schumann and Schubert. She has an excellent technique for classical *lieder* and an admirable sense of style. Particularly noticeable was the easy control of breathing and tone in "Mondnacht" and again in "Nacht und Träume," while "Dem Unendlichen" showed that she understands how to treat a long line of musical thought effectively. In some of the lighter songs the singing was not quite so satisfactory. In addition to an inability, which was apparent throughout the recital, to prevent the vocal tone from covering up the words unduly, the quicker movement of the music seemed to accentuate a tendency to *tremolo* and so affected the intonation. But in other respects Miss Helmrich sings with sincerity and a genuine musical intelligence, qualities which give real value to her interpretations. The accompaniments were very well played by Mr. Gerald Moore.

B.B.C. CONCERT

MAHLER'S EIGHTH SYMPHONY

Mahler's colossal Eighth Symphony, a work requiring eight solo singers of the first rank, three distinct choirs (one of them of boys' voices), and an exceptionally large orchestra even for these days, was given its first performance at Queen's Hall last night under Sir Henry Wood's direction. It has been felt for long that this remarkable work, the climax of its composer's career, ought to be heard in London, but it was clear that it must wait until there was an organization sufficiently powerful and sufficiently wealthy to bring the forces together and bear the cost of long and detailed rehearsal. This organization is now the B.B.C., and in last night's results Sir Henry Wood proved himself to be the right man to accomplish the welding together of singers and instrumentalists in what is one of the most complex pieces of *ensemble* music ever written.

Every one knew his and her work thoroughly. The National Chorus, trained by Mr. Stanford Robinson, is a brilliant body of singers, who were able to make the double chorus work stand out firmly in front of the vivid orchestration, and who held their own as much by rhythm and intelligent phrases as by weight of tone. The choir of boys' voices from Southwark Cathedral and other London churches sang their part confidently; if they did not stand out as a tone quality distinct from the women's voices as strongly as Mahler intended, that was because English Cathedral boys are trained to a purity of tone which no other boys in the world can reach. The solo singers were Mmes. Elsie Suddaby, May Blyth, Irene Morden, Muriel Brunskill, and Clara Serena; Messrs. Walter Widdop, Harold Williams, and Robert Easton.

The symphony consists of two movements, the first of which is an elaborate setting of the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" and the second a more lyrical treatment of the final scene of Goethe's *Faust*. Those who have not come under Mahler's spell are apt to complain of his inability to invent a theme which lives in its own right and without any decoration from instrumental colouring or harmonization, and those who have find some difficulty in answering the charge. This symphony certainly does not help his advocates far towards finding a direct answer. To give it, as was done on this occasion, immediately after Beethoven's overture Leonora III., a thing compact with original and stirring melodic ideas, is to emphasize Mahler's weakness cruelly, especially since it is most evident in his first movement. The force of the choral ejaculations of the first words made the opening impressive, but from the moment that the first soprano voice began to unfold a melody to the words "Imple superna gratia" the poverty began to be apparent. Nevertheless, the composer's intense earnestness in creating a design out of whatever material he can find, combined with his extreme sensitiveness to tonal effect, goes far to hide his weakness, and he succeeds in creating the impression of struggle, if only partially successful, to present a vision beyond the cunningly devised note patterns. One feels his spiritual fervour, even if one is inclined to rebel against the frequent climaxes on a chord of E flat with the soprano holding the top B flat.

The Goethe scene is less monotonous in style, but its music is more obviously derived from other sources, especially Wagner. It opens with a few pages of orchestral writing which are entirely original and hauntingly beautiful. Unfortunately they are over all too soon with the arrival of a *piu mo'so* which brings painful memories of the second act of *Parsifal*. The entry of the choral voices brings back unmistakable Mahler, but while the several solos succeeding one another have genuine beauty it cannot be said that they contain much that is new to the world, and the "Alles Vergängliches" does little beyond giving us one more of those E flat cadences of which the first movement has contained too many. The admirable performance was listened to by a large and enthusiastic audience in the hall and presumably by a very much larger one outside. Certainly the participants thoroughly deserved the warm acknowledgments bestowed on them.

ART EXHIBITION

THE BRITISH EMPIRE ACADEMY

To judge by its first section—the second follows in May—the second exhibition of the British Empire Academy at the New Burlington Galleries is an improvement on the first, though it is still of a nature to make the claim implied in "Academy" rather surprising. What it resembles more than anything is a middling exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists. In artistic quality it cannot for a moment compare with the present exhibition at the Imperial Gallery of Art, though it is wider in Dominion range

So far as these contributions are concerned their interest is topographical, zoological, botanical, ethnographical, and climatic rather than artistic. Many of them are capably painted, but none of them, except the Indian water-colours, which are "slick" repetitions of traditional subjects—suggests anything that can be called a regional art. They show what different parts of the Empire are like, in landscape, people, and occupation, and not how the arts are affected by change of climate. In most cases the title—such as "Zulu Mother and Child," by Miss Margaret Jean Carey, "Valuing Wool in a Durban Wool Shed," by Miss Edith Ward, "Zebras at Umfolosi, Zululand," by Mr. Leo François, and "Gold Miner using a Primitive Cradle," by Mr. Alfred Coffey—describes the real interest of the picture. In one case, "A Quiet Saturday Afternoon at the Durban Quayside," by Mr. Clement Sénèque, the title has a comical effect, because the style of painting is distinctly noisy. There are, however, a few works which add to the interest of unfamiliar scenes pictorial qualities which seem to arise out of the subjects. "In Fiji: under the Breadfruit Tree," by Miss Ruth Hollingsworth, is the best example, but both "Boiling Lake, Tarawera, New Zealand," and "Coral Strand at Levuka, Fiji," by Mr. R. S. Hellaby, are pleasingly decorative, and "Jamberoo, South Coast, N.S.W." is an excellent Australian landscape by Mr. W. Lister Lister.

It is understood that the works sent from the Dominions will remain throughout the exhibition, only those from Europe being changed for the second section, which opens on May 13. Mr. Charles Pears is represented by "The Scarlet Parasol," a girl being taken along the seafront by an Alsatian dog, which has his usual orderliness of arrangement and simple thoroughness of execution; and "The Puma" and "Flowers in a Porphyry Vase," by Miss Billie Waters, "Marguerite," by Mrs. M. Maitland Howard, "Tushing Timber in S. Wales," by Lady Helena Gleichen, and "Coming off the Hill (Old Sussex Plough)," by Miss Barbara Shiffner, are other pictures which relieve a rather mediocre collection.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

LIST OF AWARDS

The Director of the Royal College of Music has approved the following awards: —

CHARLOTTE HOLMES EXHIBITION.—Divided as follows: Collins, Kathleen M. (pianoforte); Stebbing, Margaret (violin); Morison, Leocadia (viola); Brough, Violet F. (viola).

COUNCIL EXHIBITIONS.—Davies, Robert (singing); Westbury-Marjorie (singing); Millar, Phyllis M. (pianoforte); Siddall, Barbara (pianoforte); Goadby, Dorothy K. (viola); Bowen, Joyce (violoncello); Du Plat-Taylor, Virginia, (organ); Evans, William (violoncello); Hordern, Joan (singing); Rothwell, Evelyn (hautboy); Perrins, Cynthia (singing); Holgate, Iris (violin); Hopwood, Edith C. (pianoforte); Gordon, Christine (violin); Morison, Elizabeth (clarinet).

RAYMOND PFENNELL PRIZES FOR TEACHERS' TRAINING COURSE.—Dalley, Cecil D.; Leyshon, Eluned; Dinn, Winifreda L.; Cattell, Joan; French, Frances E.; Hartnell, Fredericka V. E.; Morris, Maureen D. H.; Rayson, Margaret; Wright, Constance A.; Priestman, Mary T.; Russell, Phyllis M.; Shillito, Dorothy J.; Wood, Violet E.; Bethwaite, Sarah; Clapham, Elizabeth E.; Hutchinson, Gertrude; Harley, Lillette M.; Palmer, Violet F.; Rees, Margaret J.; Richardson, Nora A.; Watkins, Catherine E.

HOPKINSON MEDALS.—Kohler, Irene (gold); Aspinall, Dorothea (silver), and Reed, Nancy (silver) (*equalled*).

COBBETT COMPOSITION PRIZES.—For the Phantasy Quartet: Perkin, Helen C. For the Phantasy Quintet: Maconchy, Elizabeth V.

The Prince of Wales has consented to preside at a luncheon in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, to be held at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday, May 20.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 18th, at 2.30 p.m.
MESSIAH Handel.
Miss FLORA WOODMAN.
Miss ASTRA DESMOND.
Mr. BEN DAVIES.
Mr. ROBERT EASTON.
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NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE CONCERTS.
PALLADIUM. GOOD FRIDAY, at 3.15, THE BRITISH WOMEN'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Conductor: SIR GRANVILLE BANTOCK.
ROBERT MAITLAND, Vocalist.
WILFRED WORDEN, Solo Pianoforte.

Good Friday Music from "Parsifal"	Wagner
Aria. "Non più andrai" ("Figaro")	Mozart
Pianoforte Concerto in A	Mozart
"On First Hearing the Cuckoo in Spring"	Delius
Aria. "Eri tu" ("Un Ballo in Maschera")	Verdi
Pianoforte Solos	
Alla Marcia from "Karelia" Suite	Sibelius

Blüthner Grand Pianoforte.
Reserved seats, 1s. 3d. to 5s., bookable in advance at Palladium and at N.S.L. Offices, 34, Red Lion-square, 25th Holborn, W.C.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION.
GOOD FRIDAY, at 7.45,
"PARSIFAL."
MURIEL BRUNSKILL. HAROLD WILLIAMS.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Principal Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
Conductor:
SIR HENRY J. WOOD
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. (adm. Free). At usual Agents, Chappell's, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

WIGMORE HALL. WED. NEXT, at 8.15.
SOLOMON.
LAST RECITAL (Chopin-Schumann Programme.) Steinway Piano. 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d. (res.), 3s. 6d. The MICHELL DIRECTION, 39, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
GOOD FRIDAY, 3.30.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
CARRIE TUBB. WALTER WIDDOP.
MARGARET BALFOUR. HAROLD WILLIAMS.
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor, WALTER W. HEDGCOCK.
Choir and Orchestra 500.
Res. seats, 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d. Unres., 2s. and 3s. Crystal Palace Box-office (Syd. 7333) and usual Agents.

EXHIBITIONS

ANTWERP EXHIBITION, 1930.
Visit the
ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL MARITIME, COLONIAL, TRANSPORT AND FLEMISH ART EXHIBITION,
April to October. See the wonderful Agricultural and Horticultural section covering every phase of these essential industrial sciences (land-clearing, dairy-farming, forestry, &c.)—Literature from Dorland, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1, or from any travel bureau.

DAILY MAIL IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, Olympia. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Admission 2s. (incl. tax), 1s. after 6 p.m. "The House that Jill Built," "Gardens of the Artists." LAST TWO DAYS.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s. Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s.; Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY.
DRAWINGS by ALFRED LOWE, the Street Pavement Artist. 121, Charing Cross-road. Admission and catalogue free. 10-7. Saturdays included.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-street. Retrospective Exhibition of Works by DERWENT LEES. Hours 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Admission Free.

CARDINAL AND HARFORD.
(LONDON and PERSIA). Ltd.
(Est. 1762.)
COLLECTION OF RARE PERSIAN CARPETS. RUGS of 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries. The largest and most unique collection in London. Inquiries and inspection (by appointment) invited. 108-110, High Holborn, W.C.1.

P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co.
WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by HESTER PRODD.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Free.

BEAUX ARTS EXHIBITIONS.
ORLANDO GREENWOOD'S PAINTINGS (last week). FINE ETCHINGS by YOUNGER GRAVERS. Bruton-place, W. 10-6.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. SWITZERLAND IN WINTER (50 MODELS).
2. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, ALEXANDER COZENS to H. G. HINE.
3. HANS SEBALD BEHAM—1500-1550. Engravings. 148, New Bond-street, W. Admission free.

CONNELLS GALLERIES, 47, Old Bond-st. Exhibition of Paintings of Italy and Drawings of Kenya by DAVID HAMSHERE.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, Exhibition of Paintings, Ltd.
RENOIR. GAUGUIN. HENRI-ROUSSEAU.
MODIGLIANI. DERAIN. BRAQUE. UTRILLO.
Contemporary English Paintings are also on view. 73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, S.W.1. 173rd EXHIBITION. Daily 10-5. Admission 1s.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street. 1. Neville Lewis—Portraits and other Paintings. 2. Randolph Schwabe—Water-colours and Drawings. Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.
Paintings by FREDERICK PORTER.

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.

WALLIS & SON.
Paintings by
MONET. PISSARRO. RENOIR. SISLEY. FANTIN, &c. The French Gallery, 158, New Bond-street, W.

BERTHE MORISOT (1841-1895).
Last 2 days of this important Exhibition and of the Paintings by WINIFRED NICHOLSON. **LEICESTER GALLERIES,** Leicester-sq. 10-6.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 43-44, Duke-street, St. James'. Exhibition of Paintings, by Allan Strawbridge. 10-6, including Saturdays.

R.W.S.—Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 194th EXHIBITION. Daily 10-5.30. 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W.

M. KNOEDLER & CO., INC., 15, Old Bond-street, W.1. Exhibition of Water Colours by Paul Maze. Daily, 10-6 (Sats., 10-1), until April 26.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington. *CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.* Daily, 10-5. Sundays excepted. Admission free.

MODERN GLASS by Cappelin, of Murano, and PRINTS IN COLOUR after Cezanne, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Matisse and others. Mar. 22-April 17. Adm. Free. Heal's, **MANSARD GALLERY,** 196, Tottenham Ct.-rd.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS, Ltd. Paintings by MODERN FRENCH MASTERS:—Cezanne, Van Gogh, Toulouse-Lautrec, Matisse, &c. 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA. COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA
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*DIE MEISTERSINGER	Monday, April 28, at 7.
*DAS RHEINGOLD ..	Tuesday, April 29, at 8.30.
*PARSIFAL ..	Wednesday, April 30, at 5.30.
†DIE MEISTERSINGER	Thursday, May 1, at 7.
*DIE WALKURE ..	Friday, May 2, at 5.15.
*SIEGFRIED ..	Monday, May 5, at 5.15.
†DIE FLEDERMAUS ..	Tuesday, May 6, at 8.15.

* PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 32s. 6d.; Circle, 28s. and 24s.; Balcony, 21s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 15s.
† PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 28s.; Circle, 24s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, £1; Amphitheatre, 13s. The Gallery is RESERVED at 5s. 9d. for all these performances except April 28, May 1 and 6, when it is UNRESERVED at 3s. 6d.
Box-office open 10 to 6. Telephone, Temple Bar 7961.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970.
ALMOST A HONEYMOON.
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.

COMEDY. 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Ger. 8978.
"ODD NUMBERS."
Farcical Comedy by George Arthurs & Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY."—*Daily Chronicle.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy. Rosalinde Fuller. IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) TWO WEEKS only Evgs., 8.30. Mat., SAT., 2.30, & following THURS. & SAT.
"A DOLL'S HOUSE."
By Henrik Ibsen.
"MISS GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES'S NORA IS ONE THAT WILL BE MEMORABLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE PART."—*The Times.*

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.30.

Imperial and Foreign News

THE PARTHENON COPIED

A BUILDING IN TENNESSEE

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT)

At Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, there is what least of all one might expect to find in either the America of legend or the America of fact—a white and gleaming Parthenon. It has been built upon a little rise of ground in one of the city parks, among lawns and trees and water, in a country where the air is as soft as in Greece itself and the sky almost as blue. It is not the Parthenon of the Acropolis, ruined by wars and ravaged by time, but the Parthenon of Pericles's day, as nearly as may be, copied line for line and measurement for measurement with pious fidelity.

Unhappily (as one must believe) it had to be complete if it was to fulfil the wishes of its builders; and so there are parts which imagination had to recreate with no aid but the faintest of hints, and others for which there were no hints at all. Still, if the Athenian Parthenon were even now whole and unmarred, no genius could reproduce its subtle perfection; and so it must be considered no mean attainment of the architects and sculptors of the Nashville Parthenon that they have brought into existence—if it had to be done at all—a really beautiful copy of what never could be duplicated.

The genesis of the Nashville Parthenon was the desire of the people of Tennessee to make a thing of beauty of the Exposition held in Nashville in 1897 to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the State's admission to the Union. At that time they made a building of wood and plaster. It was hastily constructed, but not so hastily as to do violence to the proportions of the famous original. There was no thought then of its lasting for more than a year. So successful, however, was the work of the architects and sculptors that the Parthenon proved to be the centre of interest at the Exposition, and there was a universal demand that it should be given permanent form. But a wish was one thing and realization another.

BRITISH MUSEUM AS GUIDE

After the Exposition there was the usual depression that follows great fairs. Weeds grew in the Exposition grounds, and all the buildings except the Parthenon disappeared. Five years passed without any way being found to preserve the rapidly disintegrating structure. Then, in 1902, the Exposition grounds came into the hands of the city's Park Commissioners. At first they repaired the Parthenon, and, in 1920, when it had become unsafe for use, they were at last given the funds and the authority to reconstruct it of permanent material.

The Park Commissioners selected the firm of Hart, Freeland and Roberts as architects, and George J. Zolnay was appointed sculptor of the metopes; Belle Kinney and Leopold Scholz sculptors for the pediments. They chose steel and concrete as the materials for the building, arranging to treat the concrete with a process which would give it the colour of Pentelic marble. The exterior was finished in 1925. The interior, presenting even more difficulties than the exterior, is only now reaching completion with the finishing of the huge bronze doors weighing 10 tons each.

The ruin of the Parthenon at Athens was the chief source of information in constructing the Parthenon at Nashville; after that, the fragments excavated on the Acropolis and preserved by archaeological societies all over the world. The collection which gave the builders more guidance than any other was that of the British Museum. Casts from the Elgin Marbles were, of course, of inestimable value in recreating the sculptures of the friezes, and the wide gap in information still left after the most careful study of these was filled, in part, by the drawings made of the sculptures on the Parthenon in 1640 by Jacques Carrey, an artist in the train of the French Ambassador to Constantinople, the Marquis de Nointel. Where no material evidence exists the builders of the Nashville Parthenon have, of necessity, completed the work upon hypotheses. These instances, however, have been comparatively few.

MYSTERIES OF THE ORIGINAL

No one will imagine that the work of reconstruction could be easy, even if it had been possible to solve all the architectural mysteries of the perfect original, but the difficulty of the undertaking will perhaps be better understood if the present condition of the famous ruin is recalled. While all the columns of the west end and all the outer row of columns at the east end are standing, only 18 of the 34 columns at the sides remain. Of the 92 metopes on the outer frieze, 22 are entirely lost and most of the remainder are damaged beyond identification. About 120 of the 524 linear feet of the Ionic frieze have disappeared. There is a gap of 40 feet in the central part of the sculptures on the eastern pediment, and all the other sculptures on this pediment are in fragments. The roof is gone, and so are most of the interior decorations, but traces left on the floor and walls offer proof of their existence.

The interior of the Parthenon has given the Nashville builders the greatest trouble, for in the original everything inside the walls above the floor, except parts of the first wall course, has been missing since the explosion of the Turkish powder magazine in 1687. Nevertheless, careful study has enabled the architects to leave very little to be guessed. They have taken two liberties with the original design. In the *cella*, or main body of the building, two doorways have been made in what was an unbroken wall in the original, between the Parthenon or Maiden's Chamber and the Naos, which contained the chryselephantine statue of Pallas Athene; and beneath, where nothing of the sort existed in the original, is a basement connected with the Naos by discreetly placed stairways. Inevitably, for this is America, the basement contains a lecture room. And inevitably, too, the American shrine of Pallas Athene has central heating. But the furnace is not in the Parthenon. It is housed 1,000ft. away, an oil-burner, innocent alike of smoke and of sound.

Though there are no other innovations in the Parthenon at Nashville, there is one omission: Athene is not in her temple. The omission is deliberate. We know from description the great statue of gold and ivory, 40ft. high, dedicated at the Panathenaic festival in 438 B.C., but every last fragment of the statue itself has disappeared. A few small copies exist on coins or as small sculptures. Having so slight a ground for conjecture, the sculptors, apparently, were unwilling to risk profanation.

Pictures on page 18.

GERMAN CABINET'S SUCCESS

AIM OF NEW MEASURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 15

The Reichsrat passed to-day the financial and agrarian Bills passed by the Reichstag yesterday. Dr. Moldenhauer, the Minister of Finance, stated that the Bills would be signed by the President at once.

Thus, the Minister said, in a brief concluding speech, a big piece of legislative work had been concluded, the aims of which were, first, to put German agriculture back on to a paying basis and ward off the perils with which it was threatened by the world-wide agrarian crisis; and secondly, to put the cash position of the Treasury in order and balance the Budget. With the aid of these laws, the Match Monopoly Loan, and certain economies provided for, it would be possible to avoid a recurrence of the credit difficulties from which Germany suffered during the past year. It would also be possible, if the Budget were passed as introduced, to balance revenue and expenditure, so that they would not be faced with a big deficit as last year. It would further be possible, as foreseen in the Preparatory Financial Reform Law just passed, to take advantage of the financial consolidation to enter next year on that decrease of taxation necessary if German industry was to fulfil the foreign obligations undertaken and to remain capable of competition with foreign industry.

There can be no doubt, now that the short and sharp Parliamentary struggle is over, that all except the extremists on either Parliamentary flank are at heart relieved at the success of the Cabinet's strenuous efforts. Dr. Brüning and his Cabinet have at least achieved the beginnings of a restoration of confidence at home, and have made the necessary demonstration to the world after the ratification of the Young Plan of the readiness of Germany to set her house in order so that she may be able to fulfil her obligations. A hope, also, has gained ground that the progress made towards the isolation of the irresponsible Nationalists will be followed by an instinctive consolidation of the moderate bourgeois parties and groups, and that the demonstration of what a bourgeois combination can achieve by firmness even in Parliament may turn back, before the General Election, many waverers now attracted towards the Fascists.

DEFENCE OF POLICY

Of the measures pushed through by the Government those intended to relieve agriculture have aroused the most misgivings, especially among the Democrats, who nevertheless voted for them because of the urgency of the legislation as a whole. Sixteen countries in trade treaty relations with Germany are understood to have made inquiries, though not, as has been stated, formal protests, on one point or another.

In defence of the agrarian measures against the reproach that they are incompatible with the attitude taken up by Germany recently in the matter of tariff reductions or a tariff truce, it is argued that if Germany is to pay reparations she must look after herself. Many other countries, it is pointed out, have been experimenting or contemplating experiments along the same lines, even "free-trade England," as Herr Schiele, the Minister of Agriculture, remarked in yesterday's debate. Moreover, it is claimed that the measures are temporary emergency measures, some of them to be applied only in certain circumstances, and not to be regarded as meaning a fundamental change of trade policy. It remains to be seen whether industry, upon which the cost largely falls for the time being, will be content with the promised tax reductions, or whether it will expect an extension of industrial protection next year as a reward.

TWO ITALIANS SHOT DEAD IN PARIS

ALLEGED ANTI-FASCIST ATTACK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 15

Two Italians belonging to a group of Fascist sympathizers were shot dead here last night by a party of five men, also Italians and said to be Communists. One of the attackers was seriously wounded by a revolver bullet.

Four men of the Fascist group had come into Paris from Pantin and stopped to drink at a café in the Rue l'Escault when one of them was recognized by a maidservant as having given evidence against a friend after a riot at Pantin on April 6. She began abusing and threatening them, and they left in a hurry, but had not gone far when they were caught and stopped by five armed men. Two of them fled; the other two, Verrechia and Forcari, threw up their hands, but were shot down. One of the stricken men pulled out a revolver before he died and fired on the attackers, seriously injuring one of them, Trenti by name. When the police arrived soon afterwards they found the two men dead on the pavement and Trenti sheltering in a house near by. Another Italian, Ungaro, was arrested on suspicion.

FRENCH TROOPS FROM THE RHINELAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 15

Dispositions for the repatriation of the French troops in the Rhineland are now complete. It is announced that several important groups which were to have been distributed over the country will, in accordance with a new tactical scheme, be concentrated near the frontier. Rheims and Verdun will have large garrisons and an artillery regiment will be stationed at Belfort.

PARSEES AND THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 15

The Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet funds and properties have sent a memorial to the Viceroy asking that the Parsee community should be adequately represented at the Round Table Conference.

The memorial—which is signed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Dinshaw Petit, and others—states that the Parsee claim is based on the statement of the Viceroy in January, that the Conference should be honestly and fairly representative of all opinion in India which could legitimately claim to be heard in the discussions. The memorial explains the influential position held by the Parsee community, in spite of its small number, and states that Parsee interests and stake in the country are as great and keen as those of any other race in India.

The Viceroy's reply states that the question of the Conference *personnel* has not yet been considered, but that he will bear in mind the request made.

BANDITS SEIZE CANADIAN MISSIONARY

PEKING, April 15.—Bandits to-day captured a Canadian, Mr. C. A. Bridgman, of the United Church of Canada, and also a Chinese pastor, at Changshow, on the Yangtse 60 miles below Chungking. They are demanding $200,000 ransom.

The British Consul at Ichang is making representations to the authorities to secure their speedy release. Mr. Bridgman, who is married, came to China in 1912.—*Reuter.*

MONARCHIST CAUSE IN SPAIN

FORMER MINISTER'S DEFECTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, APRIL 15

The Government has obtained King Alfonso's approval of an extension of the amnesty proclaimed when the Dictatorship ended. This will be especially welcomed in Catalonia. Permission to hold political meetings is gradually being extended.

At Valencia yesterday Señor Alcala Zamora, a former Minister, and the leader of the small group of Liberal-Democrats in the last Cortes, addressed an audience of about 5,000 people. The Dictatorship, he said, had killed his Monarchist sentiments, and in obedience to his conscience he now felt obliged to pronounce for a republic. In so doing he did not feel guilty of violating the oaths of fidelity he had repeatedly taken when a Minister of the Crown, because they were in essence promises to serve the nation. Therefore, he did not see why any former Minister should have scruples about serving a republic legally constituted. Thiers had done so in France, and President von Hindenburg in Germany. It was for the Cortes to decide on the form of Government, for it was sovereign.

Señor Alcala Zamora then outlined the republic that Spain should have. It should be a Conservative Republic, preserving seats in the Cortes for the Archbishops and Bishops, and should be founded upon a strong sense of the responsibility of the Government to maintain law and order. He would be a Republican candidate at the coming elections, and, should he obtain a seat, would defend a Conservative-Republican form of Government in the Cortes, as offering an ideal solution for Spain's political problems.

Señor Alcala Zamora's is the first noteworthy defection from the Monarchist ranks. He is an able lawyer, and was a hard-working Minister while in office under the Marqués de Alhucemas, and is, therefore, a very desirable recruit for the Republican ranks.

BRITISH SETTLERS IN VICTORIA

MR. SCULLIN'S INTERVENTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 15

Acting on a request from the British Government Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, has sent a letter to Mr. Hogan, the Premier of Victoria, directing his attention to the complaints of misrepresentation made against the State Government by British settlers in Victoria, and urging the Ministry to take immediate action. The letter suggests that these settlers are entitled to more consideration than the ordinary terms of the Lands Act allow. After reciting the settlers' complaints, the letter concludes:—"In effect the migrant, in realizing his assets in England, burnt his bridges, and for that reason appears entitled to special consideration."

Mr. Hogan has formally replied that the matter is now under consideration.

The Victorian Government is preparing a reply to the petition presented by the British Overseas Settlers' Association to the Governor on April 11 for transmission to the King. The reply will also be sent to the King. The Closer Settlement Board, which is investigating the complaints of the settlers, declares that the majority of the complaints are general in character or unjustified, and that the few proved cases of hardship have been promptly redressed.

"TALKIES" CRITICIZED IN AUSTRALIA

'HASTENING AMERICANIZATION' OF THE PEOPLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 15

According to the report, just issued, of the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board, "sound-films are hastening the Americanization of Australians." The report declares:—

Unfortunately the censorship can do little or nothing to curb this tendency. There is much truth in the criticism that "talkies" are all noise and crime; but their voice production is worse than their vice production. It is remarkable that the public can tolerate such large doses of the prevalent slang and accent, especially that of modern American girls singing or speaking. The only remedy is an increased number of good British films, but there is little hope of this at present. It is our experience that British films generally are below the technical entertainment standards of foreign, also the pruning-knife is just as much needed. With the advent of sound-pictures British producers lost a golden opportunity of recapturing the Empire market.

It appears from the report that there are more cinemas in Australia in proportion to population than in any other country, including the United States. Seventy-nine per cent. of the films imported last year were American and 11 per cent. British.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORT PROHIBITIONS

CONCESSION TO SHIPPERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 15

Mr. Forde, Acting Minister of Customs, has agreed to exempt from the recent import prohibition those goods on the schedule which were dispatched from the factory of the oversea manufacturer or supplier for shipment to Australia before April 4. Previously it was intended to exempt only the goods actually in the steamers at the time the proclamation was made. It is understood that this concession is the result of representations made by the British Government.

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, in a foreword to the Melbourne *Herald's* wool and textile supplement, says:—

The prohibitions, rationings, and surcharges recently imposed are temporary measures designed to meet an emergency. I believe, however, that they will prove of lasting benefit to the Commonwealth. With the appreciation of the quality of our own goods the Australian market, when the temporary restrictions are removed, will still be kept for Australian manufacturers. In our hour of adversity we may learn a lesson of inestimable value.

GRAF ZEPPELIN'S FLIGHT TO SEVILLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, APRIL 15

The airship Graf Zeppelin, which left Friedrichshafen at 2 p.m. to-day, is expected to arrive over Seville at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning on a trial flight as a preliminary to a journey round the world next month. As the mooring-mast sent out from Germany has not yet been erected, the airship will be held down on the landing ground, where it is expected to remain about two hours, by 200 Spanish soldiers, 100 of whom are trained balloonists. A Spanish officer, Colonel Kindelan, will make the return journey to Friedrichshafen.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE

LITVINOFF'S HOPES OF NEW AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, APRIL 15

The British section of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.S.R. was opened in Moscow yesterday. Khinchuk, Assistant Commissar for Trade, presided at the ceremony, which was attended by the British Ambassador, Sir Esmond Ovey, and Litvinoff, Acting Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

After the British speeches Litvinoff referred to the hopes the Soviet Government had of a new factor—an Anglo-Soviet trade agreement—which would show to France that it was not good to stand aloof from such agreement; France might soon discover that her economic relations with the U.S.S.R. were irretrievably paralysed.

Rabinovitch, of the Soviet Trade Commissariat, has been appointed chairman of the British section, and the Commercial Secretary of the British Embassy vice-chairman.

The financial difficulties of the Soviet Government have increased during the last few weeks. A conference of financial experts at the Commissariat of Finance a few days ago decided that financial plans for the present year had already been ruined by the destruction of the chief taxpayers in the country and by promises of remission of taxes given by the Communist Party and the Government to the collective farms and individual farmers in order to stimulate spring cultivation. The conference did not solve the chief problem—whence to obtain the millions budgeted as grants for the collective farms. *Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn* says that the second half of the economic year has now begun, and the prospects cause the gravest anxiety, especially on account of the insistent demands for supplementary grants from the collective farms.

Discussions in financial circles in Moscow return again and again to the question of temporary relief by new issues of paper money, a proposal which the Commissariat of Finance opposes as bound to involve a rapid collapse of the chervonetz, which even now realizes only about a quarter of its nominal value in the Border States, although the Soviet exchange continues to quote it at par. Piatakoff, chairman of the State Bank, on Friday, stated that it was not true that the Soviet Government would default in the near future, and that rumours to that effect were circulated by anti-Soviet elements. But his official reference to these rumours has increased rather than allayed the uneasiness in economic circles in Moscow, where the conviction appears to prevail that the Government will be able to cope with its problem only by resorting to heroic measures.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

MANY SCHEMES APPROVED

The first interim report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, of which Sir Basil Blackett is chairman, is issued [Cmd. 3540, price 9d. net.] The committee was appointed in July last to consider applications for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund. The report states:—

While the committee has no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress thus far realized it is not convinced that a sufficient number of new projects of a sufficiently ambitious character will be coming forward for consideration to enable full advantage to be taken of the wide vision with which Parliament has offered £1,000,000 each year for the purposes of Colonial development.

It is possible that many of the Colonial Governments have not yet realized the generous measure of assistance which the Colonial Development Act renders it possible for the committee to recommend. It is understood that the Colonial Office is again communicating with the overseas Governments on the subject of the Act, and that these Governments are being urged to take steps at the earliest possible date to ensure that the fullest use is made of the valuable facilities for financing development works which his Majesty's Government have presented to the Colonial Empire.

It is understood also that advantage will be taken of the presence of Governors and other senior officials at the Colonial Office Conference which is to be held in London in May and June of this year to discuss the general question of the operation of the Colonial Development Act, and to obtain their views on the possible uses of the fund both in relation to individual colonies and in general.

During the seven months the Committee has been at work it had 60 applications from 25 separate Colonial Administrations for assistance. In a majority of cases the Committee has been able to make a favourable recommendation. The cost of the projects approved to the end of February is estimated at £5,629,000 spread over a period of five years. Expenditure to be incurred in this country in connexion with the projects is £2,288,000. The total assistance by grant and loans to be provided from the Colonial Development Fund is £1,369,000.

The Zambezi bridge and ancillary services for the development of Nyasaland are estimated to cost something over £3,000,000. The cost of a scheme to work iron ore deposits in Sierra Leone, together with a railway 53 miles long to deep water, is put at £1,600,000.

PARIS VIEWS OF BRITISH BUDGET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 15

In a leading article on Mr. Snowden's Budget the *Temps* remarks that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has made no great draft on his imagination in preparing his Estimates.

He has, it says, followed a formula dear to Socialists in all countries by taking money where he finds it, without much regard for the ultimate repercussions of his policy. His system is to make up his deficit from the pockets of a minority of taxpayers and to avoid any sacrifice by the "great majority," on which the Labour Party depends for political support. But even Labour supporters, the *Temps* suggests, will be dissatisfied with a Budget which carries out none of the promises made at the last General Election.

The Budget, it continues, will not only enable the Opposition to bring heavy criticism to bear on Mr. MacDonald's policy; it will oblige the Labour Party itself to realize that that policy is not entirely in conformity with its programme. So far the Labour experiment seems to be as difficult in the realm of financial reform as it is in that of social reform, in the struggle against unemployment.

The Opposition Press generally approves of Mr. Snowden's Budget on the ground that, by increasing direct and decreasing indirect taxation, he has shifted some of the burden from the poorer to the more prosperous classes.

NEW RUMANIAN MINISTER FOR WAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, APRIL 15

General Niculae Condeescu, the new Minister for War in succession to General Cihoski, was sworn in this morning in the presence of the Council of Regency. General Condeescu, who has hitherto been Chief of the Military Household, used to be aide-de-camp to the King's father, Prince Carol.

A new 40,000-ton French liner Atlantique was launched yesterday at SAINT NAZAIRE. She is intended for the South American service. —*Reuter.*

FRENCH BUDGET

GOVERNMENT VICTORIES IN CHAMBER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 15

In the course of to-day's debate on the Budget as returned to the Chamber by the Senate, M. Tardieu demanded a vote of confidence on the proposals of the Socialist-Radicals for the regulation of pensions on a sliding-scale system. The amendment, introduced by M. Bouyssou (Socialist-Radical), was defeated by 319 votes to 260—Government majority, 59.

Previously M. Tardieu had agreed to accept a compromise drawn up by M. Taurines, which, while preserving the principle of M. Bouyssou's scheme, postponed a general increase until there had been a complete revision of the scale of salaries, which would be undertaken by the next Budget. In anticipation of this it also proposed that the pensions of State officials above the age of 65 which were below the standard rate (of five times the pre-War franc) should be brought up to that figure as from October 1. M. Ernest Lafont (Socialist), however, moved the rejection of the second part of the proposal on the ground that it did not do justice to the claims of the pensioned. M. Tardieu thereupon forced another vote of confidence on this point and carried it by 317 votes to 253—Government majority, 64. Thereupon the clause proposed by M. Taurines was agreed to with one dissentient, and the remainder of the Budget adopted by 465 votes to 120.

Before the adjournment the new import duties on motor-cars were discussed. It was made clear that the principal object of the new duties was to save the French industry from United States competition. An amendment to make the duties temporary with a reduction of 10 per cent. per annum after 1935 was refused by the Government. Several speakers urged that higher protection for the motor-car industry should be made conditional on the rationalization of that industry and the control of prices, but the Government Bill was eventually adopted without modification. The Chamber then sent the Budget back to the Senate and adjourned until 10.30 p.m.

Later in the evening the Senate discussed the further amendments made by the Chamber. M. Tardieu was present, and intervened in the debate on several occasions. On the clause dealing with the regulation of pensions the Senate adopted the amendment of M. Taurines, as accepted by the Chamber, thus achieving agreement on the principal question in dispute between the two Houses. Modifications made on other points and the Budget being once more adopted, the sitting was suspended for two hours to allow of its further consideration by the Chamber. Before the suspension the Government's measure regarding the new import duties on motor-cars was adopted.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 15

Messages from Abyssinia report that King Tafari, who has been proclaimed the King of Kings (Negus Negusti) of Ethiopia, has taken the name of Haeli Sellassié I. It is further stated that his coronation, which according to tradition should be held 40 days after the death of his predecessor, is likely to be hurried on.

*** Sellassié is a customary name in the Ethiopian royal family and was borne by the common ancestor of the new Emperor and Menelek II. Haeli was the Christian name of Menelek's father, the King of Shoa.

THE NEW HEAVENLY BODY

CONTROVERSY AS TO ITS CHARACTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 15

Dr. V. M. Slipher, director of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, to-day reaffirmed his belief that the new astral body photographed at Lowell Observatory at the end of January is actually a planet. He said:—

On March 13, when the announcement of the discovery was made, we believed it to be the ninth member of the planetary family and so stated. To-day we are more firm in that belief in that all our observations and computations confirm the first announcement. . . . Our orbit computations and observations since February show definitely it is trans-Neptunian and afford strong evidence of planetary nature. It has no cometary appearances. Computations have shown that the planet's orbit is more eccentric and extensive than was first believed. The orbit is in the form of an ellipse. . . .

Computations have reached a point where it can be said that the distance from the earth is approximately 41.35 astronomical units, that is, 41 times as far as from the earth to the sun.

Professor Leuschner, director of the Students' Observatory, University of California, yesterday announced his agreement with Dr. Slipher as to the trans-Neptune nature of the object but declined to accept it as a planet. He based his view on calculations made at Swarthmore University Observatory and at his own observatory. He said: "Computations of the mass indicate that the object is too small to have caused the deviation in Neptune's orbit which originally led to the suspicion that a trans-Neptunian planet exists." He thinks it may be a large asteroid lately disturbed in its orbit by a close approach to major planets such as Jupiter, or, maybe, one of many long period planetary objects yet to be discovered, or a comet.

Both Professor Leuschner and Dr. John Stewart, Associate Professor of Astronomical Physics at Princeton, agreed yesterday that although the latest evidence failed to support the original planetary theory, the new discovery is of the highest significance because it extends the limit of the solar system, and brings to knowledge a celestial body of possibly unique characteristics.

When the discovery was reported, Dr. Jackson, of Greenwich Observatory, pointed out, in an article in *The Times* on March 17, that the new body was much fainter than the brightness predicted for the trans-Neptunian planet foreshadowed by Professor Lowell, and that its orbit also differed in several details from the predicted orbit. In a letter to *The Times* on March 24 Dr. Jackson also pointed out that its volume was about one-fiftieth of that predicted, and that in consequence it seemed reasonable to treat it as a comet until further data should be available.

THE GERMAN SHIPPING COMBINE

AGREEMENT RATIFIED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 15

The terms of the recently announced agreement for full cooperation between the Hamburg-Amerika and the North German Lloyd shipping companies were approved at extraordinary general meetings of the shareholders of the two companies held this afternoon in Hamburg and Bremen.

By the agreement the companies pool their interests for a period of 50 years, thus eliminating competition. Various other German shipping lines are included in the agreement.

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, the newly-appointed British Minister, arrived in Riga yesterday.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and Sir Henry Thornton arrived in BERMUDA yesterday for a short holiday.

Fifteen children lost their lives on Monday night in a panic due to the outbreak of a small fire in a cinema at Licata in SICILY.

The Polish and Swedish Governments have signed the Commercial Convention and Protocol supplementary thereto concluded at Geneva on March 24.

The Viceroy of India has returned to PESHAWAR after a tour by car and aeroplane through and over several districts of the North-West Frontier Province.

The King and Queen of Spain, with the Marquess and Marchioness of Carisbrooke and the Duchess of Aosta, with her son the Duke of Spoleto, have gone to SEVILLE.

Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner for PALESTINE, opened the new David Wolfson building of the Jewish National Library attached to the Hebrew University overlooking Jerusalem.

The Mayor of Hamilton (ONTARIO) has issued a proclamation requesting all residents in the city to observe a two-minutes' silence on Good Friday in commemoration of the Crucifixion.—*Reuter.*

It was officially announced last night that the Pope has appointed Cardinal Lepicier to be Protector of the English College in ROME and consequently of the Beda. This announcement was foreshadowed in *The Times* of April 2.

Mr. Scullin, the AUSTRALIAN Prime Minister, said yesterday that the Ministry was favourable to the carrying out of Sir Douglas Mawson's programme for a second year in the Antarctic, and it was almost certain that the expedition would return next summer.

Our OTTAWA Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Henry A. Powell, K.C., a leading lawyer, died at St. John's, New Brunswick, yesterday. He served as Conservative member both in the New Brunswick Legislature and in the Federal Parliament, and later was one of Canada's representatives on the International Joint Commission.

The death has occurred at PHILADELPHIA of Mr. Horace Howard Furness, jun., the distinguished student of Shakespeare. With his father he produced the Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, devoting himself in particular to editing the historical plays. Mr. Furness was the president of the Philadelphia branch of the English-Speaking Union.—*Reuter.*

A HUDSON BAY PORT

DEVELOPMENT OF CHURCHILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 14

The first train of the season left La Pas Junction, in Northern Manitoba, for Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay, on Saturday. On board were Mr. Bracken,

Premier of Manitoba, railway officials, engineers, and the contingent of workers who will be employed on the completion of the harbour at Churchill.

The passengers also included several contractors who have accepted an invitation to tender for a modern grain elevator, of 2,500,000 bushels capacity, which is to be erected this summer at Churchill ready for use in the autumn.

Other Foreign News on following page

From the riveting together of the chassis to putting the mat on the floor, Crossley Cars are made on the assumption that there are no good roads, and that every road goes uphill. That is why a Crossley seems to run on air, so smooth, light and luxurious is the manner of its going.

The Crossley range of cars includes: 15.7 *Six Saloons from* £498. *Two-litre Sports Saloon* £695. 20.9 *Super Six Enclosed Limousine* £1050 *Complete catalogue on application*

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RIOTING IN CALCUTTA

CONGRESS MOBS' OUTRAGES

POLICE IN STREET FIGHTING

TRAMCARS BURNED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15

Savage rioting, in the course of which a number of people were injured, broke out in different areas of Calcutta early this morning, and continued for some hours. Overnight the Swarajists had called a general strike as a protest against the imprisonment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Sen Gupta. At 6 o'clock in the morning, when the tramcars emerged from the depôt at Gollygunge suburb, a crowd endeavoured to persuade the drivers to leave their vehicles. When the crowd failed in this, stones were thrown at the cars, beams were flung across the tramway lines, and a barricade was made of municipal dustbins.

At this time the main road to Calcutta was thronged by a riotous and shouting crowd. Assailed by Bengali students and Punjabi motor drivers, the conductors and drivers of the tramcars abandoned their vehicles, which were then surrounded by rioters, who, after endeavouring to wreck them, poured petrol over them and set them on fire. This brought the Fire Brigade on the scene, the engine making its way through the crowd with great difficulty. The Brigade was prevented from doing its work by the hostile mob, and, when withdrawing, was pelted heavily with stones. An engineer was knocked off the engine by a huge stone, and 10 other firemen received gashes and wounds. This is the first occasion in 40 years that the Brigade has been attacked.

POLICE REINFORCED

The police, who had hitherto been altogether insufficient, were now reinforced by a large contingent from headquarters, under Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, the men having to force their way down a mile of densely thronged thoroughfare with an armed force in front. There was fighting with *lathis* at every yard of the way, and stones and iron bars were thrown from the house-tops. When the main thoroughfare had been cleared the Fire Brigade was summoned to extinguish the still smouldering tramcars. An Anglo-Indian woman on a motor-cycle was thrown to the ground by the crowd and beaten, and her cycle was burned.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, troops were held in readiness, and an armoured car brigade was mobilized and toured certain quarters of the city. The police were able to clear the streets without assistance and without firing, except for one shot, which was fired by a police-sergeant in defence of another sergeant who was being attacked by Sikhs.

Meanwhile other riots broke out in the northern parts of the city, where passengers were pulled from tramcars, overhead wires were cut, and all traffic was stopped for hours. In spite of repeated charges by the police the crowds reformed, and not until noon was the situation in hand. The great majority of the shops in the Indian quarters were bolted and barred, and the streets were deserted by all but rioters, among whom the Sikh element was strong.

At the Police Court hearing yesterday of the charges against Mr. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for conspiracy and sedition, the defendant said that, in conformity with the rule of the Congress, he proposed to take no part in the proceedings, although he repudiated any suggestion that any of his followers used criminal force or instigated violent acts. His refusal to take part in the proceedings was followed by the four Bengali youths arrested with him. Mrs. Sen Gupta was present in Court.

RIOTING RENEWED

CALCUTTA, April 16.—Further disturbances occurred shortly before midnight and nine Europeans were admitted to hospital, two of them in a serious condition, as a result of stone-throwing by Indians at cars in the Dhowanipore district. Several cars were wrecked. The mob then turned their attention to the hospital and again resorted to stone-throwing, a ward master being injured. The police eventually dispersed the mob and made 20 arrests.—*Exchange.*

INTIMIDATION IN BOMBAY

BUSINESS BOYCOTT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 15

A complete *hartal* continued in the bazaars to-day as a protest against the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The fact that a large proportion of the shopkeepers are Gujarati or Marwari was a factor in making the business boycott thorough. The few small merchants who showed any disposition to carry on were speedily intimidated by small bands of volunteers, who patrolled the bazaars, waving "national" flags and singing the usual songs.

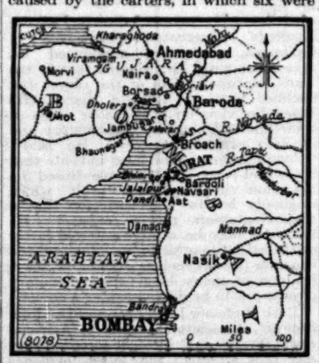
Mr. Gandhi's nomination as emergency president of the Congress to succeed the Pandit was a foregone conclusion, and may be regarded as merely the ratification of the *status quo*. He has announced his intention of breaking the Salt Law again to-morrow, and on Thursday he will deliver an address at a mass meeting of Surat volunteers at Vijalpur, a tiny village half hidden in the jungle between Jalalpur and Dandi. Every one is awaiting the speech and conjecturing what may follow.

Meanwhile, it is a disheartening commentary on the present state of India that Mr. Benn's statement in the House of Commons yesterday on the publication of the Simon Report has been allowed to pass almost without notice either in the Press or in general conversation. The truth is that the Indian political mind needs continual stimulation if it is to concentrate on a subject. It is very ready to forget the most important things unless reminded of them from day to day. There is the keenest appreciation here of great difficulties facing Sir John Simon and his colleagues in the preparation of their report, and even the Indian Press, with a sudden rush of reasonableness to its head, has refrained from making political capital out of the delay. At the same time, those whose vision still enables them to see past Dandi Beach are praying for the earliest possible publication. Until the report appears it will be impossible to meet the wild-cat schemes of the extremists with concrete counter-proposals, and, in any case, it is high time the country had something constructive to argue about by way of a change.

The latest news from the Surat district indicates that, as expected, the scheme of picketing liquor stores is meeting with a very mixed reception. Women pickets at Bhimrad are having the same experience as their sister-prohibitionists in other countries before them. Men drinking toddy at small liquor stores in the town listen to their exhortations impassively, and then call for the local equivalent of the "Same again."

Mr. Gandhi made another violent speech to-night at Navsari, which is in the State of Baroda, just across the railway line from Jalalpur, which is in British India. He told the volunteers that, although they had defended their salt against the attacks of the police, he wanted them to go "many steps farther." He urged them to resist the police, even if they had to lay down their lives.

Taken in conjunction with the news from Calcutta to-night, of which Mr. Gandhi must have been aware, the speech has a particular significance. It may be remembered that when I saw him at Dindoli, on the line of march between Surat and Jalalpur, he disclaimed all responsibility for the riots in Calcutta caused by the carters, in which six were



killed and many injured. Mr. Gandhi claimed that the industrial trouble at Howrah Bridge was outside his province, even though *Satyagraha* [passive resistance] methods were employed and his own name was used as a battle-cry by the strikers. He protested that he did not claim to control all classes in India.

This time the situation is very different. It is clearly established that the riots in Calcutta to-day were part of a protest against Pandit Jawaharlal's arrest, the bulk of the rioters being Congress volunteers and students wearing Gandhi caps. It will, therefore, tax even Mr. Gandhi's ingenuity to disown his followers or their actions on this occasion.

Desai, Mr. Gandhi's secretary and close friend, who was left in charge of his *Ashram* [seminary], was arrested at Ahmedabad to-night.

VOLUNTEERS DISPERSED AT AMRITSAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, APRIL 15

Civil disobedience began at Amritsar to-day. In the morning Congress volunteers raided a school and drove the children out into the street. On their way to a second school they were stopped by the police and ordered to disperse. On their refusal the police broke up the crowd with *lathis* [staves]. There were several casualties.

In the afternoon Dr. Kitchlew addressed a meeting in the Jallian Walla Bagh [where the mob was fired on in April, 1919], and then marched through the city to break the Salt Law. The troops in Lahore are standing to.

INTIMIDATORS DEFEATED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

MADRAS, APRIL 15

An attempt to secure an effective *hartal* in Madras as a protest against the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru failed. Some shops closed, but reopened shortly afterwards. Moslem shopkeepers resolutely refused to close. An ugly attempt to intimidate Moslem dealers in George Town was frustrated by the timely intervention of the police.

Mr. Prakasam, a former member of the Legislative Assembly, and Nageswara Rao Pantulu were arrested to-day for being members of an unlawful assembly to manufacture contraband salt. They were fined Rs.500 [£37 10s.] each, and, on their refusing to pay, the magistrate ordered distraint on their property. The police thereupon attached the accused men's motor-cars.

The situation is otherwise quiet.

KARACHI, APRIL 15

A *hartal* was observed here to-day, all Hindu shops being closed as a protest against the imprisonment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Market stallholders were intimidated by Congress volunteers, and supplies of food were unobtainable after 11 o'clock this morning.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

MORE PROMISING OUTLOOK

The Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, which seemed to be nearing a deadlock, took a more promising turn yesterday. On Monday the delegates met in plenary sitting at 5 p.m. and, after an interval for dinner, resumed their meeting, which did not end until between 4.30 a.m. and 5 a.m. yesterday. Mr. Henderson, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, and the principal officials and experts of the Foreign Office sat through the meeting. Lord Passfield left at midnight.

It is understood that the basis of an agreement was reached on several important points, in particular in connexion with the future location of the British garrison in the Canal Zone. The political future of the Sudan was the subject of long and clearly inconclusive discussion.

In the end it was decided that, with the bases of agreement which had been reached, the proposals exchanged on matters where agreement had not been attained should be submitted to the Cabinet. This was done in the course of the day, and towards 5 p.m. yesterday the Egyptian delegation arrived at the Foreign Office for what was expected to prove a very important plenary meeting. This meeting lasted for two hours, and it was decided to resume the negotiations at the Foreign Office this morning.

NEW DISTRICT COMMANDER FOR INDIA

The War Office announces that Major-General C. R. Newman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Commander of a District in India with effect from October 18 next.

** Major-General Newman's appointment is one of the changes consequent on the selection of Sir Philip Chetwode as Commander-in-Chief and Sir Robert Cassels for the Northern Command. He was promoted last year. As an artillery officer he served in two campaigns on the North-west Frontier. He graduated at the Staff College under Sir Henry Wilson, and was with the 51st (Highland), 35th, and 62nd (West Riding) Divisions in France. After serving as Assistant Military Secretary on the Rhine he was sent to Egypt as Chief of Staff, and more recently was in charge of administration in Scotland.

AID FOR BASIC INDUSTRIES

BANKS' SUPPORT OF NEW COMPANY

£6,000,000 CAPITAL

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY.

MR. THOMAS announced in the House of Commons the registration to-day of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, Limited, under the chairmanship of Mr. Montagu Norman, designed to receive schemes for rationalization put forward by basic industries and to provide the money necessary to carry them out.

The company will be assisted by an advisory committee, with no specific duties, but so composed as to act as a panel of assessors on the schemes submitted. Mr. Thomas added that the operations of the company would involve no State guarantee or investment, and no veto upon rationalization schemes other than those submitted to it.

The nominal capital of the company is £6,000,000, divided into 45 "A" shares and 15 "B" shares of £100,000 each. Mr. Thomas stated that the company is supported by a very considerable proportion of the most influential banking and financial institutions of the country, by which the "A" shares have been subscribed. The "B" shares have been subscribed by the Securities Management Trust, Limited.

Mr. Norman's colleagues in the directorate, which is honorary, are:—

SIR GUY GRANET (who will also be alternate to Mr. Norman).
BARON BRUNO SCHRÖDER (with Major A. Pam as alternative).
Mr. A. R. WAGG (with Mr. Nigel Campbell as alternate).
Mr. E. R. PEACOCK; and
Mr. G. BRUCE GARDNER, managing director of the Securities Management Trust.

** The subject is dealt with in City Notes on page 19.

THE UNEMPLOYED

A SLIGHT DECREASE

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour makes the following announcement:—

On April 7, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,154,700 wholly unemployed, 425,000 temporarily stopped, and 96,700 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,676,400. This was 1,073 less than a week before, but 498,333 more than a year before. The total on April 7, 1930, comprised 1,204,000 men, 40,200 boys, 390,300 women and 41,900 girls.

The increase of 9,944 in the number wholly unemployed on April 7 was due mainly to the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

The following are details:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
April 7, 1930:				
Men ..	846,300	263,800	94,400	1,204,000
Boys ..	32,200	7,800	200	40,200
Women ..	243,200	145 000	2,100	390,300
Girls ..	33,000	8 900	—	41,900
Total ..	1,154,700	425,000	96,700	1,676,400
March 31, 1930:				
Men ..	846,770	265,039	93,759	1,205,568
Boys ..	31,267	8,088	179	39,534
Women ..	234,160	153,918	2,180	390,258
Girls ..	32,559	9,527	27	42,113
Total ..	1,144,756	436,572	96,145	1,677,473
April 8, 1929:				
Men ..	679,198	158,372	74,727	912,297
Boys ..	34,707	4,050	68	38,834
Women ..	117,595	73,106	1,343	192,144
Girls ..	30,604	4,176	12	34,792
Total ..	862,204	239,713	76,150	1,178,067

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

It is not possible to derive much comfort from these latest figures of unemployment. There is a decline of nearly 11,600 in the number of workpeople temporarily stopped, whereas in the preceding week there was an increase of over 29,000. That is satisfactory as far as it goes. There has, however, been some increase in the number of the wholly unemployed. The Ministry's communication of a week ago attributed the whole of the week's increase in the number of the wholly unemployed to the operation of the new Unemployment Insurance Act. This week's increase of 10,000 is only "due mainly" to the operation of that Act. It is too soon to conclude that there has been a change in the tide of unemployment.

SCHEMES APPROVED FOR GRANT

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee held on Monday, Lord St. Davids in the chair, a number of schemes of work submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £2,498,000, to provide employment for approximately 6,150 men.

Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 866, and are estimated to cost £14,066,000.

Full particulars of the grants which the Committee are empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended April 5 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	262,800	48,700
Durham	778,200	142,000
Yorkshire	936,500	170,100
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	392,500	90,800
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ..	601,000	118,500
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	363,200	76,700
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	951,200	181,400
Other English Districts*	122,400	25,300
Scotland	681,400	101,200
Total	5,089,200	954,700

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

The output for the preceding week was 5,366,400 tons, and the number of wage-earners 957,300.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

THE BUDGET

MR. CHURCHILL'S CRITICISM

SCOTTISH LABOUR ATTACK

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY.

The features of the first day's debate on the Budget were the unequivocal revolt of MR. MAXTON against his leaders, and the staking out of a distinctive Unionist financial policy by MR. CHURCHILL. The real clash was between these two, and MR. Snowden's Budget suffered only incidentally, although severely enough.

MR. CHURCHILL'S argument was for once better than his delivery, and he hardly held a crowded House so well as usual; but he made very clear his verdict that the heavy increases in direct taxation were both unnecessary and inspired by a disastrous economic theory. On the assumption that Mr. Snowden's apologetic peroration had been prompted only by fear of his own severity, he (Mr. Churchill) held him to his former dictum that taxation was a stimulus to the taxed and a proper instrument for the redistribution of wealth. The Opposition stood for the other view that taxation was a regrettable necessity and imposed a heavy burden on industry. In obedience to that view he himself had spared the taxpayer from the results of the disastrous outrage of the general strike, and that was his sufficient defence against Mr. Snowden's sneers. In obedience to that view, foreign countries were reducing their taxation by scores of millions; and at the same time Mr. Snowden imposed £46,500,000 of new taxation upon the British industrialists who have to face the greater competitive power thus bestowed upon their trade rivals.

UNIONIST POLICY

If a Unionist Government had remained in office, there would have been no new taxation at all. The deficit of £14,500,000 would have been only £5,500,000, because Socialist expenditure was responsible for the other £9,000,000. That deficit would have been covered by the normal expansion of revenue, estimated by Mr. Snowden himself at £5,500,000 on the 1929-30 basis of taxation. The position of the debt was far too sound to warrant new taxation. The fixed debt charge of £355,000,000—now, he noted, agreed in principle by Mr. Snowden—would provide £75,000,000 to £80,000,000 this year for sinking funds and interest on Savings Certificates. That was at least £6,000,000 more than he had anticipated in 1928, and it was quite unnecessary to have increased this provision. We could, therefore, have balanced accounts this year, and in 1931 have looked to the stimulus of derating to provide, through a revival of industry, new taxpayers enough to compensate for the exhaustion of the Suspensory Fund. If that hope had failed, he added amid loud Unionist cheers, he would have preferred, although not a protectionist, to impose revenue duties on imports of manufactures.

Having thus enunciated his principle that both fiscal orthodoxy and debt redemption must be subordinated to the needs of industry, Mr. Churchill claimed that new expenditure had alone necessitated new taxation. This taxation was vindictively concentrated on a class too small to possess electoral influence; but a class of enormous economic importance. The new taxes would be a 6in. shell bursting in every board-room.

MR. MAXTON'S PROTEST

To the invitation to countersign the Budget, MR. MAXTON returned a thunderous "No." He confessed that he was "a very distressed and worried man," who had asked only for the bread of a guarantee against starvation and had received the stone of the entrenchment of the capitalist by a purely opportunist Budget. For the poor there was not a penny of relief, not a penny of new gifts, no hint of a long-distance plan for extending public ownership, improving the standard of living, or ensuring decent wages. His spare anathemas were launched against those direct taxpayers who paid only enough to pay themselves the interest on the National Debt, and yet hid their wealth away abroad. The speech was marked by great earnestness and bitterness, and was echoed later in the debate by MR. STEPHEN. In the interval SIR HENRY CROFT argued that the safeguarding duties should have been not merely reprieved, but perpetuated and extended.

As the debate developed, its tone became even more unfavourable. SIR HENRY BETTERTON forcibly described the anger of the Nottingham lace industry, contemplating its own ruin and the privileged protection of the adjacent coal industry. COLONEL WEDGWOOD bitterly resented the postponement of land value duties to a Bill which, he declared, could never be passed. SIR JOHN FERGUSON reported the profound unpopularity of the Budget in the City. MR. BOOTHBY, in the best of the minor speeches, deplored the waste of the proceeds of crippling taxation upon unproductive expenditure.

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE made very heavy weather in attempting to explain that complaints of excess or deficiency of social reform were irrelevant to a Budget, and was buffeted by reminders that impatient Socialists had been asked to await the Budget. The rest of his defence was purely conventional.

Finally SIR E. HILTON YOUNG brought weighty support to Mr. Churchill's policy of preferring revenue tariffs to taxation of savings, and being more careful about industry than the debt. Mr. Snowden had deliberately abandoned the main principle of statesmanship—namely, bringing home the cost of taxation to the whole nation. He had threatened the great asset of hope. This impressive warning closed a day remarkable for the fact that only one speech—except that from the Government bench—was delivered in defence of the Budget.

In the Lords, the Government were heavily defeated upon the clause in the Army Annual Bill substituting penal servitude for death as the punishment for certain offences, the decisive argument being the fact that the change had not the approval of the Army Council.

EFFECT IN THE CITY

The most notable effect of the Budget in the City yesterday was the general fall which occurred in the foreign value of the pound sterling. Stock markets opened flat on the Budget, and prices were marked down sharply at first to check possible liquidation. In the afternoon prices rose on "bear" covering and hopes of cheaper money, low money rates being the chief influence affecting fixed interest bearing securities. Shares of companies which had escaped the Chancellor's attentions, such as tobacco and petrol-using companies, were firmer on "bear" covering.

** A broadcast speech on the Budget by Mr. Snowden is reported on page 11.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

DRAFTING THE TREATY

THE SAFEGUARDING CLAUSE

The committees of jurists and experts who are drafting the Naval Treaty were engaged on their task throughout the whole of yesterday, and it is possible that they may complete their work by this evening. In that event the draft Treaty will be telegraphed immediately to the other capitals for examination by the various Governments. It is impossible to say how long the examination will take, but upon it will depend the date of the final plenary meeting. This has been fixed provisionally for next Tuesday, but it is doubtful if the preliminary work can be completed by that time. The Prime Minister visited the King at Windsor Castle yesterday afternoon and reported to him on the present position.

Discussions are still proceeding as to the wording of the "safeguarding" clause, which is accepted as an essential feature of the agreement between America, Japan, and Great Britain. It is understood that in the main it will follow the lines of the clause in the Washington Treaty, but it is not suggested that a further conference of the three Powers should be summoned if one of them considers that the action of an outside Power compels it to increase its building in certain categories. It is proposed instead that any of the three Powers, if it considers its position endangered, shall be permitted to build after giving due notice to the other signatories. There was a conference between Mr. Alexander and Mr. Stimson yesterday afternoon, when the whole position was explored. At the final meeting of the First Committee a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Alexander for his work as its chairman was passed, on the motion of Mr. Stimson.

FIRST COMMITTEE REPORTS

The six reports of the First Committee of the Conference were issued yesterday. These reports, with the accompanying translations into French, cover over 130 foolscap-sized sheets. In the third report, which deals with submarines, it is mentioned for the first time that the French 2,880-ton cruiser-submarine Surcouf, due for completion this year, will carry two 8in. guns instead of the 3.9in. or 5.5in. guns customary in modern French submarines. With this exception, the reports contain little that has not already been made public.

The first report, with its appendices and annexes, deals with the suggestions of the French and British Governments as to limitation by global tonnage or by categories, including the method of transfer between categories suggested by the French Government. This report had so many reservations that, as announced at the plenary session on Monday, it was impossible to accept it. Instead, it was "noted." The first addendum to the report, dated March 21, deals with the Japanese proposal for a zone of non-construction between the lower limit of cruisers and the upper limit of destroyers, and another British proposal that displacement figures as well as gun calibres should be included in the classification of categories. The Japanese decided not to press the first proposal, and as no agreement was reached upon the second, or British, suggestion, the addendum was merely "noted."

The second addendum to the first report gives the definition of destroyer characteristics in the following form, to apply to future construction only:—

(*a*) That the upper limit should be 1,850 tons, but that not more than 16 per cent. of the category tonnage is to be employed in the construction of vessels exceeding 1,500 tons.

(*b*) That the maximum calibre of guns mounted in vessels of the destroyer category should be 5in.

This addendum was unanimously accepted by the First Committee and adopted at the plenary session of the Conference on Monday.

The second report, which deals with exempt and special vessels; the third, which deals with submarines; and the sixth, dealing with capital ships, were unanimously adopted on Monday. The substance of these reports has already appeared in *The Times*. The only new point is the acceptance of the French right to retain the 8in. guns in the Surcouf, mentioned above.

The fourth report gives the detailed methods for disposing of vessels of war by scrapping, by conversion into hulks as target vessels, or by their retention as experimental or training ships, and mentions the vessels which may so be retained. This report and the fifth were also unanimously adopted.

REPLACEMENT

The fifth report deals with replacement and age limits of vessels under 10,000 tons. It fixes the life of vessels of between 3,000 and 10,000 tons, laid down before January 1, 1920, at 16 years; for those laid down after that date the age is fixed at 20 years. For vessels not exceeding 3,000 tons, and laid down before January 1, 1921, the age limit is 12 years. For vessels of this size laid down after that date the period is 16 years. The life of submarines is fixed at 13 years. The age limit of 20 years laid down in the Washington Treaty for capital ships and aircraft-carriers with a displacement in excess of 10,000 tons has not been altered, but, in the case of capital ships, this ruling is qualified by the agreement to postpone their replacement until after 1936 as provided in the sixth report.

Signor Grandi, the chief Italian delegate, left London for Rome yesterday.

THE KING AND QUEEN

PRIVATE VISIT TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL YESTERDAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINDSOR, APRIL 15

The King and Queen paid a private visit to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, this afternoon. Their Majesties were received by the Dean of Windsor, Dr. A. V. Baillie, who conducted the King and Queen over the choir. Their Majesties then visited the Albert Memorial Chapel, and afterwards walked back to the Castle.

The work in connexion with the restoration of St. George's Chapel is not expected to be completed until the end of this year. It has now been in progress for some eight years, and has cost a sum of about £200,000. The choir and transept were completed some time ago, but work is still going on in the nave, and the new organ is being erected in the organ gallery.

THE DUCHESS OF GRAFTON

The Duchess of Grafton, who has been seriously ill with septic bronchitis and tonsilitis at her London residence, 6, Chesterfield-gardens, was reported to be much better yesterday.

U.S. SENATE AND THE TREATY

MOVEMENT FOR DELAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15

As much pressure as the influence and arguments of a number of politicians can exert is being brought to bear on the White House to secure a delay until after the November elections in the submission to the Senate of the treaty which is to emerge from the London Naval Conference. President Hoover has not yet decided on the course he will follow, but there is no present reason to doubt that his inclination is rather toward an immediate request for approval on the ground that the treaty needs neither apology nor the dubious aid of a tactical postponement.

The question is—and is here seen to be—a much larger one than appears on the surface. Mr. Hoover last night, in his speech to the warrior ladies gathered as the Daughters of the American Revolution, once more referred to the American contribution to the cause of peace as something "not to be based upon commitments to use force"; while at the same hour Senator Capper, of Kansas, was expressing confidence that in time Continental Europe would "adopt policies in harmony with the world policies which the English-speaking peoples and the Japanese are trying to work out." But these world policies, among which is the limitation of armaments as a necessary first step to eventual reduction, cannot be purely negative, as they must remain unless the United States takes action at once, positive and prompt. It may be true, as the President told his hearers, that "through precedent and treaty the world is building every year a larger and larger body of international law and practice." But it is also true that American membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice under sufficient and elaborate reservations still hangs fire, and is likely to hang fire for an indefinite period, and the same might be true of the treaty of naval limitation if the timid fellows had their way.

THE WORLD COURT

The President told the Daughters of the Revolution that he had no doubt that "the United States will become a member of the Court," and it should be remembered that he was speaking to women who are on record as opposed to this membership. He is probably right, but American participation has a slender chance to-day unless approval of the Treaty of Naval Limitation paves the way. And even then a dubious chance, unless consent to the ratification of the London Pact is boldly sought. It is commonly assumed that Mr. Hoover did not submit the question of the World Court when he might have done because he was afraid of an unfavourable vote. The same assumption will be encouraged by the holding back of the Naval Treaty, and the effect can be imagined upon a Senate which is not only a legislative body, but a state of mind. Mr. Hoover said last night that he believed the accomplishment of the London Conference "will appeal to the moral and spiritual sense of the American people," and the statement is in itself an argument against any delay in seeking its full fruition.

Loose talk of "reservations" by the Senate is, of course, still current, but on the other hand something is heard of the possibility that reservations might involve the withdrawal of the treaty from Senatorial consideration, and this tends to give the reservationists pause.

There is an economic factor also to be considered, with its effect on the popular view. Representative Burton French, chairman of the sub-committee which deals with naval appropriations, said yesterday that the "London agreement, upon the basis of the construction programmes alone during the next six years," will mean a saving of from $460,000,000 to $500,000,000 [£92,000,000 to £100,000,000] for the United States upon expenditure which would have been necessary, "had the proposals of the United States at Geneva been adopted." He said this just as his committee is about to begin the drafting of the Naval Supply Bill, and it serves as a commentary upon Mr. Hoover's declaration that the London Conference "has been able to bring about an actual reduction in the armaments of the three nations of about 25 per cent. less than the standards discussed at Geneva three years ago, and a reduction of about 12 per cent. below the present naval programmes, as soon as the present ships become obsolete."

A CONSERVATIVE LEAFLET

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S CRITICISM

Lord Beaverbrook has issued the following letter to the Press:—

Sir,—I have received many copies of a leaflet No. 3,153, issued by the Conservative Central Office under the heading "This is Baldwin's Pledge to You." It is here explained that the Conservative Party seeks power "to go into conference with the Dominions in order to make a bargain which will enable us to sell more manufactured goods to them," and that if then the Dominions ask us "*to help them by putting taxes on foreign foodstuffs and allowing theirs in free*, the question will be put to the country by means of a referendum."

I desire to state as plainly and as publicly as possible that this is not in consonance either with the policy which the Empire Crusaders have advocated or with the arrangement under which we accepted the referendum in order to facilitate the adoption of that policy by the Conservative Party. It puts the onus of asking for duties on foreign food on the Dominions instead of making these duties the extent of the constructive policy which Great Britain ought to put forward.

The publication of this leaflet is one in a chain of events which have gradually made the present position extremely difficult. Let me add that I have read all the literature issued by the Conservative Central Office upon this subject, and that in my opinion not one single part of it is of the smallest service whatever, either in explaining the project of Empire Free Trade or of urging the course upon the country.

Yours faithfully,
BEAVERBROOK.

Stornoway House.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Associated Fisheries.
Banca Commerciale Italiana.
Ceylon (Para) Rubber.
Consolidated Mines Selection.
Consolidated Water Works of Rosario.
Crystalate Gramophone Record.
M. B. Foster and Sons.
Monte Video Water Works.
National Omnibus and Transport.
Ocean Coal and Wilsons.
Olympic Portland Cement.
Paquin, Limited.
Slough Estates.
World Auxiliary Insurance.

"THE TIMES"

In common with other London newspapers, *The Times* will not be published on Good Friday, April 18.

POLITICAL NOTES

RECEPTION OF THE BUDGET

THE DEATH PENALTY

A day's consideration of the proposals contained in Mr. Snowden's Budget did little to change the first impressions which members of the House of Commons had formed on hearing his speech on Monday evening. It was clear yesterday that Mr. Maxton had a considerable measure of support from the Left Wing of the Labour Party for his attack on the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Conservative members are concerned above all with the dropping of the Safeguarding Duties and with the increased burden of taxation which has been imposed on industry. The Liberals are disappointed that it was not found possible to include the land values scheme within the Finance Bill, and Mr. Lloyd George may have something to say on the point this afternoon. Mr. Baldwin has made arrangements to speak at a big Conservative demonstration at Sheffield on Thursday, May 8, and it is expected that he will deal on that occasion with the safeguarding of the steel industry.

As a result of the decision of the House of Lords last night to restore cowardice and desertion to the list of offences in the Army and Air Force Annual Bill for which the death penalty may be imposed it will be necessary for the peers to meet again to-morrow instead of adjourning for the Easter recess last night as had been intended. It is generally assumed that the Government will ask the House of Commons to reaffirm its original decision, and in that event the members of the Upper House are not expected to offer further opposition. The original decision was taken in the House of Commons on a free vote, but the only members of the Cabinet who took part in the division (Mr. Tom Shaw and Mr. Wedgwood Benn) voted against the abolition of the death penalty for these offences.

Members of the House of Commons were laughing last night at the trick which had been successfully played on Mr. Day, who puts more questions on the paper than any other member. He had put down 37 questions for answer between now and May 14, and many members considered that this is an unfair number for any one of their body. Arrangements were accordingly made to anticipate all Mr. Day's questions, and 37 members volunteered to put one question each on Monday. This was done, and the information required has now been furnished, to the great amusement of all members, except Mr. Day.

The Government have decided to set up a Select Committee of the House of Commons to consider the hours of labour of shop workers, and it is hoped to announce the terms of reference before the recess. A promise that some investigation would be made was given when the Shops (Hours of Employment) Bill was under discussion on March 21.

Mr. Lloyd George, on behalf of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, yesterday presented a silver cigar and cigarette cabinet to Sir Robert Hutchison, the Chief Liberal Whip, and a silver rose bowl to Lady Hutchison, on the occasion of their silver wedding.

A LITERARY FIND

FREDERICK TENNYSON'S PRIZE POEM

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

When Frederick Tennyson, elder brother of the Poet Laureate, was at Cambridge a century ago, he won the Browne Gold Medal for 1828 with a Greek ode in Sapphic metre. Of this poem, according to Charles Tennyson, "the last cadence—ὀλλυμένου γὰρ ἄχθων ἐξεπολεῖται—is the only fragment which tradition has preserved."

The complete ode has now been discovered by Mr. Hugh J. Schonfield, whose find of an interesting collection of letters to Frederick Tennyson was published with extracts in *The Times* last September. The poem, entitled "Egypt," was bound in a volume with other Cambridge prize medal verses, and consists of 25 stanzas. The conclusion differs only from the above quotation in reading ἃ χθὼν for ἄχθων. In the same volume are the poems "Pompeii" and "Palmyra," which won for Macaulay and John Bright respectively the Chancellor's Medal for 1819 and 1822.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

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Criterion	A DOLL'S HOUSE	8.30
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Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	2.30 & 8.30
Fortune	CAPE FORLORN	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	2.30 & 8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
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Little	INSULT	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
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Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
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St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	THE CRADLE SONG THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS	2.30 7.30
Victoria Palace	DE LA FOLIE PURE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

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THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Moderate northerly winds ; fair apart from local showers ; rather low to moderate day temperature ; ground frost locally inland at night.

Further Outlook.—Mainly fair in Southern and Eastern England. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The work of drafting the Naval Treaty is being pressed forward as fast as possible in the hope that it may be ready for signature next Tuesday. Our Washington Correspondent gives some indications of American opinion on the agreement reached at the Naval Conference. (p. 14)

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress decided yesterday to go to the financial assistance of the trade unions in the woollen textile industry, and to issue an appeal to all other unions to give what help they could. (p. 16)

A conference on the eight-loom weaving system in Manchester yesterday, between the cotton employers' and operatives' representatives, ended without any agreement being reached. (p. 16)

The scheme for a new home for the National Sporting Club, on a scale that would enable it to become a centre for all sports, was outlined yesterday. (p. 11)

The inquest on the body of Miss Edith May Parker, who was stabbed while walking on Dartford Heath, was opened at Dartford yesterday, and was adjourned until June 24. (p. 9)

Quarterly returns of Lloyd's Register show that the total tonnage of vessels under construction in the world on March 31 was 3,265,929, of which 49.4 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Ireland. (p. 11)

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons on the Road Traffic Bill discussed at some length yesterday the clause which provides that an insurance company for car accidents shall deposit £15,000 with the Accountant-General. (p. 5)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Government were defeated by a majority of 33 on an amendment by Lord FitzAlan deleting Clause 5 of the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill, which abolishes the death penalty for certain military offences. The Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act and other Acts received the Royal Assent. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Budget was considered in Committee, and Mr. Snowden's proposals were criticized from the Opposition by Mr. Churchill and from the Government benches by Mr. Maxton, Mr. Stephen, and Colonel Wedgwood. At question time Mr. Thomas made a statement on the £6,000,000 banking scheme to help industry. (pp. 8 & 9)

Mr. Snowden broadcast an address on the Budget last night. He declared that he was determined to pay his way by sound financial methods, and claimed that he had striven earnestly so to place the new burden that it might not impede a revival of industrial activity. (p. 11)

Lord Beaverbrook has issued a letter declaring that the wording of a leaflet issued by the Conservative Central Office is not in consonance with the arrangement with Mr. Baldwin under which the Empire Crusaders accepted the referendum in order to facilitate the Conservative Party's adoption of their fiscal policy. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

A Swarajist call in Calcutta for a general strike as a protest against the arrest of Congress leaders was followed by serious rioting. Mobs wrecked and burned tramcars, and stoned the police and members of the Fire Brigade, 11 of whom were injured. Troops were held in readiness, but the police, after some hours' fighting with the crowds, cleared the streets without assistance. (p. 14)

The German Finance and Agrarian relief Bills were passed yesterday by the Reichsrat, and will be signed by the President without delay. (p. 13)

At the opening of the British section of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Moscow, Litvinoff referred to the hopes held in Russia of an Anglo-Soviet trade agreement. (p. 13)

Two votes of confidence in the Chamber yesterday during the debate on the Budget as returned from the Senate gave M. Tardieu majorities of 59 and 64. The Chamber restored virtually the provision already deleted by the Senate. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Race Meetings were concluded yesterday at Nottingham and Edinburgh. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Bankers' Company for Industry ; Agricultural Bank's First Report ; Floating Debt Position ; the Finnish Bond Issue ; Cammell Laird Debenture Proposals ; British Celanese Profits ; Primitiva Report ; and the Results of the Royal Exchange Assurance. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street loan rates advanced, while discount rates were well maintained. Germany took the bulk of the £411,000 of bar gold available in the bullion market, the price being 84s. 10½d. per oz. Foreign Exchanges moved against sterling. A sharp fall occurred in the Paris rate, which closed at 124.06f., while the New York, Amsterdam, Zurich, and Milan rates were also lower. (p. 20)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds opened weak on the Budget, but there was very little selling and a rapid recovery took place, prices closing higher than on Monday in some cases. Home Railway stocks were steady, but there was considerable movement in Industrial shares, which had previously been affected by Budget possibilities. Copper-mining shares were weak. Leyland shares were strong, while Cables and Wireless stocks and Anglo-American shares were dull. (p. 19)

BUDGET REFLECTIONS

During the interval which has elapsed since the Budget speech opinion in the country has had time to crystallize a little. The first impressions of Monday afternoon have perhaps been revised here and there in detail, but in the main the depressing sensations have persisted. Whatever relief may have been felt at the rigidly orthodox protection accorded to the Sinking Fund has been entirely obliterated by the dismal prospect of increased taxation devoted to no constructive purpose. What the taxpayer most resents is that twelve years after the conclusion of the War, at a time when the other great nations are steadily reducing their taxation, the contributions extracted from his pocket have actually been increased with nothing to show for it all but an extension of the dole. It may be admitted at once in fairness to MR. SNOWDEN that on the technical side his second Budget possesses a number of the duller, but none the less essential virtues, the absence of which most critics of our public finances have in recent years had reason to regret. To make the taxpayer pay his bills is eminently right and proper. It may even in certain circumstances be magnificent ; but it is not in itself economy, and economy of the most rigid kind is the one thing which the country has for years most urgently needed. Meanwhile the highest hope that MR. SNOWDEN holds out to the overburdened citizen is that with luck it may not be necessary next year to add to the load. In the debate on the Budget resolutions yesterday MR. CHURCHILL rightly treated this aspiration of his successor, which no doubt was sincere, with a certain degree of healthy scepticism fully justified by the subsequent remarks of MR. MAXTON. But the satisfaction that MR. SNOWDEN may cull from the displeasure of MR. MAXTON and some other of the more extreme members of his party must be very limited, for the truth is that his Budget seems to have pleased no one.

Its gravest fault—apart from the signal failure to economize—is that it shows not the slightest sign of original constructive thinking. It is simply the old doctrinaire radical formula of the pre-War Liberal Government magnified into Socialist size. MR. SNOWDEN seems to have learnt nothing since the War. He has simply taken the two well-known ingredients of the radical pharmacopoeia—social expenditure and graduated direct taxation—flavoured them with a pinch of free trade, and mixed them into a potent bolus quite regardless of the low condition of the patient. What he has failed to recognize is that our present economic situation calls for entirely different treatment. In a period of unprecedented unemployment he yields to a purely gratuitous piece of fiscal pedantry by refusing to renew the protective duties which have at any rate been keeping some men off the dole in the lace industry. And, at a time when capital is most sorely needed for industrial and agricultural reconstruction, he has developed the attack upon the chief sources of the country's savings. The raising of the standard rate of income-tax to meet a difficult situation showed a certain courage and might by itself have been quite unobjectionable. But MR. SNOWDEN has at once done both less and more than this. He has shifted the incidence of taxes upon income at the expense of a small section of the community numbering little more than half a million. He has also deliberately increased the already existing levy on capital concealed under the innocuous title of estate duty, not for the purpose of debt redemption—a policy which might have had something to recommend it—but in order to provide himself with current revenue for "social" services. The effect of these measures upon the economic life of the country is bound to be serious, and it is quite useless to maintain, as the Budget speech attempted, that they impose no fresh burdens upon industry. The additional rate of income-tax levied on company reserves—to take only the most obvious instance—is unquestionably a direct impediment to industrial expansion. The cumulative increase of taxation imposed upon the higher ranges of income is another obstacle, for large incomes are the great reserves of potential capital. Any measure, therefore, which discourages enterprising men to accumulate these incomes must in the long run diminish the total wealth of the nation. Even a slight shock administered to the goose is apt to have quite a disproportionate effect upon the size of the golden egg. The consequences of an increase in the death duties are most conspicuously seen in agriculture. It is notorious that the existing rate of these duties, which are already far too high, has for years been gradually depriving the land of the cheap capital provided by the landlord. There is something perhaps to be said, from the Socialist point of view, for the abolition of the landlord system altogether. There is nothing whatever to be said, from any point of view, for the failure to provide an alternative source from which the same capital might fulfil its proper purpose.

As a matter of national politics the Budget is even more objectionable. By exempting smaller incomes from any increase in taxation, and throwing the whole burden of inflated expenditure upon the shoulders of a steadily narrowing class, MR. SNOWDEN has aggravated one of the most disquieting tendencies of post-War democracy—namely, the growing divorce of representation from taxation. During the past ten years the relief of larger and larger sections of the electorate from any share in the fiscal consequences of their voting by the progressive remission of direct taxation has been the principal cause of the alarming growth in public expenditure. The failure of Parliament to check the increasing extravagance of the spending departments has been due in some measure, it is true, to antiquated forms of financial procedure ; but it has been due even more to the absence of any effective criticism on the part of the bulk of the electorate. Until the voter in general is made, at least in some degree, to feel in his pocket and in his own person the effects of the policies for which he votes, he can scarcely be expected to resist the attractions offered to him from the party platform. It is curious, perhaps, in view of his reputation for financial integrity, that MR. SNOWDEN's Budget should be condemned, and rightly condemned, for its lack of principle. But there can be no talk of principle in our national finance till capital is rigidly preserved from being frittered away as income, and till some sort of direct relation is restored between the great bulk of the taxpayers and the expenditure which they control.

Mr. Gandhi and His Associates

The arrest and conviction of MR. SEN GUPTA, the Swarajist Mayor of Calcutta, for publicly reading aloud seditious literature have been followed by a violent outbreak of rioting in which the police and the fire brigade were attacked and roughly handled, tramcars were stoned and burnt, and the streets were only cleared with difficulty by the police. On the other side of India the Hindu traders of Bombay have closed their shops and offices in protest against the conviction of PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, the President of the National Congress, and MR. GANDHI's chief lieutenant, on a charge, which he admitted, of breaking the salt laws. A number of other manufacturers and vendors of illicit salt have been sentenced to imprisonment, but MR. GANDHI remains at large—to his manifest annoyance. The decision of the Indian Government to leave him unarrested as long as possible has naturally led to criticism. Legalists, shocked by his defiance of the law, and naturally and properly alarmed by the support given to the Mahatma by the ignorant and the young, deplore the failure of the authorities to arrest the prophet of civil disobedience : the police and the magistrates burdened by new and heavy responsibilities would probably agree with them. But, as a well-informed Correspondent pointed out in an article on MR. GANDHI's campaign which appeared in our columns on Monday, the Government of India have excellent political reasons for holding their hand as long as possible. MR. GANDHI's sole object is to wreck the coming Conference between the British Government, the Indian States, and the political leaders of British India. He knows that the VICEROY's announcement of the Conference has rallied a body of moderate Indian opinion to its support. He knows also that he enjoys a peculiar prestige in Hindu India, even among his political opponents. Among the politically minded he is the living symbol of a natural desire for self-determination : to the devout of all classes—and India remains a country of devotees—he is a prophet, honoured even in his own country. He believed when he started on his slow march to the sea at Dandi that he would be arrested, and that his arrest would arouse a storm which would sweep the Moderates into the Extremist camp.

So far MR. GANDHI has been largely disappointed. He has not been arrested, nor, though some Moderate leaders have shown manifest signs of nervousness, has there been any such general movement in favour of civil disobedience as attended his earlier campaigns. He is isolated : PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, the only political leader of note who supported his declaration of independence for India at Lahore, is known to disapprove of the launching of the civil disobedience movement for which MR. GANDHI himself declared India was unready less than four months ago. He has always sought to win sympathy for his political and social teachings in this and in other countries, notably in America, and unlike earlier prophets he has courted advertisement fully as eagerly as he has welcomed adversity. For all his stage management, for all his mastery of the appeal to sentiment, there is no indication that his performances on the beach of Dandi have aroused more than an amused curiosity or strengthened the cause of Indian Nationalism abroad. The theatricality of the so-called manufacture of salt is calculated to disappoint those who look for a saint and see a showman. His appeal to the spirit of lawlessness unavailingly disguised in the gauze of *Satyagraha*, the strange mental perversity of a leader who can excite the simple and ignorant against Government without taking count of the consequences, and who can at the same time preach non-violence and do his utmost to provoke technical violence on the part of the civil authority, are the worst possible propaganda for Hindu Nationalism in a disillusioned and realistic world.

Mr. Graham's "Tariff Truce"

MR. GRAHAM has now presented Parliament with the promised White Paper on the recent tariff negotiations at Geneva. The Paper gives the texts of the various agreements which were signed, and dispels any hope—or fear—that there might prove to be more in them than appeared from the reports published at the time of the proceedings. It seemed incredible that so many able men should have laboured so hard for over a month to produce so little. But the incredible turns out to be perfectly true. A close perusal of the White Paper more than justifies the apologetic tone of the speech in which the work of the Conference was reviewed at its close by COUNT VON MOLTKE, the Danish ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who presided over its deliberations. Practically all that he claimed for the Convention that had been signed was that "it gave formal recognition, novel in character, to the interdependence of European commercial policies, and included an engagement to meet again to proceed with what had now been begun." He admitted that, "if they had taken a first hesitating step on the road on which the Governments who met in the Assembly (of the League of Nations) desired them to start, they had certainly done no more."

That is certainly not the language of enthusiasm, but even so, if it errs at all, it is in overstating rather than in understating the achievement of the Conference. According to the first intention the delegates were to negotiate a "tariff truce" during which no fresh Customs duties were to be imposed and no existing duties increased. It was, from the start, a nonsensical idea from the point of view of a country like Great Britain, which admitted the trade of other countries duty free and whose own trade was handicapped by heavy duties, and which had nothing to gain and much to lose by binding itself not to disturb such an inequitable state of affairs. MR. GRAHAM, however, believed that, if such a truce could be negotiated, it would give a breathing space during which proposals for a general reduction of tariffs could be discussed. That was the course recommended by the Assembly of the League of Nations, which had before it the resolutions of the World Economic Conference of 1927 on the evil effects of the existing high tariff systems, though, if any such hopes were really cherished, they were certainly not encouraged by the preliminaries to the Conference. Many countries, including all the British Oversea Dominions, refused to take part in it, and several which did agree to participate prepared themselves for the negotiations by raising the already high tariff walls with which they protected their own industries against outside competition.

It is true that a Convention was signed by eleven States, including Great Britain, binding the signatories not to denounce before April 1 next the bilateral commercial treaties which any one of them has concluded with any other, and binding those of them "who do not consolidate their Customs duties by treaty" (*i.e.*, Great Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal) not to increase their existing protective duties or to impose new ones. But these engagements are hedged about with all manner of reservations and exceptions even by the eleven States which were induced to sign them, and moreover the Convention is not in any case to become legally binding before November, until which date the signatories still retain the right to increase their duties or, if they so wish, to withdraw from the Convention altogether. The whole thing really amounts to nothing at all. Perhaps, in all the circumstances, that is something for which we may be grateful.

Working Girls' Clubs

There are in Great Britain over 4,000 Girls' Clubs, with a membership of a quarter of a million. But there is room, and there is urgent need, for many more. The National Council responsible for the organization and control of the Girls' Clubs movement have accordingly asked the public to give them a helping hand by providing an endowment and working fund of £100,000. The DUCHESS OF YORK, who is President of the Council, has given her support to a great Girls' National Club Rally at the Albert Hall on June 28, when the Council hope to be able to announce the first sums collected in aid of the National Appeal. It is proposed to set aside a small proportion of the total amount for the Council's work of co-ordination at headquarters ; the remaining 85 per cent. will be distributed to the local unions and federations of Girls' Clubs throughout the country. It will then be possible to start new clubs in districts where they are most wanted, to extend the usefulness of those now in existence, and in addition to found holiday centres.

Two points of special importance are urged in support of the appeal. One of these is the great value of the influence that these clubs bring to bear on the lives of thousands of girls in the factories, shops, restaurants, stores, and offices of the big towns of the country ; the other the fact that only about one in every four of the children in the elementary schools joins a club or similar organization on going out into the world. That is why the need for the provision of more clubs is so pressing. For their work and their play, for their practical training in domestic ploys such as household work, dressmaking, and home-nursing, and, generally speaking, for the promotion of their health and happiness and their friendly relations with each other, the clubs have been proved to be of inestimable service. The one thing needful is that the good work should be extended, and that the public, who give so generously to similar clubs for boys, should be moved to remember that girls too have their needs and aspirations and badly want their help.

Village Inns Before Easter

In village inns that announce themselves to be more than mere publichouses, how far is it reasonable for travellers who come without warning to expect meals and, above all, beds, ready and waiting for them in the winter half of the year ? The question is raised in the article printed this morning from a Correspondent whose recent experience in the West of England has been unfortunate ; since village inn after village inn (our Correspondent is not speaking of country towns) apparently was tried, and at each the travellers were repulsed. "Not before Good Friday" seems to have been the stock answer ; after that day, and all through the summer months presumably, the house would be open with aired beds and a sufficient table ; but until then, nothing. Our Correspondent suggests that this is not the way to keep an inn, that professional opportunities are being missed, and that with a "slight change of heart" the "many delightful inns of rural England would become as enchanting as they look."

Though it may have questionable points in it the article certainly expresses a certain popular opinion. Moreover it has the sincerity which comes of a real experience, though possibly in not one of the most favoured districts of hibernal England, and the writer is not so hard on village innkeepers as to ignore the conditions under which at least a good many of them must ply their trade. It is possible, for instance, that a village innkeeper may not always be able to command or afford in the slacker half of the year the necessary hands to run the inn properly. His wife may have a family to look after, and he himself must spend, perhaps wholly without profit, so many hours a day in serving the bar. He may also be not his own master, but an agent paid on terms which make it scarcely worth his while to encourage sleeping custom in the slack season. The formula that the beds are not aired may well conceal unwillingness on other grounds, and there are unquestionably village inns in which it can be heard even in the summer months. But our Correspondent is speaking of things as they are before Easter. Supposing the formula then to be no more than the bare truth, is it right or is it wrong that it should be so often pleaded ? Are there, or are there not, habitually enough travellers on the road to justify such attention as must be given to rooms in winter when guests are to be expected at any moment ? The village innkeeper may reply that our Correspondent is of a very rare kind of Lenten traveller ; that there are not enough of them about so early in the year, and those that there are can go, and generally do go, to the towns where the hostelries are larger and numerous. The market town hotel, says our Correspondent, is "deathlike and stale" ; that again may be true, but it may also be due to the same cause—lack of custom. Motorists—for pedestrians are few—are hardly as a class given to frequenting either villages or small market towns at night ; if they were things would probably improve, as they have improved in a good many places which for one reason or another draw tourists. Given custom, all sorts of things follow, among them food better than our Correspondent has lately encountered. But to expect, as our Correspondent seems to expect, an Elizabethan, or a Pickwickian, table in a village at this time of the year when garden products are at their lowest, is to forget the extent to which the entire population now lives on imported foodstuffs. The fault here seems to lie somewhere deeper than in the village inn.

HADRIAN'S WALL

DIGNITY AND BEAUTY UNREGARDED

A CONTRAST WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just returned from abroad to find that the question of the proposed destruction of much of the best part of the scenery of the Roman Wall has been raised in your columns. As a traveller from the Continent of Europe, one is struck with astonishment that there is no machinery here by which the State can normally preserve the dignity and beauty of its most famous scenery and monuments without a crusade got up by private persons, societies and newspapers to attempt, often in vain, to arouse the conscience of the public before it is too late. The scenery of the Malvern Hills and of the Roman Wall are treated as material for the colossal quarrying operations of modern industry, and there is no power in the land with authority to protect them. Special legislation, we are told, may be needed to save them. If this is the case, and if there is "unfortunately not time" to pass it in Parliament, it will be a disgrace to England, classing her civilization in this respect below that of France, Germany and Italy.

There is something peculiarly poignant in the situation about the Roman Wall. For a generation past public interest about the Romans in Britain has been growing in this island in all classes of community. "Puck of Pooks Hill" has made "the Wall" dear and familiar to English children and grown-ups. The study of Roman Britain, conducted under great archaeologists like Haverfield and his successors, has become a principal part of our historical science and our popular culture. The number of visitors to, and walkers along, the Wall is increasing by leaps and bounds. And now we choose this moment to allow it to be degraded into the site of a great industrial operation. The fault does not lie with the business men, who are looking for stone, but with the nation that puts no restrictions on the areas where they may look for it.

No doubt the mile of Wall near Housesteads Camp, which belongs to the National Trust, will remain. Quarrying is, I have reason to think, unlikely in its immediate neighbourhood. And the National Trust will see to the proper upkeep of the small part of the Wall that belongs to it. Even now it is, I think, the best preserved part, because the local shepherd and the caretaker of Housesteads Camp have for long taken a loving interest in the Wall.

Only last year several pieces of it fell down, and they built them up again as a matter of course. The National Trust will see that this practice continues. But to the west the Wall is not only threatened by colossal quarrying operations around it, but it is itself in process of decomposition. It is no one's business to build up the Wall when it falls down, except the local farmers, whose interest it is to preserve it as a division between their farms, over which sheep cannot pass. I walked along the wall from Aesica to Housesteads a few weeks ago and found it rapidly falling into ruin in many places. I found, indeed, a farmer building it up properly in one place on one side. I asked him why he was doing so, and he said to prevent the sheep getting over the tumbled stones. The other side of the Wall had also fallen down, but he was not going to put that up. It was not his business, or any one else's business. Such is the loving care and attention this great nation gives to its noblest historical monument. Is it not time that the Office of Works, or some other body, was empowered to preserve what is still left of it ? The Clayton family cared for it for a hundred years. No one is caring for it now.

Your obedient servant,
G. M. TREVELYAN.

Garden Corner, Cambridge, April 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I point out that, apart from the Acts for the protection of ancient monuments, there is another way of saving Hadrian's Wall from quarrying devastation, namely, by regional planning ?

It is open to the local authority, in this case, I presume, the Haltwhistle District Council—with which since April 1 last the County Council of Northumberland can now cooperate—to prepare a regional planning scheme. The mere formal first step of passing a resolution under section 2 of the Act of 1925 deciding to prepare such a scheme, with the necessary map to identify the area, gives practically power to stop developments, except by permission of the local authority, or of the Minister on appeal. It is urgent that such a step should be taken at once and duly followed up.

Every one who knows northern conditions of unemployment would wish to welcome new industries. There are millions of tons of first-class whinstone in the district, which, if there is demand for them, can be quarried without perpetrating this outrage.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES ROBERTS.

Boothby, Brampton, Cumberland, April 12.

THE BUDGET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many people will be complaining of the Socialist Budget, which adds £46,000,000 a year to the income taxes and death duties. But why blame the Socialists ?

On Thursday last four by-elections took place for the Paddington Borough Council. In the Hyde Park Ward (two vacancies) only 12·13 per cent. of the electorate troubled to vote. In the Westbourne Ward 12·93 per cent. voted. In the Harrow-road Ward 14·44 per cent. voted, and the Socialists gained the seat. If voters will not exercise their privilege they should not complain.

Yours faithfully,
H. DOUGLAS KING.

House of Commons, April 14.

GIVING THE CAMEL THE HUMP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A disaster which has recently befallen the once prosperous district of Bu Safari appears to have escaped the vigilant eye of your Morocco Correspondent. I have the story from a merchant in Rabat, who writes :—

Some months ago anxiety began to be felt here owing to the failure of the caravans from Bu Safari to arrive at the appointed times. After many weeks of silence, an expedition was dispatched by the chiefs of the neighbouring district to El Edena, the principal village of the Bu Safari tribe. Upon arrival they found the whole district utterly disorganized and threatened with famine. It appears that in the summer of last year the new chief of the Bu Safari began to interfere with the camel trains as they were setting out for the coast, insisting that the loads should be shifted entirely from the greater number of the beasts and concentrated upon the backs of a few of the more powerful camels.

To objectors he explained that these camels would thus be encouraged to travel more rapidly, and, as he was applauded by the half-wits of the village, who, unfortunately, are very numerous in El Edena owing to the inter-marriage (or less regular alliance) of two of the principal families, he was able completely to disorganize the transport of the district. Many of the overburdened camels died, and the others were too debilitated to reach the coast. Bu Safari is rich in merchandise, but has always depended for its forage upon imports from neighbouring districts. As no caravans went out, none came in, and there was terrible mortality among the beasts of the tribesmen.

In view of the plight of the district, the local Caid was deposed by the expedition and removed to a rest house, where, his obsession still persisting, he spends his days happily and harmlessly in imposing incredible burdens upon non-existent camels which, in imagination, he watches plunging at full speed over the desert with their preposterous loads.

Under the wiser conduct of the new chief a few exiguous caravans have begun to trickle through to the coast, but recovery must be slow, and, in the meantime, food and medical supplies have been sent by the charitable to the stricken tribesmen of Bu Safari.

I am, &c.,
EX AFRICA.

April 15.

THE AIR WEAPON

FUNCTION IN WAR AND PEACE

"INDEPENDENCE" AND ITS LIMITS

(By Major-General Sir F. Maurice)

The debate on the Air Estimates in the House of Commons was of unusual interest this year. It has been followed by an even more interesting discussion in the House of Lords, initiated in a maiden speech by Lord Trenchard, who is beyond challenge the father of our Air Force. In both Lords and Commons the Government were asked to institute an inquiry into the possibility of extending the work of the Royal Air Force in policing the Empire, and both Sir Samuel Hoare in the Commons and Lord Trenchard in the Lords supported the request with the, to the taxpayer, attractive suggestion, reinforced by numerous examples, that the Royal Air Force could do much of this work more economically than either of the other Services. Both these high authorities pointed out that, though the establishments of the Navy and Army have been drastically reduced in comparison with those of 1914, the taxpayer has obtained no relief, mainly because of the cost of developing the third Service, which, with many heavy responsibilities, stands to-day, despite this development, only in the fourth place of the air forces of the world, and has little more than half the number of first-line machines possessed by the chief air Power, France.

Failing an international agreement to limit air armaments and prevent competition, for which Lord Thomson eloquently pleaded, this means that there is little prospect of financial relief unless the Royal Air Force can undertake duties which will allow of further reductions in Navy and Army. I propose to examine some of the claims made by Lord Trenchard and Sir Samuel Hoare, but there is a more important matter which must be considered first.

The Government have indicated that an inquiry is already on foot, and that it will be conducted by the body proper for that purpose, the Committee of Imperial Defence. It is much to be desired that this inquiry shall not be limited to the possibility of substituting air squadrons for cruisers and battalions in what Lord Trenchard called "the wide spaces of the Empire," but will first examine the whole problem of the role of the Royal Air Force in Imperial Defence, and its relations to the other Services. As Lord Cavan, a former Chief of the Imperial General Staff, pointed out in the debate in the Lords, the three Services are interdependent. While war remains a possibility the strength and distribution of each in peace must be related to their functions in war, and to that interdependence.

A COMMON DOCTRINE

When, in 1923, the Salisbury Committee set up the sub-committee of the three Chiefs of Staff as a permanent adjunct to the Committee of Imperial Defence, the functions of that sub-committee were declared to be to advise "on defence policy as a whole, the three constituting as it were a super-chief of a War Staff in commission." This is the most pregnant measure which has been taken in the organization of Imperial Defence, but there are not wanting signs that it has not yet given birth to that common doctrine of Imperial Defence which should govern and inspire the work of the three Services. Indeed, in the debate in the Lords and in pronouncements which have been made elsewhere there is evidence of a somewhat alarming divergence of view on the problems of Imperial strategy which should not exist. The General Staff of the War Office declare their doctrine of war in the latest edition of Field Service Regulations : "The aim of the Army is, in cooperation with the Navy and Air Force, to break down the resistance of the enemy's armed forces in furtherance of the approved plan of campaign." Lord Trenchard, in his speech—which, with due allowance for the natural pride of a parent in a promising child, was, in comparison with some in the other place, moderate—made no reference to the major problem of the function of the Air Force in war. But there has been much loose talk to the effect that the next war will be a war in the air, and strong advocacy of the creation in war of an independent air force, which can devote itself to independent attack upon the nerve centres of the enemy. The object of such attack, however it may be disguised as attack upon places which are of military importance to the enemy, is to break his will by attack upon his population. The Navy and the Army propose to concentrate their efforts upon the enemy's armed forces, and to act effectively they need the fullest cooperation from the Air Force.

REPRISALS

Here is clearly a divergence of aim, to adjust which policy must step in. As Lord Thomson said in the Lords, the only effective defence in air warfare is by reprisal. Our crowded island is more exposed to air attack than is any other country in the world, and it would seem to be in the highest degree improbable that any British Government would initiate a form of warfare which would lay us open to reprisals. Reprisals to air attack can only be avoided if our air attack is instantly and completely successful, and I much doubt whether Lord Trenchard or any other responsible authority would claim that our Royal Air Force would be so successful against a serious enemy.

Is our strategy, then, to comprise the offensive action of independent air forces or are the chief functions of the Air Force to provide for the adequate protection of Great Britain from air attack, and to cooperate with the Navy and Army in the defeat of the enemy's armed forces ? These are questions which must be settled before we can consider the distribution and functions of the Royal Air Force in peace.

It is evident that other Powers do not consider that their air forces have yet reached a stage of development which would allow them to decide the issue of war. France with the largest air force, is this year spending 170,000,000f. on a five-year programme of fortification of her eastern frontier, and formidable works of defence are in process of construction. The United States, the third air Power, with no opposing air force within reach, has spent even larger sums on the fortification of the Panama Canal. Both have put their hands deeply in their pockets in support of their conviction that war cannot yet be won in the air.

Means in peace time being strictly limited by finance, the Royal Air Force cannot at one and the same time provide the Navy and the Army with the eyes they need, the offensive and defensive air power they require, defend this country against air attack, furnish an independent air force for offence, and undertake extensive police duties in the outer parts of the Empire. The last is clearly a secondary matter, which can only be dealt with wisely when the major problems of policy and strategy have been solved.

LIMITS OF AIR POWER

In the recent debates in Parliament Lord Trenchard and Sir Samuel Hoare specifically asked that the subject of inquiry should be the possibility of using the youngest Service to replace its elders in policing the Empire, and such an investigation may well follow when the major question has been answered. If they are to establish their case before an impartial court, Lord Trenchard and Sir Samuel Hoare will need to be more convincing than they were in Parliament. Both were too much addicted to the dangerous process of arguing from the particular to the general. It is certainly true that the development and efficiency

of the Royal Air Force have to a great extent diminished the probability of the outbreak of those small wars which were such a feature of the latter part of the Victorian era. Aircraft can appear at once over a tribal gathering. If necessary they can strike swiftly, and, as Lord Trenchard said, they need neither roads nor railways, have no convoys to be raided, and they offer no prospect of loot. The efficacy of air power in those desert countries which are the most difficult for military operations has been established. It is reasonably certain that if we had possessed air power in 1884 the Mahdi's forces could have been promptly dispersed, and the long and painful process of reconquering the Sudan avoided; but even then ground forces would have been required to complete pacification and restore the rule of law.

It is more doubtful whether aircraft can be equally effective in mountainous country. French airmen found their power against the Riffs in the hills of Western Morocco to be limited, and Lord Trenchard's example of the effect of air operations against the Mohmands of the North-West Frontier of India was too isolated to be convincing. The Royal Air Force has very much to its credit the evacuation of our Minister, his staff, and other Europeans from Kabul, an enterprise which may well have saved us from a costly campaign; but this is in a different category from an attack upon hillmen from the air.

AIRMEN AND INFANTRY

In the debate on the Air Estimates the Under-Secretary of State for Air referred to the action of the Royal Air Force against the Nubans of the Southern Sudan in 1929, but he did not tell the whole story. The tribesmen of the Nuba Mountains live in caves. Independent air attack proved to be unavailing, for the caves gave the tribesmen complete protection against bombs. A combined attack by aircraft and infantry followed; the aircraft kept the Nubans in their caves, which the infantry were able to approach within assaulting distance without loss. This is an example of that successful cooperation which should be the normal method, where open country does not afford the airman exceptional opportunities for prompt action.

The services in the suppression of risings which the Royal Air Force has rendered and can render, both in cooperation with military forces and, more exceptionally, by independent action, are not in dispute, but a claim based on these services for a greater share in the policing of the Empire requires careful examination. Both Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Trenchard naturally referred to Iraq, but the former spoiled his case by over-statement. He said that when he went to the Air Ministry we were spending on our garrison more than £20,000,000 a year, that we substituted air control and the annual cost had been reduced to £1,500,000. But, as Lord Lloyd has pointed out, at the former date there were very serious disturbances in the country and we were engaged in an anxious dispute with Turkey over the question of the northern frontier. That dispute was happily settled by the League of Nations. The Army succeeded in pacifying the country, and had already arranged for very large reductions in the garrison before defence was handed over to the Royal Air Force. Since then that Service, with the help of a considerable force of Iraqi levies, has been able to suppress minor disturbances; but its capacity to protect the country in such a situation as existed 10 years ago has not been tested. On the other hand, the Royal Air Force definitely failed in Palestine. When disturbances arose it could not for obvious reasons bomb Jerusalem or other places with sacred associations, ships and soldiers had to be rushed to the country, and a military commander to be sent to control a situation which he had to examine in a hurry. The cost of sending ships and soldiers to Palestine has already amounted to a larger sum than would have sufficed to defray the additional cost of a military garrison sufficient to have prevented serious disorder.

CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE

Upon this somewhat slender case Lord Trenchard asks that the Royal Air Force should be charged with the defence of the North-West Frontier of India, the Sudan, and the Persian Gulf. As to the last, in which the Navy's main business is the troublesome task of preventing gun-running, there is a direct conflict of evidence between Lord Beatty and Lord Trenchard. Lord Beatty maintains that flying-boats could neither provide the accommodation nor keep the sea constantly, and Lord Trenchard maintains that they could. Ministers accustomed to deal with rival experts may be left to decide between these two high authorities. The question of transferring the defence of the North-West Frontier of India from the Army to the Air Force is different. The only permanent solution of the problem of the North-Western Frontier is the civilization of the tribesmen, and while it is, for the reasons I have given, doubtful whether the Royal Air Force could effectively control the tribesmen on a great part of the frontier district, which comprises one of the most intricate masses of hills in the world, it is certain that civilization will not be advanced by bombing their houses, any more than it was advanced by our old policy of confining the tribesmen to their barren hills and of punishing them when hunger drove them out. A few years ago Lord Rawlinson, when he was Commander-in-Chief in India, began a new era in the history of the North-West Frontier when he applied to it the policy which, in the seventies of the previous century, his father had advocated for Baluchistan. Sir Samuel Hoare, in the Commons, quoted Sherman's "transportation is civilization," a generalization which is truer than most. As yet but a meagre portion of the world's transportation is in the air, and Lord Rawlinson, in order to open up the frontier to transportation, built roads and established garrisons in permanent touch with the tribesmen. The result of opening up the country has been remarkable; the Waziris are now abandoning the practice of raiding each other and our plains, and are seeking work in order to save money to buy Ford cars.

There is, then, another side to the case presented by the advocates of substitution. But every examination of these details brings us back to the main question—What is the role of the Royal Air Force in Imperial defence? Whatever may be the complete answer of the Committee of Imperial Defence to this question, which I trust it will examine, one part of the answer, it would seem, must be that upon the Royal Air Force has devolved a great part of the trust held in the past by the Royal Navy. It is to the Royal Air Force that we look now to protect us from invasion, and that trust would seem to be a sufficiently serious responsibility, in view of the relative strength of our own to other air forces. Offence may be the best form of defence, but dispersion certainly is not, and before the Royal Air Force can be given other charges it must, even if it makes a good case on grounds of economy and local efficiency for the gift, first assure us that it has all that is necessary and has done all that is possible to enable it to fulfil its trust.

The offices of the League of Mercy will be closed from to-morrow midday until midday on Tuesday, April 22.

WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

T.U.C. COUNCIL'S ACTION

FINDINGS OF COURT REPUDIATED

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress decided yesterday to go to the financial assistance of the trade unions in the woollen textile industry and to issue an appeal to all other unions to give what help they could. The General Council itself does not possess large financial resources. There is nothing of the nature of a central fund upon which the General Council can draw in aid of unions involved in disputes. It has, however, decided to contribute £500 to the fund it has opened.

The General Council's action is in accordance with the Standing Order of the Congress, which provides that when the General Council has intervened in a dispute and the union or unions concerned have accepted the assistance and advice of the Council, "and where, despite the efforts of the Council, the policy of the employers enforces a stoppage of work by strike or lock-out," then the Council "shall forthwith take steps to organize on behalf of the union or unions concerned all such moral and material support as the circumstances of the dispute may appear to justify." The General Council intervened in the woollen textile industry dispute by sending to Bradford a delegation which asked the employers, on behalf of the unions, to open negotiations on the findings of the Macmillan Court of Inquiry. The employers declined to do so, and as, presumably, the unions accepted whatever advice was given them, they were able to call for the assistance which the Standing Order requires the General Council in such circumstances to provide. The words "shall" and "forthwith" are peremptory.

Nevertheless it will not pass unnoticed that the General Council is supporting the repudiation of the findings of a Ministry of Labour Court of Inquiry. The findings of a Court of Inquiry are, of course, not binding. An inquiry is ordered by the Minister of Labour on his own responsibility, as well as on his own authority. The parties to a dispute are not required to accept the Court's conclusions. The value of the procedure depends upon the thoroughness of the investigation and the impartiality of the findings. No one has questioned the Macmillan inquiry in either respect. The members of the unions have, however, declined to accept the reductions of wages which the Court recommended, and the General Council is supporting their resistance.

DISPUTE PAY

A CHEQUE FOR £20,000

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, APRIL 15

At the largest of the trade unions involved in the dispute in the wool textile industry, it was stated to-day that a cheque had been sent out to the various districts to cover the payment of the first week's dispute pay, the amount being, it was stated, at least £20,000. This was the National Union of Textile Workers, which covers most of the rank and file of the operatives. It is doubtful whether the funds can stand such a drain for more than a few weeks.

The National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade received intimation to-day that the General Council of the Trades Union Congress had made a grant of £500 to the unions involved and was appealing to other unions to subscribe further amounts. The unusual course adopted by the T.U.C. of making the grant mentioned seems to confirm the impression prevalent here that the operatives' societies are not favourably situated financially for maintaining a long struggle. The Union of Textile Workers claims that 30,000 of its members have withdrawn their labour. Its total membership is believed to be in the neighbourhood of 50,000.

A statement to-night from the employers' secretary, Mr. Ernest J. Martin, shows that returns from 16 wool-sorting firms, nearly all in Bradford, reveal that 120 to 150 sorters are working at the reduced rates. Several worsted-spinning firms report that overlookers have returned at the new rates. In manufacturing districts, Mr. Martin said, an analysis of the returns showed the following results:—In Huddersfield, in addition to the 20 firms reported overnight as working with their whole complement or a partial complement, nine more reported to-day. The same position obtained in Bradford, 22 firms running all their machinery with whole or partial complements of workers, and 13 running part of their machinery. In Leeds reports showed that firms normally employing 6,500 had 2,500 working on the reduced terms.

EIGHT-LOOM WEAVING

FAILURE OF CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, APRIL 15

There was a conference on the eight-loom weaving system in Manchester to-day between representatives of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation (Operatives). The proposal of the Burnley manufacturers in this matter is to extend the new system, which has been applied experimentally already to 4 per cent. of the looms in certain sheds. The Weavers' Amalgamation is of opinion that the system would involve such a loss of employment in the industry that it cannot be entertained by them. To-day's meeting, the second joint conference of employers and operatives, again ended without any kind of agreement, and the parties separated without any arrangement for further discussion.

Mr. F. A. Hargreaves, president of the employers' association, who was in the chair at to-day's conference, stated afterwards that the members of his association considered that in these extremely difficult times no obstacles should be placed in the way of necessary and well-intentioned efforts designed for the preservation of the cotton industry. "We therefore trust that it may yet be possible to arrive at an understanding for a continuance of the eight-loom experiment for a further limited period on an agreed extended percentage and worked under the joint control of the employers' and operatives' organizations in all the districts covered by the association. The employers believe that the adoption of this course would ultimately prove to be of great advantage to all those connected with the industry and would help to prevent a serious position from becoming worse. In these circumstances the employers cannot see their way to recommend the Burnley employers to discontinue the experiment."

The operatives' representatives declined to make any statement.

FALL IN COST-OF-LIVING INDEX

At April 1 the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 57 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 61 per cent. a month ago, and 62 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figure was 43, as compared with 50 both a month ago and a year ago. The fall in the percentages since March 1 was largely seasonal. The principal commodities showing important reductions in prices were eggs, milk, butter, bread, flour, and potatoes.

Obituary

SIR EDWARD POLLOCK

OFFICIAL REFEREE FOR 30 YEARS

Sir Edward Pollock, who was for 30 years an Official Referee of the Supreme Court, died on Monday night at his residence in York-terrace, Regent's Park, at the age of 89. The news will be received with great regret by the legal profession and by a large circle of friends.

Edward James Pollock was one of the 24 children of Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and was born on February 1, 1841. He was the ninth son, the second of his father's second marriage to Sarah, daughter of Captain Richard Langslow, of Hatton, Middlesex; he was thus a half-brother of the late Baron Pollock—the "Last of the Barons"—and an uncle of the present Master of the Rolls, of Sir Frederick Pollock, K.C., and of Sir Adrian Pollock, the City Chamberlain. He entered the medical profession, qualifying as M.R.C.S. in 1863 and L.S.A. in 1866, and was for some time associated with Sir George Critchett, the celebrated oculist. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1868, and paid a prolonged visit to the United States, which lasted 14 months.

Finding on his return that his medical practice had gone to pieces, he resolved to change his profession. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1872, and he used to say that he never once regretted it. He enjoyed a fair Common Law practice and acquired a reputation as a sound lawyer; but in the nineties he had to undergo an operation, which reduced his voice to a hoarse whisper and altogether ruined his career as an advocate. In time his power of speaking improved, and Sir Robert Reid (afterwards Lord Loreburn), when he was Attorney-General, was anxious that an appointment should be found for him, but the Liberal Government fell before any suitable post became vacant.

In 1897, on the promotion of Mr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Ridley to the Bench, Lord Halsbury appointed Pollock to be one of the three Official Referees of the Supreme Court. Though seldom emerging into the light of publicity, the post of Official Referee is one of importance, as litigants who have the misfortune to be involved in the complicated cases that come before these officers know well; and the skill and expedition with which the tangled transactions and accounts that generally form their subject-matter are unravelled may mean much to the parties in costs alone. It was generally recognized that Pollock made an excellent Referee; he was remarkably quick in seizing on all the essential facts and figures of a case, and his geniality made it a pleasure to appear before him.

Towards the end of his career, in 1923, for the first time in his life he appeared prominently before the public in connexion with the case of Shrager v. Dighton, involving a personal matter which must have caused him a good deal of annoyance. The action was brought against a well-known firm of art dealers to recover £85,000 odd for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation with regard to some 500 articles of furniture sold by the defendants to the plaintiff. It was referred to Pollock to go through the claim item by item, and after a hearing of 25 days he entered judgment for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed on the grounds that the action should not have been assigned to Pollock—the objection to him being his relationship to the leading counsel for the defendants, Sir Ernest Pollock, afterwards Master of the Rolls—and that evidence had been wrongly excluded. The Divisional Court held against the plaintiff on the first ground, but set aside the judgment on the second and referred the matter back to Pollock. Both parties appealed, and in the Court of Appeal the substantial question was whether the Referees' clerk had rightly assigned the case to Pollock and whether it should go back to him or to another Referee. The Court held, in a series of long judgments, that the assignment was wrong, but—Lord Justice Atkin dissenting—that the plaintiff had by his conduct waived the irregularity, and directed that the further inquiry should proceed before Pollock. Before it was resumed, however, the plaintiff (who had become bankrupt) died; so the case, which had been followed with interest by collectors and dealers here and abroad, came to a sudden end, without a final decision upon the points in issue.

In private life the late Referee was as popular as he was with the profession, and his great vitality, in spite of the affliction of his voice, and his kindly interest in all sorts and conditions of men and women will for long be remembered with affection by all who knew him. He received the honour of knighthood in 1922 and retired in 1927. Sir Edward Pollock married in 1871 Alice Georgina, daughter of Warren de La Rue, F.R.S., D.C.L., and he leaves two sons and three daughters surviving him. Lady Pollock died on April 23, 1929, at the age of 84.

There will be a memorial service at St. Marylebone parish church to-day at 3 o'clock.

DR. SEAN MAC ENRI

The death of Dr. Sean MacEnri (John Patrick Henry), which occurred yesterday at Galway, removes a distinguished and versatile figure from Irish life. Dr. MacEnri was born in Co. Sligo in 1862, and had a brilliant career in Dublin University. For some years he practised as an ophthalmologist in London, where he held important hospital and other appointments. Sacrificing his practice, he retired to Ireland to join the Gaelic movement, in which his scholarship made him prominent. He dissociated himself from politics and did much to promote the study of the Irish language by the publication of textbooks and editions of standard authors. Thanks to a rare combination of interests, he held at the same time the posts of Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology and Lecturer in Modern Irish at University College, Galway. He was an ex-president of the Gaelic League, ex-principal of the Leinster College of Irish, Dublin, and hon. principal of Connaught Irish College, Spiddal.

MR. JOHN STEWART-BLACK

Mr. John Stewart-Black, who died suddenly at sea on Saturday at the age of 64, was a barrister of the Middle Temple, and judicial adviser to the late King of Siam from 1902 to 1910. He entered the Consular Service in Siam in 1888, and rose to be acting consul and Judge of the Consular Court at Bangkok. Having resigned from the service in 1902, he was appointed Judge of the Siamese Supreme Court of Appeal and Judicial Commissioner for the Provinces, and assisted in negotiating the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909. During the War he was Government representative on the enlistment complaints sub-committee of the Ministry of Munitions, and afterwards assistant director of the rationing branch in the Ministry of Food. He contributed papers to the "Proceedings" of the Royal Geographical Society.

MR. A. A. SHAND

Mr. Alexander Allan Shand died on Saturday at his residence, Ardmore, Parkstone, Dorset, at the age of 86. He was trained in a Scottish bank and went out to Japan in the late sixties to open a branch of a foreign bank there. He afterwards held an important financial advisory post under the Japanese Government. On leaving Japan, in 1878, he entered the service of the Alliance Bank, Limited, and after its amalgamation with Parr's Bank, Limited, he rose through various appointments to be the manager of the London office. He retired from that position in 1908, and was then elected a director of the bank, finally retiring in 1918 on the amalgamation of Parr's Bank with the London County and Westminster Bank. Mr. Shand was prominently associated with Japanese finance when Parr's Bank floated the various loans in this country on behalf of Japan during the progress of that country's war with Russia.

The cremation will be at Brookwood to-day at 3.15.

THE HON. SIR THOMAS HUGHES

The Hon. Sir Thomas Hughes, whose death at the age of 67 is announced in a Reuter telegram from Sydney, was educated at Stonyhurst and was admitted a solicitor at Sydney in 1887. He was secretary to the Premier of New South Wales at the conference which finally drafted the federal constitution. In 1902 he was mayor of Sydney and was created the first Lord Mayor by letters patent; he was re-elected in 1903, 1907, and 1908. He served on various Royal Commissions, and was councillor of the women's college in the University of Sydney. In 1908 he was appointed to the Legislative Council, and was knighted in 1915. Sir Thomas was secretary to the first and third Australian Catholic Congresses held in Sydney in 1900 and 1909, and was created a knight of St. Gregory by Pope Benedict XV. He is survived by his widow and one son.

Mr. Ewart James, secretary of the Cumberland Regional Planning Committee, has died in Whitehaven Hospital at the age of 48. He was the author of "Safeguarding Lakeland," a book which led to the formation of the regional planning committee.

MR. MALCOLM ROSS

JOURNALIST AND MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

Our Wellington Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Malcolm Ross, journalist and mountaineering pioneer, formerly New Zealand Correspondent of *The Times* and official War correspondent with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, died yesterday at the age of 67.

Born in Dunedin, New Zealand, in 1862, of Scottish parents, Ross was educated at the Otago University, and in his youth played Rugby football for Otago, and was prominent in most other games. For several years he was private secretary to Sir James Mills (who is now in London), formerly manager of the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand. Subsequently he joined the literary staff of the *Otago Daily Times*, Dunedin. From there he went to Wellington to represent his paper in the Press Gallery of the House of Representatives, and later went to live in Wellington, taking up other political correspondencies, his principal connexions being the New Zealand *Herald*, the *Press* (Christchurch), the Hawke's Bay *Herald* (Napier), and other provincial papers. He was also a frequent contributor to the *Dominion* and *Evening Post*, Wellington. Mrs. Forrest Ross, who survives him, is a talented journalist and was often associated with her husband in this work. Though his writings cover a wide field, particularly in athletics, climbing, and trout fishing, Mr. Ross was perhaps best known in the Dominion for his political journalism. On various occasions he filled the position of chairman of the Press Gallery at Wellington, and was very widely known and respected. He was a close confidant and friend of the late Mr. W. F. Massey, the Prime Minister. In 1915 he was appointed Official War Correspondent for the New Zealand Government in Gallipoli, and afterwards he went to France with the New Zealand troops, and continued in that capacity until the end of the War. From October, 1900, until the end of May, 1912, Mr. Ross was the New Zealand Correspondent of *The Times*, and in that capacity rendered most efficient and valuable service.

Though he was an able and conscientious journalist, it may be suspected that the great interest of his life was mountaineering. Here his achievements were of no ordinary kind. He was one of that party of New Zealanders who laid siege to Aorangi (Mount Cook) in the winter (the summer of the other world) of 1894. Luck and the end of his time of holiday prevented him from sharing in the final triumph when, on Christmas Day, Messrs. Fyfe and Graham and Jack Clark "exultantly stepped on to the highest pinnacle of the monarch of the Southern Alps," completing, from the western side of the mountain, the task which Green and his guides had been forced to leave just unaccomplished 12 years before. But before that achievement Ross had shared in a long-continued struggle on the other side, and his brother, Kenneth Ross, with Messrs. Dixon, Fyfe, and Graham, had made an almost successful attempt by Green's route. All these attempts and the final success were chronicled, either by Malcolm Ross, his brother, or Fyfe, in "A Climber in New Zealand," which appeared in 1914, a few months before the outbreak of the War.

Ross's next serious season included some of the best of his work of exploration. With Fyfe he ascended Mount de la Bêche and the Minarets, and later crossed the main chain by the Lendenfeld saddle and descended the valley of the Waiarcoa to the West Coast. Not even his subsequent descent in darkness from Mount Cook can compare with this expedition for daring and peril.

Perhaps first in importance among Ross's personal exploits was the great day on Mount Cook, when, at 10 p.m. on January 9, 1905, Fyfe, Graham, and Ross, with an English companion, left the Bivouac Rock, on the Haast Ridge, reached the summit at 1 p.m. on the 10th, and just after midnight stepped on to the upper slopes of the Hooker glacier, with 10 or 11 miles still to go before they reached the shelter of the Hermitage. For pluck, endurance, and skill it was a splendid feat, and the tale was told in the book already mentioned with an equal dash and simplicity. Ross not only loved the mountains, but also those who shared his passion, and he was even silent when others, whom he had helped, took credit at the expense of him and his old companions.

A naturally quiet and reserved man, Ross spoke little of himself, and especially little about his War experiences. He did not quite belong to his generation, and most of his friends were younger men. The great grief of his life was the death in London in December, 1917, of his only son, Noël Ross, just before his 27th birthday, and what was to be his wedding day. Noël Ross, who was a man of singular personal charm and a brilliant writer, had joined the editorial staff of *The Times* after serving with great gallantry in Gallipoli. In "Noël Ross and His Work," which appeared in 1919, his parents made a beautiful memorial of him.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. H. E. Stuart, vicar of St. James's, Holloway, has been appointed by the Church Association to the vicarage of Danehill, Sussex.

The Rev. Peter Thornton, curate of St. Peter, Croydon, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of Leysdown with Harty, in the Isle of Sheppey.

The Rev. A. C. Nugee, curate of Bramley, near Guildford, has been appointed vicar of Little Houghton, near Northampton.

Canon M. W. Kinloch, who has been vicar of West Alvington, Devon, for the last seven years, has been appointed rector of Moreton, Dorset.

The Rev. R. S. Eves, vicar of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, and Dr. Maurice Relton, vicar-designate of All Saints, Ennismore-gardens, and Professor of Dogmatic Theology at King's College, London, have been elected proctors for the London Diocese.

The Rev. David Morgan Jones, R.D., vicar of Cardigan, has been appointed to the prebendal stall of Mathry, in St. David's Cathedral, vacated through the death of Canon Gruffydd Evans, vicar of Newcastle Emlyn.

NOTES

The third of the series of windows commemorating Henry Hudson, the navigator, in the church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, will be unveiled by the Lord Mayor on June 5.

Under the will of John Hutchins, of the Cordwainers and Bread-street Wards Foundation, who died in 1726, a sermon on "The Excellency and Use of the Liturgy of the Church of England" will be preached by the Rev. H. C. Montgomery-Campbell, rector of Hornsey, in the church of St. Mary Aldermary, at 1.15 p.m. on Friday, April 25.

The 131st anniversary festival service of the Church Missionary Society will be held at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, E.C., at 6.30 p.m. on May 5. The anniversary meetings will be held on the following day at Queen's Hall at 11 a.m. and the Albert Hall at 7.15 p.m. Colonel Robert Williams will preside at Queen's Hall and the Bishop of Sheffield at the Albert Hall.

NEW CHIEF FOR ARMY NURSING SERVICE

The appointment of Matron Miss M. E. Medforth, to be Matron-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, in the place of Matron-in-Chief Miss R. Osborne, who retires on retired pay, was announced in last night's *London Gazette*. Miss Osborne has been chief of the Military Nursing Service since April 1, 1928.

MR. AMERY AND THE BUDGET

Mr. Amery, M.P., speaking at the 1912 Club last night, said that the situation with which we were confronted to-day was one of "progressive deterioration." In the conditions which existed we had a very large flow of imports which could just as well be made in this country. That position created unemployment, which in its turn created a loss of revenue. Therefore higher taxation had to be imposed to make good that revenue. Because we could not allow people to starve or to get anywhere near starvation there was a further expenditure on doles. All these things added together made British productions still dearer in relation to foreign productions, which in their turn became cheaper. Behind the Liberal-Socialist combination of what they might call "dole Socialism" or the redistribution of wealth, was really the destruction of wealth. The policy of making British production dear reached its apotheosis in the Budget. Speaking of trade within the British Empire Mr. Amery said:—"There is a great opening for a practical readjustment of our mutual tariffs in such a way that they will not prejudice any single industry in the Dominions and yet will help industry in this country. I have no doubt whatever as to the Dominions being willing to reciprocate and cooperate, but they will only do so if we reciprocate and cooperate on our side."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR PERCEVAL LAURENCE

The Hon. Percevas Maitland Laurence K.C.M.G., LL.D., of Combe Leigh, The Downs, Wimbledon, S.W., for over 30 years a Judge of the High Court in South Africa, and for 20 years Judge-President of the High Court of Griqualand, Chairman of the Delimitation Commission under the South Africa Act, who died on February 28, aged 75, left unsettled property in England valued for probate at £273,521 gross, with net personalty £269,716. His will opens with the statement:—

That he revoked a former will owing to gifts in his lifetime, both these actions being "in view of ferocious fines in the shape of estate and legacy duties now (February 24, 1927) imposed on thrift in general and on bequests for charitable purposes in particular."

He left:—

To the Library of the University of Cambridge the books enumerated in the following list, as he had been informed that the Library did not possess such books and would be glad to acquire copies:—Voet, Comm. ad Pandectas, 2 vol., Alob 1757; Grotius, Intro. to Dutch Jurisprudence, tr. Maasdorp, Cape Town, 1878; Van der Keessel, Select Theses, tr. Lorenz, 1868; Sande, Cession of Actions, tr. Anders, Grahamstown, 1906; Maasdorp, Law of Succession, &c., Cape Town, 1897; Van Zyl, Judicial Practice of South Africa, 1905; Reports of Cases in the Supreme Courts of Cape Colony, 1828-1910 (about 80 volumes); 20 volumes (with Digest) of the Cape Law Journal and the South African Law Journal; The South African National Convention, 1908-9, Minutes, &c., C.T., 1911; Correspondence, Reports, Order, &c., on Dominion and Provincial Legislation, 1867-1908, Ottawa; Bourinot's Parliamentary Procedure, Toronto, 1903; Lefroy's Law of Legislative Power in Canada, 1897-8; Clement, Law of Canadian Constitution, second edition, 1904; Viallate, A., L'Industrie Americaine, Paris, 1906; and Viallate, A., et M. Claudel, La Vie Politique dans les Deux Mondes, 2 vols., 1912-13.

The portrait of himself in Court dress to be offered to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

£1,000 to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to be applied (as in the case of his former donations) for the promotion and encouragement of classical studies in such manner as the said Master and Fellows may deem advisable.

£500 to the Charity Organisation Society, £250 to the Rector and Churchwardens of Walesby, Lincs, for the benefit of the new church and graveyard adjoining; £100 or an annuity of £25 (as she may select) to Miss Katharine Griffith, of Hartley Mauditt, "to assist her in carrying on her benevolent work for the blind"; one year's wages to each domestic servant in his service at his decease who shall have been in his service for the three years preceding; £50 to the Servants Provident Fund of the Reform Club, Pall-mall; and £25 to the Servants General Benevolent Fund of the Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall-mall.

After many other bequests the residue of his property to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, "in token of my affection as an *Alumnus* of that great University, and in recognition of the extent to which any success I may have attained in life is attributable to educative influence in the broadest sense," and expressing that this sum be invested and the income applied as to not exceeding one-fifth thereof for the better equipment, maintenance, and enrichment of the University library, and the balance in the promotion of the studies of Classics, Ancient History, Philosophy, and Archæology, as the respective Faculties or Boards of Studies, with the approval of the General Board of Studies, may decide or approve.

Mr. Moses Briggs Robinson, of Newton Kyne Hall, Tadcaster, Yorks, managing director of Messrs. Frederick Ripley and Co., Limited, worsted spinners and manufacturers, of Bradford, and a generous supporter of the Bingley Cottage Hospital, who died on October 10, aged 43, left unsettled property of the gross value of £167,067, with net personalty £117,718.

Mrs. Margaretta Caroline Ohlsson, of Clarence-parade, Southsea, widow, who died on February 22, left property of the value of £45,293, with net personalty £43,906. She gives:—

£100 to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Andrew's, Newlands, Cape Town; and £50 to Bessie Diamand, if still in her service.

Major George Dove, of Welby-gardens, Grantham, Lincs, managing director of the Redbourne Hill Iron and Coal Company, Frodingham, a director of the British Moss Litter Company, died on November 21, aged 81, leaving estate of the value of £20,398, with net personalty £16,847. He gives:—

£100 to John Swaby, and an annuity of £52 to him and his wife.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Adams, Colonel Herbert Cranstoun, V.D. (78), of The Beacon, Exmouth (net personalty £7,370)	£7,682
Bailey, Mr. Edward (84), of Edgecotte, Nursery-lane, Hale, Cheshire, formerly proprietor of the Bleeding Wolf Hotel, Hale, and also a dealer in hay and corn (net personalty £3,236)	17,258
Blackmore, Mr. Charles John, of Helix-road, Brixton-hill, builder (unsettled) (net personalty nil)	13,505
Boardman, Mr. James (82), of Northlands, Park-lane, Great Harwood, Blackburn, cotton manufacturer, of Messrs. Boardman and Baron (net personalty £76,418)	79,177
Bowman, Mr. Ernest John Vivian (61), of The Red House, Barham, Canterbury, late of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company (in this country) (net personalty £10,769)	12,537
Donaldson, Mrs. Blanche Louisa (82), of Nethern, Weston Park, Bath, widow of A. Donaldson (personal estate)	51,373
Goggs, the Rev. William Matthias (60), of Tillington Rectory, Petworth, Sussex (net personalty £753)	1,020
Horsell, Mr. Howard, of Dudley House, Wootton Bassett, Wilts, retired brewer (net personalty £6,321)	11,942
Mander, Major Alfred Oswald, T.D. (43), of The Mount, Newton, Porthcawl (net personalty £14,580)	18,003
Murray, Colonel John Archibald, late The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment (86), of Woodstock-road, Oxford (net personalty £17,733)	17,829
Oldham, Captain Charles Skinner Dansey Oldham, J.P., late 4th Dragoon Guards (73), of Bellamour Lodge, Colton, Staffs (net personalty £14,717)	19,232
Parker, Mr. William James (82), of Combe Park, Weston, Bath, late of the London Stock Exchange (net personalty £15,924)	17,152
Robson, Mr. Lancelot, of Guheon Farm, Morpeth, farmer (net personalty £11,742)	18,114
Wilkinson, Mr. Gregory (45), of Lowndes-street, S.W., formerly Financial Attaché to the Russian Embassy in Tokyo, Washington, and in London (estate in England) (net personalty £2,338)	16,256

MICHAEL CORRIGAN CASE

MRS. HARROLD CROSS-EXAMINED

A further hearing was given at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday of the case in which Michael Corrigan, described as a mining engineer, is charged with obtaining by false pretences £10,700 from Mrs. Mary Louisa Harrold, £4,900 from Derek Dakeyne Cannon, and £18,320 from Thomas Oswald Noad.

Mrs. Harrold was cross-examined by Mr. Edmond O'Connor, who is defending Corrigan. She said that Corrigan and her daughter told her at Cannes that they were married in a yacht 15 miles off the coast of Ireland. Replying to further questions, Mrs. Harrold said that at the time Corrigan was discussing the oil companies she did not know who Mr. Rockefeller was.

Mr. O'Connor.—You realize that there is a world of difference between Corrigan representing himself as president of the Standard Oil Company and president of the European group?—Yes, because Corrigan said he was the head man over here.

The witness agreed that in the extradition application she swore that Corrigan said he was president of the Standard Oil Company, but he said he was head of the European group over here. She did not remember asking Corrigan the first time they met what his business was. What she asked, she said, was whether he was in a position to support her daughter. He did not tell her he was training his own racehorses at that time; she found it out afterwards. He said he owned racehorses and kept a trainer, and he took her down to see his stables and racehorses. That was three months after she met him.

The witness denied that she asked Corrigan at the Waldorf Hotel why he was worried and that he said his horses had been running second in several races. She did not offer to lend him money. At that time she was banking at Weston-super-Mare, and her bank manager warned her about a cheque which she had drawn in favour of Corrigan.

In reply to Mr. Dummett the witness said the manager said to her, "You are selling your property. Don't you think it is very unwise?" Up to then she had paid Corrigan £2,500.

Mr. O'Connor.—I suggest that the warning was something more alarming than that. Didn't your bank manager ask who Corrigan was?—Yes, and I said he was engaged to my daughter.

Further questioned, the witness said the bank manager told her he had seen something about Corrigan in the newspapers, and that he had been imprisoned in Belgium for some racing offence.

Mr. O'Connor.—Was not that the offence of registering horses in the name of Mrs. Corrigan when they belonged to him?—No, he did not tell me that.

Did the bank manager warn you against letting him have any further money?—Yes, I believe he did.

Because the next thing I am going to suggest to you is that it was for that reason and no other you subsequently drew cheques in the name of Thornton and Rhead, so that your bank manager should not know?—I say that is absolutely false.

Mrs. Harrold said she mentioned these matters to Corrigan, who laughed at them and said it was jealousy about a man named James Corrigan.

A further remand was ordered, bail being refused.

THE WEATHER

FAIR, APART FROM LOCAL SHOWERS

Meteorological Office, April 15

General Inference from Observations at 7 p.m.—A ridge of high pressure crossing the British Isles is likely to maintain fair weather in most districts, apart from local showers. A depression moving north-eastward across Iceland may, however, cause some rain or drizzle in the north-western districts of Scotland.

Forecasts for To-day

England, Wales, Scotland, S.E.—Moderate northerly winds; fair, apart from local showers; rather low to moderate day temperature; ground frost locally inland at night.

Further Outlook.—Mainly fair in Southern and Eastern England.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel.—Moderate northerly winds, fresh at times at first; bright periods; local showers; sea rather rough to moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Northerly winds, 15 to 25 m.p.h. at surface, 30 to 40 m.p.h. at 2,000ft., rather squally. Variable sky, occasional showers. Visibility three to six miles, deteriorating to 4,000 yards during precipitation.

Sun rises, 6.6 a.m.; sets, 7.55 p.m.
Moon sets, 7.12 a.m.; rises, 12.34 a.m. to-morrow. Last Quarter, April 20.
Lighting-up time, 8.55 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.42 a.m. and 5.4 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, April 15, 7 p.m.—Bar., 1,014.9mb. (29.97in.), rising slowly; temp., 46.8deg.; humidity, 75 per cent.; wind, North, light; weather, cloudy.

Monday, 7 p.m. to Tuesday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 40deg.; rainfall, nil.

Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 50deg.; rainfall, 1.1mm. (0.04in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 4.4 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1½; Kingsway, 1½; Clacton, 6½; Lowestoft, 8; St. Andrews, 2; Southport, 4; Torquay, 2; Ventnor, 4.

TWO ESSEX RECORDERS

The King has approved a recommendation of the Home Secretary that Mr. George Cecil Whiteley, K.C., Recorder of West Ham, shall be appointed Recorder of Southend-on-Sea, to succeed Mr. E. H. Tindal-Atkinson, who has been appointed Director of Public Prosecutions, and that Mr. Holford Knight, K.C., M.P., shall be appointed Recorder of West Ham.

Mr. Cecil Whiteley, who was appointed Recorder of West Ham in 1929, was called to the Bar in June, 1900, at the Middle Temple, and took silk in 1921. Second son of the late George Crispe Whiteley, of The Chestnuts, Dulwich Common, he was born on May 10, 1875, and married Maie, eldest daughter of William Henry Wayman, of Halifax. He was educated at Dulwich College and King's College, Cambridge. Before being appointed to West Ham, he was Recorder of Sandwich from 1920. He is a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

Mr. George Wilfrid Holford Knight was elected Labour member for South Nottingham at the last General Election. He

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Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 15

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of The Treasury) had an audience of The King this afternoon.

Sir Walter Lawrence, Bt., has left the Castle.

Major John Herbert (Royal Horse Guards) and the Lady Mary Herbert had the honour of dining with Their Majesties this evening.

The Duchess of York has cancelled her forthcoming engagements, and she is not undertaking any further functions during the summer.

The Danish Minister has left for Denmark, and will return on April 30.

The Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne has left 65, Brook-street for Bowood Park. She expects to be away for about eight or nine days.

The Earl of Inchcape will leave London this morning for Paris to be for a few days with the Countess of Inchcape, whose health is gradually improving.

The Earl and Countess of Plymouth have left 15, Hyde Park-gardens for Hewell Grange, Redditch, where they will remain for Easter.

The Earl and Countess of Strafford have left 5, St. James's-square for Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Portarlington will leave 37, Chesham-place to-morrow for Le Touquet.

Countess Fitzwilliam will return to 4, Grosvenor-square at the end of the month from the West Indies.

The Countess of Dunmore will leave 13, Sussex-square to-day on a visit to Lord and Lady Forester at Willey Park, Shropshire.

Mary Countess of Listowel left Kingston House, Princes-gate, on Monday for Hainton Hall, Lincoln, where she will remain until the end of the month.

Viscount and Viscountess Devonport are leaving Grosvenor-place to spend Easter at Kinloch, Dunkeld.

Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden will leave 31, Belgrave-square to-morrow for Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, where they will remain for a month.

Lady Beatrix Wilkinson will return to 6, Duchess-street to-day from Dublin.

Lady Eva Dugdale will leave 3, West Halkin-street to-morrow for Heale House, Woodford, Salisbury.

Lord Queenborough will spend Easter with his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Filmer, at Leeds Castle, Maidstone.

Lord Aldenham will leave 37, Portland-place to-day for The Manor House, Clifton-Hampden, Abingdon, where he will remain for ten days.

Lord Brotherton of Wakefield is expected to return to Yorkshire towards the end of April, after an absence in Italy since the beginning of the year.

Lady Suffield left 35, Eaton-square yesterday for Gunton Park, Norwich, where Lord Suffield will join her to-morrow.

Lord Marshall and the Hon. Gwendolyn Marshall returned to 23, Albemarle-street yesterday from Biarritz. They will leave London to-day for Shabden Park, Chipstead.

Sir Montague Barlow has left London for Madrid, and will be away over Easter.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Cecil Bingham returned to 101, Eaton-square yesterday from Buenos Aires.

The Hon. R. J. F. and Mrs. Remnant have left 1c, Grenville-place, S.W.7, and have arrived at 24, Sloane-avenue, S.W.3, which in future will be their permanent address.

Mr. Stancioff, former Bulgarian Minister at the Court of St. James, and Mme. Stancioff left yesterday for the Riviera on their way to La Villa des 3 Sources, Varna, Bulgaria, their summer residence.

Signor Dino Grandi has left Claridge's to spend Easter in Italy.

Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley will leave 11, Grosvenor-square to-morrow for Plaw Hatch Hall, Sharpthorne, East Grinstead.

Sir George Bullough, owing to illness, was unavoidably prevented from being present at Lord Dewar's memorial service.

Colonel E. M. and Mrs. House, who are now in Paris, expect to arrive at 5, Hyde Park-terrace after Easter.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Du Pre, Miss Betty, and Miss Joy Du Pre have arrived at 4, Princes-gardens, S.W.7, for the season. (Telephone, Kensington 1252.)

Group Captain and Mrs. Spicer have taken a flat at 20, Queen-street, Mayfair, and will arrive there at the beginning of May. (Telephone, Mayfair 6094.)

Mrs. Barker-Hahlo has returned to Langley Park, Norwich, from the West Indies.

Mrs. Attlee, the wife of Major C. R. Attlee, M.P., gave birth to a daughter at 17, Monkham's-avenue, Woodford Green on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pitman have taken 68, Eaton-square, for the season and will arrive there with Miss Sybil Pitman on May 6.

The Countess of Carlisle held a committee meeting yesterday at 6, Upper Belgrave-street for the *matinée* performance which she is organizing on Monday, May 12 at the London Pavilion in aid of the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies. Among those present were Lady Moira Lyttelton, the Countess of Dalkeith, Lady Baron, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, Lady Towle, the Hon. Diana Skeffington, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. James Horlick, Mrs. Carl Holmes, Mrs. Warren Pearl, Mrs. Andre Riesz, Mrs. Fitzmaurice of Orkney, Mrs. Randall Wells, Miss Hogg, Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to attend the *matinée* performance.

Lady George Cholmondeley and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin spoke at an at home in connexion with the National Birthday Trust Fund for the Extension of Maternity Services yesterday at 51, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W., by invitation of Mrs. Macartney.

A *matinée* performance in aid of Our Dumb Friends' League will be given at the Victoria Palace on Thursday, April 24.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Captain A. W. and Mrs. Allan took place in Winchester Cathedral on April 12. The Rev. J. E. Preece officiated, and the child was named Giles Alexander. The godparents were Colonel T. D. Uziell, Mr. R. Chevenix-Trench, and Miss Eileen Allan.

ZEEBRUGGE REUNION DINNER

The reunion dinner of the officers who took part in the naval operations resulting in the blocking of Zeebrugge and Ostend harbours on April 23 and May 10, 1918, will be held at the May Fair Hotel on the anniversary, St. George's Day, April 23, when Admiral Sir Roger Keyes will preside.

On the morning of April 23 a wreath will be placed on the Cenotaph by Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Captain C. R. W. Lamplough, R.M., and Lieutenant-Commander P. T. Dean, V.C., R.N.V.R.

FUNERAL

VICE-ADMIRAL GLENNIE

Vice-Admiral Robert Woodyear Glennie, former Assistant Hydrographer to the Royal Navy, was buried with naval honours yesterday at Haslar.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN I. F. MACALPINE AND THE HON. DOROTHY BETHELL

The engagement is announced between Ian Ferguson Macalpine, only son of the late Francis Ferguson Macalpine, M.A., Edinburgh, and Mrs. Macalpine, of Guernsey, Channel Isles, and South Australia, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Bethell, of Bushey House, Bushey, Herts.

LIEUTENANT T. G. P. CRICK, R.N., AND MRS. M. COORE

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieutenant Trevor G. P. Crick, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Crick, Lincoln-road, Peterborough, and Marjorie Coore, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs. W. J. Perkins, Slates, Woking.

MAJOR R. G. GARDNER AND MISS A. ROKEBY

The marriage arranged between Major R. G. Gardner, 4th-15th Punjab Regiment, and Miss Audrey Rokeby will take place at St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Sunninghill, on April 23, at 2.30 p.m.

CAPTAIN M. B. P. REEVE AND MISS M. NOPPER

The engagement is announced between Captain Montagu B. P. Reeve, F.F. Rifles, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Reeve, of Kensington, and Marguerite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nopper, of Bombay and Geneva. The marriage will take place in October.

MR. A. D. B. COCKS AND MISS M. DU C. CHADS

The engagement is announced between Arthur Denis Bradford Cocks, Royal Engineers, elder son of Mr. G. A. Cocks, C.B.E., C.I.E., Indian Police, and Mrs. Cocks, The Grange, Oakley, Beds, and Marjorie du Caurroy, younger daughter of the late Commander W. H. du C. Chads, R.N., and Mrs. Chads, Donnington, Alverstoke.

MR. L. H. FAIRTLOUGH AND MISS A. WARE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in October, between Lancelot Howard Fairtlough, third son of the late Colonel F. H. Fairtlough, C.M.G., and Mrs. Fairtlough, of Hayling Island, and Anne Ware, third daughter of the late C. M. Ware and Mrs. Ware, of 86, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, W.

MR. G. I. B. GOWRING AND MISS MCCORMICK

The marriage arranged between G. I. B. Gowring, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gowring, of St. Bede's, Eastbourne, and Aileen Mary, elder daughter of the late E. J. W. McCormick, of Shaftesbury, and Mrs. McCormick, will take place quietly at St. Thomas's Church, Melbury Abbas, Shaftesbury, on May 3.

MR. S. F. BURMAN AND MISS J. M. ROGERS

The engagement is announced between Stephen France, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Burman, and Joan Margaret, daughter of Mrs. Rogers and the late J. H. Rogers, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

MR. H. W. JOHN AND MISS V. ACRATOPULO

The marriage arranged between Mr. Hugh W. John and Miss Violet Acratopulo will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Kensington-gore, on Saturday, April 26, at 2.30.

MR. G. L. DAVIDSON AND MISS PENNEFATHER

The marriage arranged between Gerald L. Davidson, of the Ceylon Civil Service, only son of the late W. E. Davidson, R.N., and Clodagh, only child of Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Pennefather, R.A.M.C., will take place at Kilworth on May 21.

MR. W. MOLYNEUX COHAN AND MISS HAWEIS

The engagement is announced of William Molyneux Cohan, eldest surviving son of Mrs. Edward Cohan and the late Edward Cohan, of Wynnstay, Aigburth-drive, Liverpool, and Renée, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Thomas Joy Haweis, of Vancouver, B.C., and granddaughter of the late Rev. H. R. Haweis, of Cheyne-walk, London.

MR. P. A. TRITTON AND MISS HURT

The engagement is announced between Patrick Arthur, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Tritton, of 25, Ennismore-gardens, and Judith, eldest daughter of Commander H. A. le F. Hurt, C.M.G., Royal Navy (Ret.), and of Mrs. Hurt, of St. Thorwalds, Langholm, Scotland.

MR. T. H. SHOLL AND MISS HUNT

The engagement is announced between Thomas Herbert, younger son of both the late Mr. Edward Sholl and Mrs. Sholl Peters, of 55, Iverna-court, W.8, and Anthea Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Charles Hunt, of Ceylon, and Mrs. R. O. B. Taylor, of 12, Grange-gardens, Easthourne.

MR. S. LESLIE AND MISS STUART

The marriage arranged between Mr. Seymour Leslie and Miss Eleanor Mary Stuart will take place on Tuesday, April 29, at St. Patrick's Church, Coleraine, North Ireland, at 2 p.m.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LORD DEWAR

A memorial service for Lord Dewar was held yesterday at St. Columba's, Pont-street.

Dr. Archibald Fleming officiated, and among those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewar, Mr. J. A. Dewar, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Bertha Cameron, Lord and Lady Forteviot, the Hon. Thomas Dewar, the Hon. R. E. S. Dewar, Lady Dewar, Mrs. James Dewar, Mrs. Wakefield, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Neame, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Stainton, Captain and Mrs. Lovett Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Copeman, Mrs. Crichton.

Lord Wakefield, Lord Waring, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles and Lady Heston-Ellis, the Hon. Reginald Parker, Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, Lady Butt, Sir Walter Gilbey, Mr. Ronald Gilbey, Sir Byron Peters, Colonel Peters, Sir J. Simpson, Sir James and Lady Calder, Brigadier-General Sir Charles King, Captain Macdonald of Buchanan, Mrs. Archibald Fleming, the Marchioness of Winchester, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Macpherson, Sir Percy Simmons, the Hon. Francis Egerton, the Hon. Wilfred Egerton, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Norton-Griffiths, Mrs. George Pinckard, Sir Richard Sennett.

Mr. Ian Ferguson (representing Sir John Ferguson), Sir Park Goff, Brigadier-General A. Carrick, Mr. Ruggles-Brise, Sir Leicester Harmsworth, Mr. Peter Stewart (representing Mr. Henry Van den Bergh and the Kensington, Pulham, and Chelsea General Hospital), Miss Batchelar (representing the Farnham Royal Branch National Utility Poultry Society), Sir Stanford London, Mr. Horace A. Groom (representing the National Coursing Club), Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel J. Tagg, Mr. Ernest Alexander (the United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Limited), Mrs. Burgwin, Captain Stuart C. Grant, Mr. R. A. D. Liebert, Mr. J. Fletcher Hearnshaw (president of the Poultry Club), Mr. George A. Ingram (secretary of the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution), Mr. William Wolf (representing the O.P. Club), Mr. William Harrison (James Buchanan and Co.), Dr. Gordon, Colonel L. Holland, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Fox, Lady Moss, Mr. Fawcett (representing the Field), Mr. V. Harmsworth, Colonel I. Fraser, Lady McBride, Mrs. Salisbury Jones, Commander and Mrs. Guy Bramwell, Mr. J. B. Joel, Mr. H. J. Joel, Mrs. S. B. Joel, Mrs. Bannister Hawkes, Colonel Forsyth, Father Herlihy, Father Hare Hobson, Mr. G. H. Drummond, Mr. Frank Purner, Mr. Thomas Haig, Mr. H. Weber Brown, Mr. G. W. Fielding, Mr. B. Grey, Mr. John Castle, Mr. and Mrs. H. Simonis, Mr. James H. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie-Seaman, Mr. H. Buckland, Mr. A. G. Robertson, Mr. James Robertson, Mrs. A. Blair Cochrane, Mr. A. C. R. Carter.

Mr. Arthur Dashwood, Mr. Jack Weston, Miss Redmond Roche, Mrs. Archie Stevenson, Mr. D. Jamieson, Mr. T. P. McNeill, Mr. J. W. Worthington, Miss Roach, Mr. C. T. Etheridge, Mr. P. J. Chapman, Mr. R. Ford, Mrs. Campion, Mr. W. Rice, Captain Clift, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coltman, Mr. T. H. Harvey, Mr. T. B. W. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. R. Temple, Mr. George Baker, Mr. R. A. Jack, Mr. Charles Lee, Mr. Bainbridge, Mr. J. M. Connell, Mr. J. P. Clark, Mr. A. Winter, Mr. Atherton, Mr. F. J. Challis, Mr. W. Redwood, Mr. Stanley Naylor, Mr. Thornton Carter, Mr. C. Barklie, Mr. and Mrs. Howell Jones, Mr. Joan Roebuck, Mrs. Blackhall, Miss Blackhall, Mr. and Mrs. John Corfield, Mr. H. Corfield, Mr. F. Redfern, Mr. A. Adams, Mr. Azar Hutton, Mr. G. A. Gardner, Mrs. Haynes, Mr. A. B. Robinson, Mr. M. S. Myers, Mr. S. Landau, Mr. E. P. Whitley Hughes, Mr. R. Adler, Mr. Richard Burbidge, Mrs. Arthur Messer, Mr. D. M. Fenwick, Miss Dulloch, Mr. Victor Thomson, Mr. R. C. Vaughan, Mr. Edward Gwyer, Mrs. Sofer Whitburn, Mr. Tom Smith, Mr. George Mayall, Mr. Harry Preston, Captain R. Corfield, Mr. S. D. Pickering, Mr. Tod Anderson, Mr. William Anderson, Mr. Graham Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Moss Davis, Miss Blanche Davis, Mr. Malcolm Wilson, Mr. V. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bradley, Mr. James Buckland, Mr. Caulder, Mr. J. King Stewart, Mr. R. B. Greig, Mr. T. Brown, Mr. H. Scubb, Mr. William Clark, Mr. F. J. Francis, Mr. J. H. Gilbert, Mrs. Lawrence Ardern, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Faversham, Mr. Welsh, Mr. W. Gough, Mrs. Pirn, Mr. Francis Powell, Mr. Wilson Cross, Mr. James Greig, Mr. Cecil Hayes, Miss Gordon Hart (representing the Buckinghamshire Branch of the Poultry Club), Mr. J. M. Moore, Mr. R. L. Jolliffe (representing Booth's Distilleries, Limited), Mr. F. C. Hoare, Lieutenant-Colonel Fabian Stephens, Mr. Murray Griffith, Mr. George Verity (chairman, Charing Cross Hospital), Mr. J. P. Hornung, Mr. T. H. Whitehead, Mr. J. Curtis (representing the Licensed Victuallers' Benevolent Institution), Mr. Annett, Mr. W. H. Nixon (representing John E. McPherson and Sons), Mr. P. McKicknie, Mr. H. M. Eversard, Mr. S. Wood, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. F. W. Atherton, Mr. R. Shuckburgh Copeman, Mr. R. Scotland Liddell, Mrs. Archie Stevenson, and Mr. W. H. Ross.

The Knights of the Round Table Club was represented by the following:—

Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, Lieutenant-General Sir Travers Clarke, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Sir Thomas Lipton, Captain Ernest Nicks, Baron Henry de Ville, Mr. J. W. Stanley Burnesse, Mr. Alfred C. R. Carter, Mr. Fraser J. Addyman Gardner, Captain J. P. Landon, Mr. S. A. Sullivan, Mr. Malcolm Gordon Wilson, Mr. A. L. Howard, Sir Bertram Jones, and Captain Sir Frederick Green.

Mr. P. M. Dewar, Mr. John L. Anderson, Mr. David Black (directors), Mr. Thomas Crerar (private secretary), Mr. Ernest Whitney (export manager), Mr. Richard Ford (cashier), and Mr. Graham Morrison (Liverpool manager) were among the representatives of Messrs. John Dewar and Sons, Limited, and the staffs from the Homestall Estate and from Dewar House were also present.

Cremation took place privately afterwards at Golders Green.

MR. DAVID DAVIS

A memorial service for Alderman David Davis was held yesterday afternoon at the New West End Synagogue, St. Petersburgh-place, London. The service was conducted by the Rev. E. Levine and the Rev. I. Goldston. Among those present were:—

Mrs. David Davis, Mr. Charles Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Davis, Mr. Edward Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Spiers, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Norman.

Alderman Jacobs, Alderman H. V. Kenyon, Alderman C. Stanley Crossé, Miss Ida Samuel (L.C.C.), Miss Rose Jacobs, Mrs. Lewis-Barned, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Davids, the Rev. H. L. Price, Miss Josephs (representing the Beatrice Girls' Club), Mr. H. S. Benjamin (representing Notting Hill Boys Club), Dr. Montague Bender, Councillor F. W. Parsons, Mrs. Cecil Roch, and Mr. and Mrs. Schwarzchild.

DAFFODIL SHOW

TWENTY-SIX GROUPS AT WESTMINSTER

The Royal Horticultural Society's annual Daffodil Show, which is being held in the new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, opened yesterday afternoon. There was an extremely fine display of flowers for both the trade groups, and the entries in the competitive classes were more numerous than at any past show. Many novelties were shown, about two dozen being submitted to the committee for certificate, and seven received awards. The show will be open to-day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

There were 26 groups of daffodils from nurserymen, including four from Holland, and they filled the whole of the space around the walls, as well as backgrounds erected against the pillars and up the centre of the hall. Three exhibits won gold medals, and of these perhaps the best was the splendid display staged by Messrs. Barr and Sons, who had a comprehensive and tastefully arranged collection of modern varieties in good condition. Among the outstanding kinds were the golden trumpet "Fantin Latour," the bicolor trumpet "Mrs. R. C. Mudge," the yellow and orange double "Romana," and "Koh-i-noor," which has a white perianth and a yellow, saucer-shaped cup edged with a band of orange. Mr. F. A. Secrett's gold medal exhibit, which consisted chiefly of fairly new varieties adapted for market purposes, was noteworthy for the excellent arrangement, which had nothing of the stiffness which so often detracts from exhibits of daffodils. Perhaps the most striking variety was the golden yellow orange-cupped "Covent Garden," but "Treskerby," "Everlasting," "Metropolis," and "Alfred Hartley" were all good, and so were the *poeticus* varieties, "Narrabri," "Virgil," and "Huon." The third gold medal was won by Mr. J. L. Richardson, who had a large collection of choice kinds, such as the famous "Fortune," the chaste white trumpet, "Beersheba," and many of the splendid *incomparabilis* varieties raised by Mr. P. D. Williams. Among these was "Killigrew," which received a first-class certificate as a show flower. R. H. Bath, Limited, had a fine group, which included good vases of the yellow trumpet varieties "Golden Glory" and "Renown," and the *Barrii* varieties "Firetail" and "Red Guard." The latter is remarkable because the yellow perianth segments are distinctly suffused with red, while the cup is wholly red. The same firm showed "Lola Leak," a bicolor trumpet, which received an award of merit as a show flower, and a golden yellow trumpet called "Market Gold," which received an award as a variety for cutting, and was selected for trial as a variety for market purposes.

Many *incomparabilis* varieties raised by the Brodie of Brodie were the special feature of the group shown by Mr. R. F. Calvert, who had "Fortune's Gift," "Fortune's Bowl," "Clwyd," "Coverack Perfection," which has a very broad flat yellow corona edged with gold, and the *Barrii* variety "Quetta," which received an award of merit as a show flower and also as a variety for cutting. Messrs. de Graaff Brothers had a large group consisting chiefly of the large-flowered but less refined varieties which find favour in Holland. They also had the charming "Mrs. Nette O'Melveny," which has a white perianth and a yellow cup edged with gold, and "Mrs. R. O. Backhouse," which was the first of the pink-trumpeted daffodils. Messrs. Warnaar and Co., who had a smaller group of the newer varieties, showed "Golden Harvest," a fine seedling raised from "King Alfred," and "Golden Perfection," a remarkably large yellow "bunch daffodil" which will probably become popular in the cut-flower markets.

RED-CUPPED SEEDLINGS

Some fine red-cupped unnamed seedlings and a good vase of "Fortune" were the outstanding features of the exhibit from Messrs. J. R. Pearson and Sons. The last-named variety, together with "Beersheba" and "Eskimo," were well shown by Mr. Guy L. Wilson, who also had the dainty "Mystic." The ground colour of this *Leedsii* variety is white, shading to green in the centre of the cup, which has a well-defined narrow apricot-coloured rim. On the end of Mr. Wilson's exhibit were several giant *Leedsii* varieties with trumpets faintly suffused with pink. It was understood that these were some of the latest productions of that veteran daffodil raiser, the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, who is now giving his attention to this type of flower.

In addition to the above-mentioned awards, an award of merit for cutting was made to "Grand Master," shown by Messrs. Tyler Brothers, and awards as show flowers to "Slieve Bernagh," shown by the Donard Nursery Company, and "Eva," shown by Mr. W. Dent.

In the competitive classes the Engleheart Cup for one stem of each of 12 varieties raised by the exhibitor was won by Mr. P. D. Williams, who has done so much to improve daffodils, especially the red-cupped *incomparabilis* section. His exhibit consisted of 10 unnamed seedlings, together with "Damson" and "Treveskey," which was almost a model flower. Mr. J. L. Richardson's exhibit, which was placed second, contained a beautiful large white trumpet variety called "Gregalach," which won the medal offered for the best bloom shown in the competitive classes. In the premier open class for 12 varieties the first prize was won by Mr. J. L. Richardson, who had especially good vases of "Beersheba" and "Alroi." Mr. Richardson also won several other first prizes in the open section, and so did Mr. W. B. Cranfield, who is an amateur. In the section confined to amateurs the most successful exhibitor was Mr. G. H. Furness, of Berrow Manor, Somerset. The first prize in the class for 36 varieties staged by an amateur was won by Mr. Gus Mayer, and in the corresponding class for 24 varieties the leading exhibit came from Lord Sandwich. In the market-growers' section six of the eight first prizes were won by Mr. F. A. Secrett, who also won both prizes for poet's daffodils in the open section.

The Peter Barr Memorial Cup, which is awarded annually to someone who has done good work on behalf of the daffodil, was awarded to Mr. Herbert Smith, who for many years has been the moving spirit in the Midland Daffodil Society, which holds a show each year at Birmingham.

ROUTE TO CAIRNGORMS CLOSED

LUI BRIDGE TO DERRY LODGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BALLATER, APRIL 15

Considerable indignation is felt at Braemar that one of the main routes to the Cairngorms has been closed to vehicular traffic.

The roadway from Lui Bridge to Derry Lodge, which for years has been open to motor-cars and horse-drawn vehicles, has been obstructed by a locked gate and fences. The route is a recognized one for mountaineers who wish to get as near as possible to the hills before beginning to climb.

The Mar Lodge authorities, on whose estate the roadway lies, have intimated that the road is in a bad state of repair. A further reason given is that the tenant of Derry Lodge, which is about 12 miles from Braemar, finds the parking of vehicles in the vicinity of the lodge a great inconvenience.

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress gave a luncheon party in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House yesterday to meet the Prime Minister of Egypt (Moustapha El-Nahas Pasha).

The guests included:—

Wacyf Boutros Ghali Pasha and Mme. Boutros Ghali, Osman Mosarram Pasha, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Makram Ebeid and Mme. Ebeid, Dr. Ahmed Maher Bey, the Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires (Dr. Hamed Makrad), the Earl of Inchcape, Lord and Lady Herbert Scott, Lord and Lady Swaythling, Lord and Lady Jessel, Lord and Lady Greenwood, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Alderman Sir George Truscott, Alderman Sir Vansittart Bowater, Alderman Sir Kynaston Studd, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs. Neal, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Bowater, Colonel the Hon. Sidney and Lady Della Peel, Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, Mrs. Ernest Yarrow, Sir Otto Niemeyer, Baron and Baroness d'Erlanger, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, Major the Hon. Arthur Villiers, Sir Thomas and Lady Catto, Major-General Sir George Younghusband, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel Miles Blackhouse, Mr. E. W. Percival Foster, Mr. F. E. Newsam-Smith, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, Mr. T. G. Waterlow, Mr. S. Richards, and Sir William Soulsby.

Clay's Quintette played a selection of music during luncheon.

THE COMING COURTS

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Courts on May 14, 15, 27, and 28 will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed, in writing, to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

INN HOSPITALITY

THE KINDNESS OF THE COUNTRY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

New spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn.

"Not before Good Friday," said the landlady of the Pelican. "We don't look for visitors before that. The rooms aren't aired, the beds are damp. Oh, no, we can't set about airing them now! We have our own friends in the house. Good Friday is the soonest we want visitors. We get enough of it after that, this being such a favoured village. You could try the Parrot across the way."

She shut the door and retired to the region whence came the lights and sounds of jollity that had given us hope. We had arrived on a Sunday afternoon to take possession of lodgings in a cottage in this flawless Westshire village, engaged some time back, to be calmly informed that "Mother had sciatica from the river coming into the house," and we must go elsewhere—the commodious Pelican being indicated: with the result recorded.

We went to the Parrot. "As if we hadn't all got the river in our houses one time or another," the Parrot said malignantly, more interested in Mrs. Brown's trouble than in ours. "But if they modernized the village how would we live? Our trade is visitors. You should see the Americans and the cycles in the summer! Oh, not to-night—it's impossible. We couldn't ask you to sleep in damp beds. Not before Good Friday."

Our suggestion that fires might be lit at once and beds aired shocked the Parrot to its core. "We have our own friends in," they said. "We don't let before Easter. Try the Pigeon at the cross roads. Sometimes they oblige."

We inquired of a cottage or two on our way to the third hostel, but illness and dampness met us everywhere. The Pigeon, Tudor, thatched, gracious in every outer line, showed little light, and the reluctantly opened door produced a cheerless impression. This was echoed by the proprietor, who did not at once turn us away. Supported by a pretty young daughter, he admitted us, and displayed two dismal rooms. Tomb-like or not, we were prepared to endure them for the night, and said so, mentioning a fire and our wish for tea. The Pigeon instantly looked injured. "Oh, we don't do meals or beds before Good Friday. I thought you meant you would reserve for Easter?"

He was stonily unmoved by our pleading, by our indignation. "Some houses never let at all—nor give meals," he said, in reproof. "Teas and the bar are all they want. But if you want to stay you could try Mrs. Best, at the Uplands Farm."

We had had enough of the remorseless village. A late omnibus took us five miles away from its singular perfection, and the map gave us a choice of three lonely taverns on a wooded and lovely road. The second of these was bright, clean, and ready for the lated traveller. The common-room echoed with the sound of voices and village laughter, a fire glowed moderately in the parlour, and we were speedily served with a meal that might have astonished Washington Irving or Dickens but which was the epitome of modern rural hospitality: cold ham, segments of pressed cheese wrapped in silver paper, tomatoes wearing their thick winter coats, and a newly opened tin of American peaches. If the board does not groan nowadays for very shame of its incessant burden of ham and that strange supplementary food called "galantine," it must do so when breakfast time adds its synthetic marmalade of turnips and gelatine, its margarine and faint milk.

The drawling rooks and the catkins, the infancy of sheep, primroses, sticky chestnut buds, the hope of impossible beauty and unreachable joy—in short, the alluring, fraudulent promise of spring, had driven us out of London. "Nature never did betray the heart that loved her," remarked the poet—a statement that is simply not true. And backed by the rural innkeeper, Nature works a double treachery. For, alas! the timely inn in the modern sense is that which looks at times and seasons—Easter, Whitsuntide, and August Bank Holiday—to reap a harvest that will enable it to exclude visitors at all other times. "Accommodation for man and beast" is a legend that no longer swings on the signboard. The impulse to rush suddenly into the country, to be in English lanes and fields at the lighting-up time of the year, is checked by the knowledge that there will not be anywhere to sleep. Sometimes the market town hotel, deathlike and stale, is the refuge of despair.

A slight change of heart and the many delightful inns of rural England would become as enchanting as they look. It is true that the innkeeper has his difficulties. The cherry-cheeked damsels who should be wearing mob caps and using a warming pan have fled to the nearest factory, and help is often hard to get. He may be the servant of a company, an agent harshly tasked and pledged to rigid economy. Certainly he has rheumatism and is always too cold. But laziness—may one hazard?—is partly to blame for the present incompetence in the country. Let pig, tinned foods, and watercress, productive of slothful minds, be prohibited in rural areas for ten years, and severely restrict the consumption of tea. Let unaired rooms and damp beds be taxed; let fire worship be preached in a country that never has too much sun, extravagant open fires of coal and wood splendidly roaring up the chimney to make the spirit of man more genial and generous.

Meantime a new guide-book to the English countryside is called for, a book that will omit Roman remains and state where rooms and food are to be found. Maps do not indicate the inns that will not open their doors; guide-books are full of foolishness about Nature. But Nature, which does so much for the Trade, should be more loyally backed by the innkeepers. Travellers will always say so.

ASCOT ROYAL ENCLOSURE

We are requested to state that no applications for the Royal Enclosure at Ascot can be received before May 1, after which date they should be sent to the Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O., Ascot Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

CHURCH SCHOOLS AT ABERDARE

A new senior Church school for 280 older scholars is approaching completion at Aberdare, and will be dedicated by the Archbishop of Wales on June 24. Mardy House, the residence of the first Lord Merthyr, was bought as a site ten years ago, and the new school is the first part of the reconstruction scheme for the three century-old Church schools at Aberdare, the only Church schools in these mining valleys. A further £2,000 is urgently needed to complete the cost of the new school and site, and a further £2,500 for the reconditioning of the three old schools, providing for 1,300 children in all. Cheques should be sent to the chairman of the managers, Canon Lewis, R.D., The Vicarage, Aberdare, South Wales.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 16

LONDON FASHIONS

THE EXCELLENCE OF ENGLISH MATERIALS

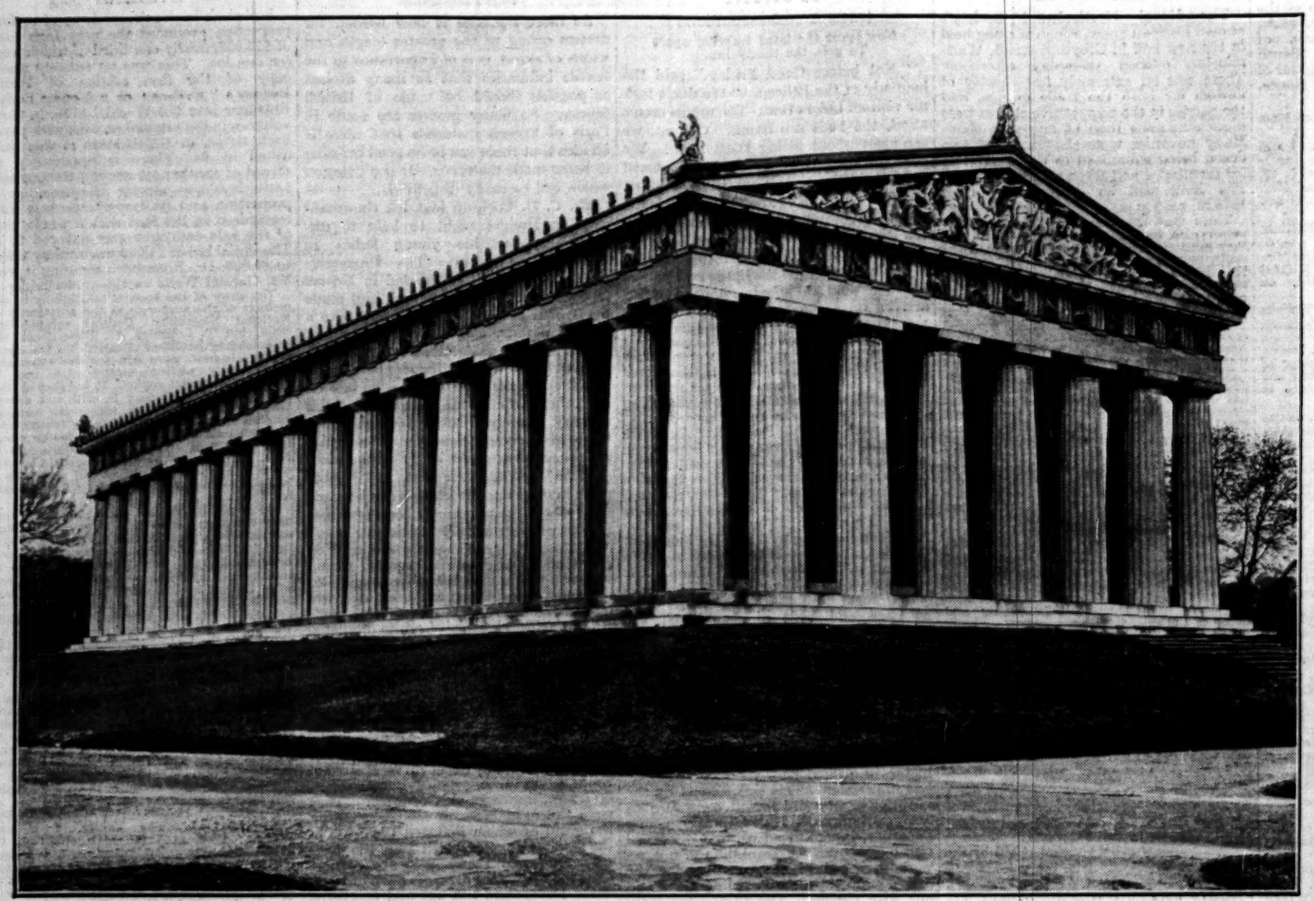
As more material is now needed for dresses owing to the greater length and width of skirts, it is of importance to the textile industries that as many dresses as possible should be made of British fabrics. So many models are made in Paris of French materials that there is an idea that there can be no good dressing in home made materials. It is a delusion which can be easily disproved.

Mr. C. B. Cochran lent his showmanship on Budget night to help to disprove it, for his young ladies in the first scene in "The Prosperity Party" were entirely dressed in British fabrics, woven, dyed, printed, and made by British labour. It was rather like a fashion parade, for there were frocks of Yarmouth silk georgette, Devonshire silk net and georgette, Nottingham lace, Bradford dress cloths, Leicester knitted fabrics, and other materials made and dyed in this country. There was nothing to distinguish them from similar continental materials, and they were given every opportunity of being seen at their best. It is quite plain that fashionable clothes can be made from cloths manufactured here, and that foreign prestige is only fictitious.

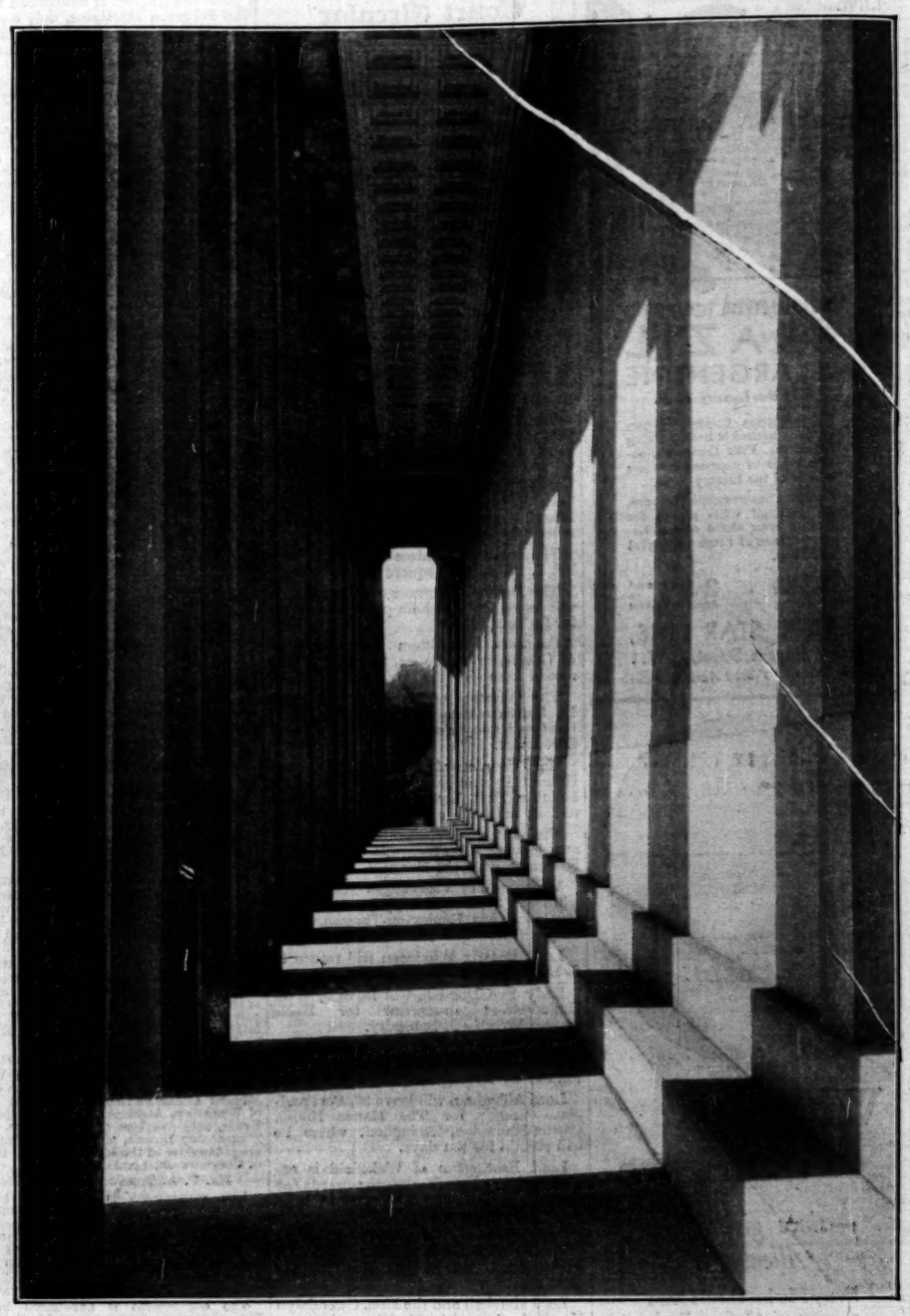
A beautiful garden party *ensemble* in navy and white silk georgette, manufactured in Yarmouth by Grout and Co., a silk firm established 124 years ago, was one of the notable gowns; it was made with a frilled bertha of white bordered with navy and its flowing lines and long skirt showed the new movement for out-of-doors. Grout's, whose managing director, Mr. Frank Farrell, is president of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, are one of the largest silk manufacturers in this country, and their founders, like the founders of the firm of Courtauld, go back to Huguenot times, when the silk industry assumed its first importance in this country. They were the originators of mourning crape, the grain of which imitated the tears of the widowed, and which was the forerunner of the many crêpes for more cheerful wear. An evening gown of ivory white Devonshire silk net and georgette, manufactured by Heathcoats, of Tiverton, was completed by an evening scarf of the ruched net, continuing in long trailing ends of the ivory white georgette lined with carmine red. An evening frock of black Nottingham lace, manufactured by Birkin's, of Nottingham, had tiers of flounces on the skirt, and the black lace coatee was bordered with sable-coloured fur, and an Ascot *ensemble* in rose-beige lace, manufactured by the same firm, was worn with a picture hat and parasol of the lace.

The Bradford Chamber of Commerce was responsible for an out-of-door

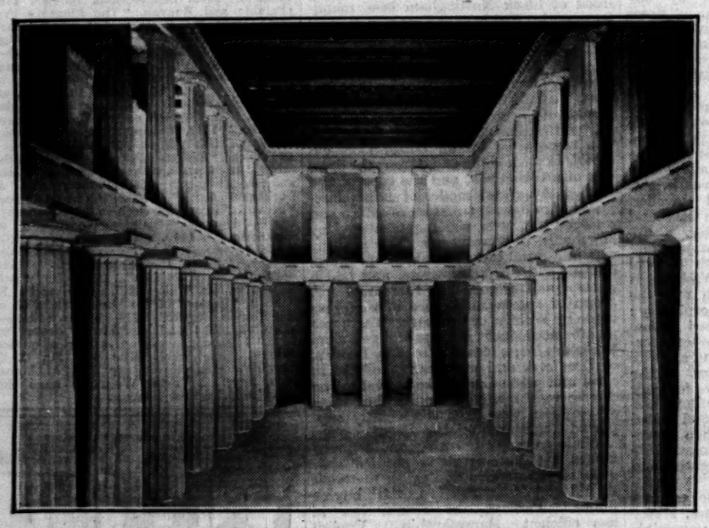
AN AMERICAN PARTHENON: GREEK TEMPLE COPIED IN TENNESSEE



THE PARTHENON IN STEEL AND CONCRETE.—The exterior of the Parthenon, a faithful copy of the Athenian Parthenon, which has been built in a park at Nashville, Tennessee. The ruin at Athens was the chief source of information to the architects, and guidance was sought from the fragments excavated on the Acropolis and preserved in various parts of the world. The building is in steel and concrete, the latter material being treated with a process giving it the colour of Pentelic marble.



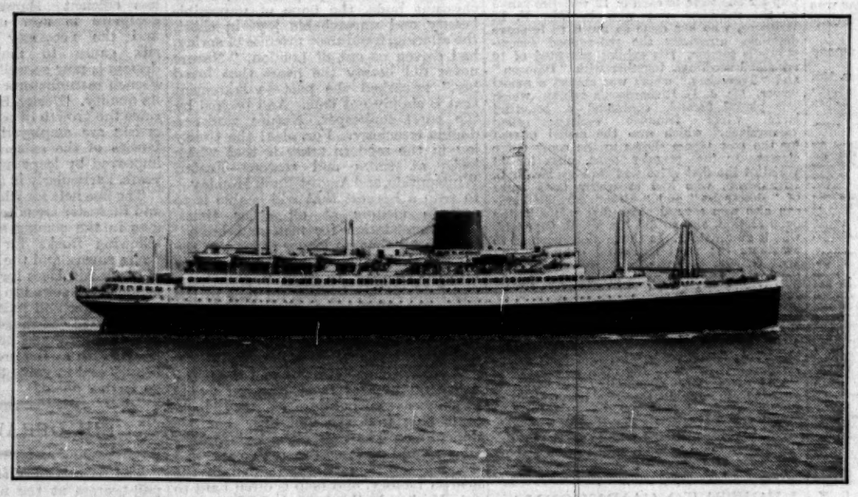
THE PERISTYLE of the Parthenon at Nashville, showing the effect of light and shadow. The new Parthenon stands in a country where the air is as soft as in Greece itself and the sky almost as blue. An article appears on another page.



THE INTERIOR of the Nashville Parthenon presented many difficulties to the architects and is only now reaching completion, though the exterior was finished in 1925. A view of the East Room, with the floor unfinished.

PEKING MAN.—The discovery at Choukoutien in December last of a skull of the fossil man of Peking is described by Professor G. Elliot Smith in a letter on another page as probably the most important contribution to our knowledge of early Pleistocene Man that has yet been made. A photograph of the right side of the brain case.

A DOLL'S HOUSE.—Miss Gwen Ffrangçon-Davies as Nora and Mr. Henry Hallatt as Krogstad in the revival of Ibsen's play at the Criterion Theatre. The run is limited to two weeks.



LARGEST FRENCH MOTOR SHIP.—The Lafayette, the largest French motor ship (25,000 tons), which reached Le Havre, her home port, during the week-end from St. Nazaire, where she was built for the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. Her speed is said to be 20 knots.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.—The bronze statue of Sir Harcourt Butler, by Mr. George Havard Thomas, to be erected in the Rangoon University.

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As a WEATHERPROOF, The Burberry is the world's best; a safeguard that keeps out heavy rain in a truly wonderful way.

As an OVERCOAT, it generates comforting warmth by excluding cold winds, yet, naturally ventilating and almost weightless, it is still the lightest and coolest top-coat for warm days.

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GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDS, Tallboy and Shaped-front Chests, Corner Washstands, Wig Stands, Toilet Mirrors, Sofa Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, 5,000 CARPETS and RUGS, including Wilton, Axminster, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Aubusson, &c. A quantity of pile carpets offered at 2s. 9d. per yard, a large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.

750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 35s. each. Small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 82s. Larger-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12gns.; well-made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 8gns.; LARGE-SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.

THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of Walnut, Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture in styles of Cromwellian, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Adam, **the small complete suites including sets of Chairs, Sideboard, Table, &c., offered for 10 guineas**, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 300 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the figure now asked to clear. Quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs at 5s.

500 COMPLETE BEDROOMS, including 36 SOLID OAK CLUB BED-ROOM SUITES, with full-panel Bedsteads and Mattresses, offered at £5 10s. set.

60 Suites in Walnut, Mahogany, Lacquer, Satinwood, Enamel, in English and Continental styles, from £9 15s. up to 250gns., many originally costing over double.

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OLD ENGLISH CHIMING GRANDFATHER and BRACKET CLOCKS, IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF STATUARY, PICTURES, SILVER and SHEFFIELD PLATE, quantity of fine old Cut Glass BED and TABLE LINEN, A LARGE QUANTITY OF OFFICE FURNITURE, including IRON SAFES, ROLL-TOP DESKS, PEDESTAL DESKS, BOOKCASES, &c., &c.

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and will not close until October.

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in pine forest close to Casino. 250 rooms with bath and 'phone.

GRAND HOTEL

on the beach—very central. 200 rooms with 'phone and bath.

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THE APPLE AS A DRINK

See this trade mark on every bottle whether bottled locally or by the makers.

"Golden Pippin" Cider-de-luxe is not just an ordinary cider but has justified its claim to be in a class by itself for over 80 years. It is not a "mass production" brand but it is a "pedigree cider" limited to the amount of vintage fruit available, from the pure undiluted juice of which alone it is made, receiving in every process of manufacture as much care as the finest continental wines. Those who know "Golden Pippin" take the greatest pride in it and refuse other brands.

SPECIAL SAMPLE OFFER.

If unobtainable from your usual supplier we will send a case containing 3 doz. champagne pints or a 9-gallon cask for 22/6, carriage paid in England and Wales, and we pay carriage on returned empties, which are charged extra if not returned within three months. Kindly send name and address of your usual retailer.

Golden Pippin CIDER-de-LUXE

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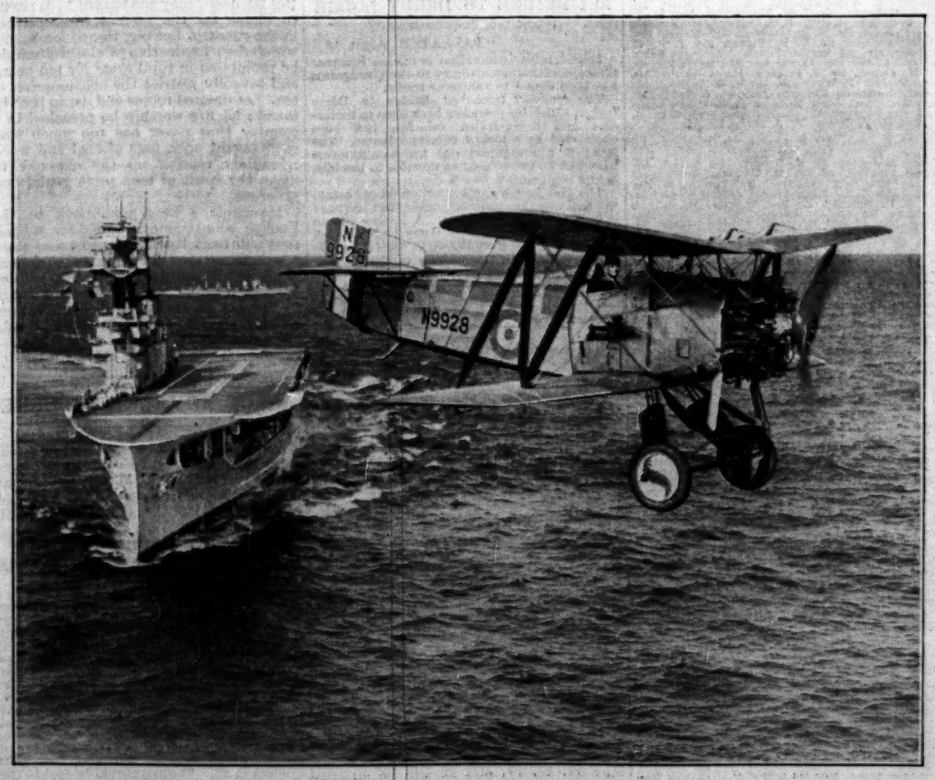


THE AIR ARM OF THE FLEET.—A fighter machine after taking off from H.M.S. Eagle during practices. The Eagle, which was laid down in 1913 for Chile as the battleship Almirante Cochrane, was purchased for conversion into an aircraft-carrier in 1917, but was not commissioned for service in the Mediterranean until 1924. She is the biggest carrier in the Navy.

A copy of this Offer for Sale has been delivered for Registration to the Registrar of Companies.

The List will close on or before Thursday, the 17th day of April, 1930.

INDUSTRIAL MORTGAGE BANK OF FINLAND

(Suomen Teollisuus Hypoteekki Pankki, O.Y.).
(Industri-Hypotekbanken i Finland A/B.).
(Incorporated under the Laws of the Republic of Finland.)

£1,000,000 Six per Cent. Sterling Mortgage Bonds

Unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of the Republic of Finland.

The above £1,000,000 Sterling Mortgage Bonds form part of a present total issue of £2,000,000 Sterling Mortgage Bonds. The remaining £1,000,000 Sterling Mortgage Bonds are being offered in Sweden, Holland, and Finland.

Price 95 per Cent.

Redemption is to take place by the 15th April, 1955, by the semi-annual operation of an accumulative Sinking Fund, commencing in the half-year ending on the 15th April, 1931. The Sinking Fund is to be applied to the redemption of the Bonds by purchases at or below par (exclusive of accrued interest) or by drawings at par. Bonds purchased are to be surrendered for cancellation and are to be taken at their par value for the purpose of calculating the amount of the Sinking Fund to be applied in drawings.

Interest payable 15th April and 15th October.

The Bonds will be to Bearer and will be in denominations of £1,000, £500, and £100.

Payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds is to be made without deduction for any present or future Finnish taxes. In respect of £1,750,000 of the Bonds payment is to be made in sterling in London at the offices of Hambros Bank Limited or J. Henry Schroder & Co., or, at the option of the holder, in Swedish Kronor in Stockholm at the offices of Stockholms Enskilda Bank, Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, A.B. Svenska Handelsbanken, Göteborgs Bank A.B., or in Dutch Florins in Amsterdam at the offices of Mendelssohn & Co., Amsterdam, or Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V., or in Finnish Marks in Helsingfors at the offices of Finlands Bank A.B. Nordiska Foreningsbanken, Kansallis-Osake-Pankki or Helsingfors Aktiebank, at the respective sight buying rates of exchange on London on the date of presentation. In respect of £500,000 of the Bonds to be issued in Sweden payment is to be made, at the option of the holder, in Sterling in London or in Swedish Kronor in Stockholm at the Swedish Banks above mentioned at the fixed rate of exchange of 18.16 Swedish Kronor to the £1 sterling, or in Finnish Marks in Helsingfors at the Finnish Banks above mentioned at the sight buying rate of exchange on London on the date of presentation.

The Bank reserves the right to redeem the Bonds as a whole at par plus accrued interest on 15th April, 1940, or on any interest payment date thereafter, on giving three months' previous notice.

Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland has been established under the auspices of A.B. Nordiska Foreningsbanken, Kansallis-Osake-Pankki and Helsingfors Aktiebank for the purpose of making advances to industrial enterprises on the security of real estate, ground, forests, water power and factory buildings in the Republic of Finland.

As will be seen from the attached letter signed by the President of the Bank :—

(1) The proceeds of the Bonds now offered for sale in London are required for the granting of further Mortgage Loans to industrial enterprises to enable short advances made in England to be liquidated. The proceeds of the remaining £1,000,000 Bonds are also required for the granting of similar mortgage loans.

(2) Principal of and Interest on the Bonds is to be secured by the unconditional guarantee of the Government of the Republic of Finland and by a first charge on first or second Mortgages of real estate, ground, forests, water power and factory buildings, executed in favour of the Bank. Pending the completion of the definitive Mortgage Documents any amount advanced is to be temporarily secured by guarantees satisfactory to the Finnish Treasury.

(3) The aggregate principal amount owing under the Mortgages charged as security for the Bonds, together with the cash in hand of the Bank, is to be at least equal to the principal amount of the Bonds outstanding.

(4) Advances are to be made and the amounts secured by the Mortgages are to be repayable in Sterling. Under the Bye-laws of the Bank, the amount of such advances is limited to 50 per cent. of the conservatively appraised value of the security.

(5) The Mortgages charged as security for the Bonds are to be deposited with and held under the control of the Finnish Treasury for the benefit of the Bondholders.

HAMBROS BANK LIMITED and J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO.

Offer for sale £1,000,000 of the above-mentioned Sterling Bonds at the price of 95 per cent.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

5 per cent. on Application.
20 per cent. on Acceptance.
35 per cent. on 20th May, 1930.
35 per cent. on 17th June, 1930.

95 per cent.

Payment in full may be made on acceptance or on the 20th May, 1930, under discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

Application for purchase, which must be for £100 or multiples thereof, must be made on the accompanying form and sent to Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

If any application be accepted for less than the amount applied for, the balance of the application money will be applied towards the amount payable on acceptance, and any surplus then remaining will be returned to the applicant. If any application be not accepted, the application money will be returned in full. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture and the acceptance liable to cancellation.

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on any instalment which may be accepted after its due date.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer, to which will be attached a Coupon for £2 5s. 4d. per £100 nominal, payable only in Sterling on 15th October, 1930, representing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the several instalments from their due dates of payment, will be issued in exchange for Letters of Acceptance on which the amount due on acceptance has been paid.

Fully-paid Scrip Certificates will be exchanged in due course at the offices of Hambros Bank Limited or J. Henry Schroder and Co. for Definitive Bonds, with half-yearly Coupons attached. The first full Coupon will be payable on the 15th April, 1931.

The £1,000,000 6 per Cent. Sterling Mortgage Bonds have been purchased by Hambros Bank Limited and J. Henry Schroder and Co. at the price of 89½ per cent., Hambros Bank Limited and J. Henry Schroder and Co. paying the British Government Stamp Duty of 2 per cent. and the expenses of advertising and circulating the present Offer for Sale and the expenses of the Offer, including an overriding commission of ¼ per cent. and an underwriting commission of 1½ per cent.

A Contract has been entered into dated the 15th April, 1930, between Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland (1), the Government of the Republic of Finland (2), and Hambros Bank Limited and J. Henry Schroder & Co., both of London, Mendelssohn & Co., Amsterdam, and Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V., both of Amsterdam, Stockholms Enskilda Bank, of Stockholm, and Finlands Bank, A/B Nordiska Foreningsbanken, Kansallis-Osake-Pankki and Helsingfors Aktiebank, all of Helsingfors (3).

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in the Bonds now being offered and an Official Quotation will be applied for in due course.

A translation of the Bye-laws of the Bank and a copy of the Contract above mentioned can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Slaughter & May, 18 Austin Friars, London, E.C.2, during business hours whilst the List remains open.

A Brokerage of ¼ per cent. will be paid by Hambros Bank Limited and J. Henry Schroder & Co. in respect of accepted applications from the public bearing the stamp of a Banker or Broker.

Particulars of this Offer for Sale and Forms of Application can be obtained from Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and J. Henry Schroder & Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

LONDON, 15th April, 1930.

The following letter has been furnished by Mr. J. K. Paasikivi, President of Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland, Helsingfors.

Helsingfors, 14th April, 1930.

To HAMBROS BANK LIMITED, J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to the £1,000,000 Sterling Mortgage Bonds of Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland purchased by you, being part of a total principal amount of £2,000,000 Sterling Bonds, I have the honour to furnish the following information :—

CONSTITUTION OF THE BANK.—The Bank was established on the 5th June, 1924, under the auspices of A.B. Nordiska Foreningsbanken, Kansallis-Osake-Pankki and Helsingfors Aktiebank, three of the largest commercial Banks in Finland. The Bank has not established a place of business in Great Britain.

BUSINESS.—The business of the Bank consists in the making of advances to industrial enterprises on the security of real estate, ground, forests, water power and factory buildings in the Republic of Finland.

OBJECTS OF THE LOAN.—The proceeds of the Bonds now offered for sale in London are required for the granting of further Mortgage Loans to industrial enterprises to enable short advances made in England to be liquidated. The proceeds of the remaining £1,000,000 Bonds are also required for the granting of similar Mortgage Loans.

CAPITAL OF THE BANK.—The share capital of the Bank is 50,000,000 F. Mks., of which 80 per cent. is held by the three above-mentioned Finnish Banks, and the nominal amount now outstanding of Bonds issued by the Bank, exclusive of the present issue, amounts to 8,700,000 Dollars.

PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. Kalle Valimaa and Axel B. Ehrnrooth, of Helsingfors, the Bank's Auditors, have given the following Certificate with regard to the profits of the Bank :—

14th April, 1930.

THE DIRECTORS, INDUSTRIAL MORTGAGE BANK OF FINLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—The profits of your Bank for the years ended 31st December, 1927, 1928, and 1929 have been as follows :—

In respect of the year ended 31st December, 1927	F. Mks. 628,994.56
In respect of the year ended 31st December, 1928	268,077.15
In respect of the year ended 31st December, 1929	466,476.27

The Bank paid no dividend on its Share Capital for the years 1927, 1928, and 1929, but instead decreased the rate of interest on Loans granted by it.

The accounts of the Bank have not been made up since the 31st December, 1929.

Yours faithfully,
KALLE VALIMAA. AXEL B. EHRNROOTH.

SECURITY.—The Bonds are to be secured, both as to Principal and Interest, by—
(a) The unconditional guarantee of the Government of the Republic of Finland, and
(b) A first charge on First or Second Mortgages of real estate, ground, forests, water power and factory buildings executed in favour of the Bank.

Pending the completion of the definitive Mortgage Documents any amounts advanced is to be temporarily secured by guarantees satisfactory to the Finnish Treasury.

The amount which the Bank is entitled to advance on Mortgage Loans is restricted under the Bye-laws of the Bank so that the amount secured by any such mortgage together with the amount secured by any prior mortgages does not exceed 50 per cent. of the conservatively appraised value of the mortgaged property at the date of the advance being made.

The proceeds of the Bonds will be advanced from time to time by the Bank in Sterling on the security of such Mortgages and the advances will be repayable in Sterling. The Mortgages, when executed, will be deposited with and held under the control of the Finnish Treasury on behalf of the Bondholders as security for the Bonds.

The aggregate principal amount owing under the Mortgages charged as security for the Bonds, together with the cash in hand of the Bank, is to be at least equal to the principal amount of the Bonds outstanding.

DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The Bonds purchased from you will be to Bearer and will be issued in denominations of £1,000, £500, and £100, and will be furnished with half-yearly Coupons payable 15th April and 15th October in every year.

The Bonds are repayable at par on or before the 15th April, 1955, by means of an accumulative Sinking Fund, commencing in the half-year ending on the 15th April, 1931. The Sinking Fund is to be applied half-yearly to the redemption of Bonds by purchases at or below par (exclusive of accrued interest), or by drawings at par. Bonds purchased are to be surrendered for cancellation and are to be taken at their par value for the purpose of calculating the amount of the Sinking Fund to be applied in drawings. Drawings, when necessary, are to be made in Helsingfors.

Payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made without deduction for Finnish Taxes, present or future.

GENERAL.—Finland has an area of nearly 150,000 square miles and a population of 3,600,000.

The total foreign trade of Finland in 1929, including both imports and exports, was in excess of £60,000,000.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. PAASIKIVI, President.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

Amount Allotted £.....

No.....

INDUSTRIAL MORTGAGE BANK OF FINLAND

(Suomen Teollisuus Hypoteekki Pankki O.Y.)
(Industri-Hypotekbanken i Finland A/B.).
(Incorporated under the Laws of the Republic of Finland.)

FORM OF APPLICATION.

OFFER FOR SALE OF

£1,000,000 6 per Cent. Sterling Mortgage Bonds at 95 per cent.

(2)

To HAMBROS BANK LIMITED, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2,
and
J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO., 145, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid the sum of £....., being a deposit of 5 per cent. on application for £..... of the above Bonds of Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland, I/we offer to purchase that amount of the said Bonds and agree to accept the same or any less amount in respect of which you may accept this offer upon the terms of the Offer for Sale dated 15th April, 1930, and I/we agree to pay the balance due from me/us as specified in the said Offer for Sale.

ORDINARY SIGNATURE.....

NAME IN FULL.....
(State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

ADDRESS.....

DESCRIPTION.....

IN BLOCK LETTERS.

DATED.....1930.

*Applications must be for £100 or multiples thereof.

This form should be filled up and sent to Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or J. Henry Schroder & Co., 145, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, accompanied by a remittance for the amount payable on application.
Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed "Not Negotiable."
Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the Drawer.
An acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Letter of Acceptance or by return of the deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

BANKERS' NEW SCHEME FOR INDUSTRY

AGRICULTURAL BANK'S OPERATIONS

Mr. Thomas announced in the House of Commons yesterday the registration of a new company, formed under the highest financial auspices, which it is hoped will play a not inconsiderable part in the rationalization of the basic industries of the country. The terms of the announcement are published in another column, from which it will be seen that the company will bear the name of the Bankers Industrial Development Company, that it will have the support of practically the whole of the banking and financial community, that the directorate will work without fees, and that the company will work without profit. In other words, it will be a public service corporation of a semi-philanthropic nature, but, of course, it is hoped to cover expenses. The Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Montagu Norman, will be the chairman, and the other members of the board will be Sir Guy Granet (who will also act as alternate to Mr. Norman), Baron Bruno Schroder, Mr. A. R. Wagg, Mr. E. R. Peacock, and Mr. Bruce-Gardner, managing director of the Securities Management Trust. It should be clearly understood that the new company will in no way compete with any existing banking or financial institution.

"The object of the company," according to the official statement, "is to receive and consider schemes submitted by the basic industries of this country for the purpose of their rationalization, either by industries or by regions. In the case of schemes which may be approved, arrangements will be made for the provision in one way or another and through existing agencies of such moneys as may seem to be essential."

Its Chief Function

The new organization will fill a real need. The basic industries are those which have suffered most from the industrial revolution that has occurred since 1914, and their need for rationalization is therefore the greatest. It is a fact to be regretted that the basic industries have been very slow to undertake reconstruction cooperatively, but it is only fair to admit that their desperate plight has made the work extremely difficult. This process involves not only the writing off of lost capital—the simplest part of the operation—but also the provision of new. Obviously, only investors with the very strongest stomachs and the hardest nerves could be expected to provide fresh capital for devastated industries. This difficulty it is hoped the new company will remove, for provided schemes are considered sound the new company will act as a very influential godfather in securing the necessary financial assistance that may be required until the reconstructed industries are strong enough to appeal to the investor direct. The new company will not, in the ordinary way, finance the reconstruction of individual companies, but only groups of companies.

Agricultural Bank's First Report

The first report of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation—the first agricultural mortgage bank to be established in this country—has just been issued. Its initial results, which cover the period from January 14, 1929, to March 31 last, amply confirm both the skill of the management and the necessity of the institution to the agricultural community. A profit of £33,035 was earned and is conservatively dealt with ; £6,918 has been used to write off the preliminary expenses, £7,801 has been written off the expenses of the £5,000,000 Debenture issue, reducing the balance to £25,000 ; £3,249, the cost of furniture and fittings, has been written off, £2,664 has been transferred to special reserve, £10,000 to general reserve, and £2,402 carried forward. So great was the demand for the services of the bank that by the middle of May the whole of the corporation's capital available for lending had been paid out in long-term loans. In June the £5,000,000 Debenture issue was made, the cost of its underwriting being borne by the Treasury. By March 31 the total mortgage loans had reached £4,168,590, the valuations of the properties securing these mortgages being £6,605,495. In addition, £1,137,655 of loans had been approved by the directors subject to legal formalities. The advances have been well distributed, loans having been made in every county in England and Wales except one. The total of the balance-sheet is £6,413,387, of which £1,443,447 is in cash and £4,215,232 in loans. The corporation was established and is owned by banking and financial institutions, and the dividend is limited to 5 per cent.

Floating Debt Position

Revenue last week exceeded expenditure by £2,990,830. Receipts in respect of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-44, amounted to £2,600,000. Repayments of Treasury Bills in excess of sales amounted to £4,105,000, and the Treasury reduced by £1,000,000 Ways and Means advances previously obtained from Public Departments. The floating debt was reduced by £5,105,000 :—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	April 12, 1930	April 5, 1930	April 13, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances :—			
By Public Departments	47,330	48,530	38,700
Treasury Bills Outstanding	570,945	575,050	706,710
Total	618,475	623,580	745,410

Compared with a year ago there has been a reduction in the total of the debt of £126,935,000. As Mr. Snowden explained in his Budget speech, the Rating Relief Suspense Account of £20,000,000 was used to reduce this debt, and £16,000,000 of it is now to be reborrowed.

The Finnish Bond Issue

An offer for sale is made to-day by Hambros Bank and Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co. of £1,000,000 of Six per Cent. Sterling Mortgage Bonds of the Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland. Both interest and principal are guaranteed unconditionally by the Government of Finland. The price of issue is 95 per cent. The issue forms part of a total of £2,000,000, the other half being offered in Sweden, Holland, and Finland. Redemption is to take place by April 15, 1955, by the semi-annual operation of a cumulative sinking fund beginning in the half-year ending on April 15, 1931. Bonds will be redeemed either by purchase or by drawings, but the bank reserves the right to redeem them as a whole at par on April 15, 1940, or on any interest date thereafter. The proceeds of the London issue are required for the granting of further mortgage loans to industrial enterprises to enable them to repay short-term advances obtained here, and the proceeds of the foreign issue will be used for further loans. The bank's business consists of making advances to industrial enterprises on the security of real estate, forests, water power, and factory buildings. In addition to the unconditional guarantee of the Government, the bonds are secured as a first charge on first or second mortgages executed in favour of the bank.

Cammell, Laird Debenture Proposals

Accompanying the annual report of Cammell, Laird and Co. is a proposal which concerns the company's Debenture-holders and principally holders of the Five per Cent. First Debenture stock and the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock. These two stocks fall due for repayment on July 1 next. As a result of the severe depression in the iron and steel and shipbuilding industries, it has not proved possible to make a fresh capital issue to redeem them. It has been decided, therefore, after considering every possible alternative, to ask holders to agree to extend the date for repayment for a period of five years from July 1, the rate of interest in each case being increased to 5½ per cent. So long as any part of either of these stocks remains outstanding no dividend will be paid to the company's shareholders. If for no other reason than the fact that non-compliance with the directors' proposal would mean forcing the company into liquidation and involving the Debenture-holders in heavy loss, it can hardly be doubted that assent will be given to the plan. The company is not in default on its Debenture service, and does not anticipate such a contingency. At the same time, as is well known, it has, in common with the shipbuilding and engineering industry as a whole, been passing through a severe crisis. With the object of reducing overhead costs and generally improving the financial situation, the company last year took part in a far-reaching scheme for the rationalization of some of its most important activities.

First Fruits of Rationalization

The full effects of this policy cannot be realized for some years, but already there has been a change for the better. The current report shows that in place of the loss of £80,694 shown for 1928, there was a profit of £11,809 last year. This is the more noteworthy in view of the fact that there were reductions in the amount of tonnage launched and of engines built, and that the amount disbursed in wages increased from £882,121 to £1,014,083, while the depreciation allowance was a few thousands greater at £40,205. The directors, in admitting that some of the investments stand in the books of the company at too high a figure, remark that until earning capacity under the new conditions has been more clearly established it would appear to be unwise to attempt any scheme of financial reconstruction.

British Celanese Profits

It may be remembered that at the general meeting of British Celanese, Limited, held in September last, it was decided that in future the financial year of the company should end on June 30, instead of February 28 as formerly. This change means that the annual report will not be in the shareholders' hands until towards the end of September. In view of this and the fact that the artificial silk industry has been and is still passing through a period of crisis, the board has taken the opportunity in declaring the Preference dividends payable on April 30 to publish a brief progress report. This will be the more appreciated by shareholders because of its unexpectedly favourable character. The directors state that for the 12 months ended February 28, 1930, the turnover was more than 50 per cent. in excess of the value of the previous year's and very substantially more than that percentage in weight. The trading profit also shows an increase of over 50 per cent., and after charging the Excise duty and all expenses, but before providing for the Debenture services, depreciation, research, and other appropriations, the estimated profit is in excess of £1,100,000. This result, achieved in a year of reduced prices and unfavourable trade conditions is certainly a credit to the management of the undertaking. Confidence is expressed in the outlook, especially in view of the company's large producing capacity, a considerable part of which has not yet been in operation.

Primitiva Gas Progress

Further progress is revealed by the accounts of the Primitiva Gas Company of Buenos Aires for 1929. Profits increased from £222,521 to £246,721, and on the capital increased by the sale of 660,000 shares to the C.H.A.D.E. the dividend is raised from 5 per cent. to 6½ per cent. It will be recalled that the company reentered the dividend stage in 1928, its previous distribution having been 2½ per cent. for 1914. Owing, however, to the formation of a holding company the interest of the investing public has been transferred to the latter—namely, Primitiva Holdings, Limited. Up to the present about 95 per cent. of the shares available have been exchanged for shares in the holding company, and the directors point out that the restricted market in the shares of the company which has resulted from this operation forms an additional reason for making the exchange on the part of the few shareholders who have not yet done so. Such holders will have a further opportunity of doing so after May 28 next. The financial year of Primitiva Holdings, Limited, ends on April 30. The dividend will be announced as soon as possible after that date, and the general meeting will be held before the end of May.

Royal Exchange Assurance Results

The gross new life business of the Royal Exchange Assurance last year, at £2,670,832, represented a reduction of £233,949, while the life assurance fund at the end of the year stood at £8,137,984, an increase of £623,995. The fire premium income was bigger by £12,290 at £1,756,188, but the percentage was smaller, owing largely, no doubt, to the unfavourable experience in this country, and it represented 4.28 per cent. In the general accident account premiums were also higher, the total, at £1,275,830, showing an increase of as much as £144,625, and the percentage of profit was very similar at 3.25 per cent. :—

Department	1929	1928
	£	£
LIFE.		
New business (gross)	2,670,832	2,904,781
Average amount per policy	578	750
Net new business	2,273,906	2,496,040
Net single premiums	56,289	41,109
Gross rate of interest	£5 15s. 1d.%	£5 13s. 11d.%
FIRE.		
Premiums	1,756,188	1,743,898
Profit after allowing for 40% reserve	75,133	111,951
Percentage of profit	4.28%	6.42%
GENERAL ACCIDENT.		
Premiums	1,275,830	1,131,205
Profit after allowing for 40% reserve	41,480	34,758
Percentage of profit	3.25%	3.07%
MARINE.		
Premiums	745,597	583,808
Claims	610,721	680,507
Fund at end of year	1,001,835	744,813

In the marine account the premiums were higher on the year by £159,699 at £743,507 and, after the transfer of £200,000 from profit and loss, the fund stood at £1,001,835, and so without this support it would have amounted at the end of the year to £801,835. Included in this account is £13,598 in respect of net interest receipts. In 1926 and 1927 large transfers were made from profit and loss to this account, and an improvement in the conditions of marine insurance to stop

(Continued in next column)

the heavy drain on its resources would be very welcome to the corporation.

Transfers to Departmental Accounts

The total premiums of the Royal Exchange Assurance were higher by £316,616, and the net profit was £101,276, including the proprietors' annual share of the earnings of the life department for the quinquennium ended 1925, amounting to £24,646, and £16,848 from the trustee and executors account. In addition, £100,000 is transferred from sundry taxation reserves as being no longer required :—

	1929	1928
	£	£
Total premiums (ex. life and sinking fund policies)	3,775,526	3,458,910
Profit and loss expenses not charged to other accounts	56,829	52,186
Net underwriting surplus (including life and trustee)	101,278	134,340
Total interest for year (ex. life and sinking fund)	218,462	208,523
Dividend :—		
Per cent. for year	27%	27%
Cost for year	205,762	185,059
Balance	1,097,004	1,171,498

The practice of the corporation has been to carry forward a considerable balance at the credit of profit and loss and to describe it as a general reserve. This year £20,000 is again written off office property, £100,000 is transferred to the additional reserve in the fire fund, making this, apart from the normal reserve for unexpired risks, £600,000, and £50,000 is transferred to the general accident account, raising the additional reserve there from £150,000 to £200,000. Presumably the intention is to build up larger reserve funds in these departmental accounts so that in the event of even a highly unfavourable experience the risk of the need to draw on the profit and loss account would be minimized. The cost of the dividend amounting to £205,763 is exceeded by interest earnings (including that in the marine account) to the extent of £12,699. Although the dividend is maintained at the same rate the cost is increased owing to the issue of new stock in 1928 for payment for the shares of the Motor Union Insurance Company.

STOCK EXCHANGE

EFFECT OF THE BUDGET

EARLY WEAKNESS AND A RALLY

Markets yesterday were quiet but interesting. Dealers in the gilt-edged market lowered prices from ½ to 1 per cent. at the opening, the increase in direct taxation made in the Budget causing jobbers to take this action as a measure of self protection against possible sales. It became evident during the morning, however, that there were no large sellers, and with belief in still easier money gaining ground the market took a decided turn for the better, closing prices in one or two cases being slightly above those of Monday. In the Miscellaneous Market the non-repeal of the McKenna duties was responsible for a further recovery in motor shares, while tobacco shares rose sharply on the absence of any addition to the tobacco duties, and Tate and Lyle were firmer on the knowledge that there was to be no change in the sugar taxes. The weakness of Copper and Tin was reflected in prices of base metal shares, and the Anglo-American group of Industrials declined in the afternoon on the receipt of New York advices.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT stocks opened ½ to 1 below the previous night's levels, but the market made a rapid recovery. On balance fractional gains were shown in the Five per Cent. War Loan (103 3-16) and Four per Cent. Victory Bonds (94½). The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan and Local Loans closed ¼ lower at 78¼ and 65½ respectively. India stocks weakened on the news of the rioting in Calcutta, the Three and Three-and-a-Half per Cents. showing a fall of a point on the day. In the HOME RAILWAY market the tone was dull except for the Underground stocks, which rallied on the absence of any addition to the petrol duty.

The FOREIGN market remained subdued, and apart from some small falls in Brazilian loans, prices showed no important movement. Peruvian Corporation Ordinary stock was bid for at 10¼. Argentine Railway stocks were firm in tone, but the market was very quiet. The Cordoba Central traffic showed a decrease of £20,000.

The tone in the Oil market was inclined to be dull, though prices of most of the leaders were maintained. Trinidad Leaseholds were weak at 3 9-16 offered (a fall of about ½), and Royal Dutch moved from above 34 to below that level.

RUBBER shares were heavy on a fall in the commodity to below 7½d. per lb. Small falls occurred in Rubber Trust, United Serdang, and other leading shares. The TEA group was irregular, with business light. Consolidated Tea and Lands and Scottish Tea and Lands were better at 26 and 65s. respectively.

RISE IN LEYLAND

The absence of increased taxation on tobacco caused a general rise in tobacco shares, among which Imperial closed 3-16 higher at 4 15-16, having been bid for at that price. British-American Tobacco rose to 5 13-16 bid before showing a slight reaction, while Carreras were ¼ higher at 9 11-16, the "B" shares being quoted at 25s. The retention of the silk duties was reflected in no further rise in Courtaulds, which fell to 2 9-16 offered, and rallied to 2 19-32, at which they showed a fall of 3-32, there being unconfirmed rumours in the market of reductions in the company's prices. British Celanese eased after early firmness ; the Ordinary shares closed at 17s. 3d., showing a fall of 6d., but the First Preference were firmer at 13s. 9d. Motor shares remained firm on the continuance of the McKenna duties, a feature being the strength of Leyland, for which there was some strong support. Leyland closed about 4s. higher at 73s., and Austin advanced further to about 32s. Tate and Lyle advanced to 43s. at one time, and Vine Products were better at 8s. The brewery group was firmer after the previous evening's dullness, Watney Combe Reid rising 9d. to 58s. 6d. Distillers rallied to 68s. International Tea declined to 25s. 3d. Unilever declined, and there were falls in Cables and Wireless stocks and the American group as a whole. Gramophone were better at 4 9-16 on the dissipation of Budget fears, but Columbia Graphophone declined in the street to 6¾ or less. Nickel closed in the House at about 84½, but they were offered after hours at 84¾, and rallied to 84¼. Brazilian Traction declined to 85½, offered in the street, and rallied to 85¾ or more, while Hydro-Electric were 82 lower at 85½, and International Holding fell to about 87½. United Molasses fell to 5½. Birmingham Small Arms rose to 10s. 6d. Imperial Airways were dealt in as fully-paid £1 shares, and were quoted at 28s. Canadian bank shares were firmer.

The weakness of copper, which fell £3 12s. 6d. per ton to £63 15s., was reflected in falls in Rio Tinto and other copper shares. Rio Tinto fell 1½ to 43½, Tharsis ¼ to 4½, and Tanganyika Concessions 3-32 to 2 3-32. Rhodesian shares rallied in some cases after being weak, Bwana M'Kubwa being in turn 18s. 6d. and 18s. 9d. bid. N'Changa were at one time offered at 2½ and Loangwa at 6s., while Chartered, Congo Border, and the rest of the group were dull. Tin fell £1 1s. 3d. per ton, and the Eastern market was easier, with such shares as London Tin, Hongkong, Kamunting, and Southern Perak lower. SOUTH AFRICAN shares were quiet and dull, and Brakpan, Gold Fields, and a few others showed small falls. Potgietersrust were offered at 2s. 10½d.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRAL BANK BILL

OPPOSITION BY BANKS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 15

The Associated Banks of Victoria have telegraphed to Mr. Theodore, the Federal Treasurer, opposing the Central Reserve Bank Bill. Their opposition is based on the following grounds :—First, that it is inopportune, in view of the critical financial position, to interfere with the present banking arrangements ; secondly, the mandatory percentage of deposits will seriously reduce the activities of the banks ; thirdly, compulsory deposit of banks' reserves with the Bank of England does not form part of British legislation ; fourthly, the proposal should await the revision of the Commonwealth Bank's constitution.

City News in Brief

Mr. John Andrew Swan has been elected chairman of Steel Brothers and Company, in place of Mr. Bertrand Theodore Petley, who has retired owing to ill-health.

The Wakefield Corporation's Bill dealing with the situation arising from the Hatry affair was yesterday passed by the Unopposed Bill Committee of the House of Commons and ordered to be reported with some unimportant amendments.

Letters of allotment in connexion with the issue made on behalf of the Dublin Corporation have been posted and are on the basis of full allotment to applicants up to £800 of stock ; for applications above this amount the allotment is gradually scaled down.

Notice is given in the *London Gazette* that under section 13 (3) of the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887, the Treasury have directed the creation of £3,613,400 Local Loans Three per Cent. stock which has been issued to the National Debt Commissioners.

Mr. Carlos Castro-Ruiz, manager of the Anglo-South American Bank in Santiago de Chile, has arrived in London to attend the International Conference on Nitrogen, as representative of the Lautaro Nitrate Co., in which the American Guggenheim group has a controlling interest.

Mr. Harold A. Sanderson, acting under medical advice, has resigned his directorship of the White Star Line and the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, and the board have appointed Mr. William Richard Roberts, manager of the White Star Line, Liverpool, as a director in his place.

CAMMELL LAIRD SCHEME

DEBENTURE STOCKS TO BE EXTENDED

Circulars were issued yesterday to the holders of the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock, and Five per Cent. Debenture stock convening meetings, to be held at the Midland Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on April 25, at which certain resolutions will be proposed.

On December 31, 1929, £438,667 of the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock and £343,662 of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock were outstanding, the First Debenture being payable at £103 per cent. Both these stocks are due to be repaid on July 1, 1930. At the same date there was outstanding £800,500 of Five per Cent. (junior) Debenture stock, which is not due to be repaid until April 1, 1947.

The company is not in default in respect of any of these issues, but it is stated that in view of the present severe depression in the iron and steel and shipbuilding industries there is no hope of making a fresh capital issue in any form to raise the money to pay off the outstanding Debenture stocks on maturity. Two alternatives, therefore, are open to the Debenture-holders. They can either agree to extend the date for repayment upon certain conditions or they can appoint a receiver and put the company into liquidation. If the latter course is adopted the Debenture-holders will suffer a heavy loss. No time, the circular proceeds, could possibly be more inopportune for the realization of assets in these industries, and only complete inability to carry on would render such a course advisable under present conditions. The company is not so situated, and there are good reasons for thinking that it will continue to be able to meet its fixed charges, including the payment of interest on its outstanding Debenture issues.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON MERGER

It will be remembered that rather over a year ago the whole of the company's railway carriage and wagon interests were merged with those of the Metropolitan Carriage Wagon and Finance Company, and a new company called the Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage Wagon and Finance Company was formed to administer the combined undertaking. At the same time Cammell Laird's steel works at Sheffield and Penistone and those of Messrs. Vickers and Vickers-Armstrongs were merged in the English Steel Corporation.

It was always recognized, it is stated, that these amalgamations would need time for fruition, and that satisfactory financial results could not be looked for at the outset. Although no dividends have been received from either of these companies during the past year, there are good reasons for thinking that the policy will ultimately justify itself, and these arrangements have already had an important indirect effect upon the finances of the company, in so far as they have relieved it of a heavy burden of loss in respect of the steel works which, by themselves, could not be run at a profit owing to the loss of armament work which was their principal activity. This relief is reflected in the balance-sheet of Cammell Laird and Co. for 1929, which shows a profit of £1,2,000 after meeting all fixed charges, including depreciation and Debenture interest, whereas in 1928 and 1927 there were losses of £80,000 and £112,000 respectively.

The present, it is added, is essentially a period of transition, during which no useful purpose would be served by attempting to reconstruct the finances of the company. The holders of the two issues of Debenture stock which mature on July 1 next are therefore asked to consent in their own and the general interests of the company to extend the due date for repayment for five years, the company having the right to repay at any time beforehand on giving three months' notice, at 105 per cent. in the case of the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock and 102½ per cent. in the case of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock. In consideration of such consent the company will agree, subject to the consent of the Five per Cent. (Junior) Debenture stockholders, to increase as from July 1 next the rate of interest on each issue to 5½ per cent., and that until these issues have been repaid no dividend shall be paid on any part of the share capital. The Five per Cent. (Junior) Debenture stockholders are asked to give their consent so far as it may be necessary to the arrangements above set forth.

It is proposed to ask the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stockholders and the Five per Cent. (Junior) Debenture stockholders to pass an ordinary resolution approving the appointment of Mr. William Mackinnon, the senior partner in Messrs. Alfred Tongue and Co., as one of their trustees.

BORROWING POWERS

The Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stockholders will also be asked to pass an extraordinary resolution, authorizing the trustees to permit the company to exercise the voting rights in respect of the 1,997,562 Ordinary shares in English Steel Corporation, comprised in their security for the purpose of effecting an increase of the borrowing powers of the directors of the English Steel Corporation from the present limit of £1,000,000 to £3,000,000, exclusive of any sums borrowed from the British Government, and enabling such borrowing to be effected with any lender, and the company to give security therefor over the property without any further consent of the shareholders being necessary.

It is stated that since the English Steel Corporation was formed in the early part of 1929 it has been successful in acquiring controlling interests in certain competitive businesses.

The existing borrowing powers of the directors of the Steel Corporation, which were limited to £1,000,000 by the

UNION CORPORATION LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)

ABRIDGED REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

In submitting to the Shareholders the Accounts of the Corporation for the year ended December 31st, 1929, the Directors state :—

The realized net profit for the year, after deducting all outgoings, including commissions and bonuses paid to the management and staff, is £418,033 10s. 2d., to which £116,595 8s. 9d., brought forward from 1928, has to be added, making a total of £534,629 7s. 11d. An interim dividend of two shillings per share was paid on November 21st last. The Directors have decided to add £30,000 to the Reserve Account, raising it to £660,569 14s. 7d., and have declared a final dividend of three shillings and sixpence per share, making a total distribution of five shillings and sixpence per share, or £385,000 for the year. The balance of £119,629 7s. 11d. is carried forward to new account.

There is very little change in the results shown by the Modderfontein Deep Levels as compared with the previous four years :—

—	Tons milled.	Gold output (and per ton).	Working costs (and per ton).	Working profit (and per ton).	Dividends (and per share).
1925	524,100	£1,187,551 (45/4)	£404,704 (15/5)	£782,847 (29/11)	£675,000 (6/9)
1926	528,200	1,189,460 (45/0)	403,144 (15/3)	786,316 (29/0)	675,000 (6/9)
1927	529,300	1,192,952 (45/1)	407,774 (15/5)	785,158 (29/8)	675,000 (6/9)
1928	530,300	1,192,978 (45/0)	419,373 (15/10)	773,605 (29/2)	675,000 (6/9)
1929	531,500	1,194,605 (44/11)	417,203 (15/8)	777,402 (29/3)	675,000 (6/9)

The mine has been virtually fully developed as regards its Main Reef area. The ore reserves at December 31st amounted to 2,550,000 tons, assaying 8.8 dwt. per ton over a stoping width of 79 ins., comparing with 3,000,000 tons assaying 9.0 dwt. over 79 ins. at the end of 1928 ; and in addition, there are 110,000 tons in hanging wall leader blocks valued at 4.7 dwt. per ton over an estimated stoping width of 60 ins.

While the profit of the Geduld Proprietary Mines shows an increase, the dividend was reduced by 6d. as a consequence of the higher issued capital. The year's results are better than they appear from the total, as each quarter showed an advance, the annual rate of working profit being £506,816 for the first quarter and £541,548 for the last quarter :—

—	Tons milled.	Gold output (and per ton).	Working costs (and per ton).	Working profit (and per ton).	Dividends (and per share).
1925	939,800	£1,380,751 (29/5)	£826,168 (17/7)	£554,583 (11/10)	£464,818 (7/0)
1926	976,000	1,402,983 (28/9)	832,708 (17/1)	570,275 (11/8)	498,020 (7/6)
1927	983,500	1,366,270 (27/9)	814,803 (16/7)	551,577 (11/2)	498,020 (7/6)
1928	979,000	1,298,758 (26/6)	813,095 (16/7)	485,663 (9/11)	448,218 (6/9)
1929	1,008,100	1,353,822 (26/10)	831,634 (16/8)	522,188 (10/4)	456,518 (6/3)

The ore reserves at December 31st amounted to 5,900,000 tons assaying 6.7 dwt. per ton over a stoping width of 58 ins., which compares with 6,100,000 tons assaying 6.5 dwt. over 60 ins. at the end of 1928.

The work done in opening up the East Geduld Mines has shown a continuance of satisfactory results. The indicated ore reserves, which amounted to 1,900,000 tons of a value of 6.6 dwt. per ton over an assumed stoping width of 56½ inches at March 31st, 1929, were increased by the end of the year to 2,400,000 tons of a value of 6.75 dwt. over 57 inches. The average value of the payable ore disclosed during the first quarter of 1930 is the highest of any quarter to date, and as a result the indicated ore reserves would show an improvement in both tonnage and value. The continuance of favourable development work has resulted in the decision to install a reduction plant having a capacity of about 60,000 tons per month, the completion of which will synchronise with the completion of the sinking of the vertical shaft in about sixteen months' time, when milling operations should commence. Accordingly, the capital has been further increased to £1,500,000 by the subscription of 500,000 additional shares at par less 5 per cent. commission, and, as in the case of the previous issue, the Geduld Proprietary Company and the Corporation have agreed to an offer to the other shareholders in the East Geduld Company of a parcel of the new shares at the price of 32s. 6d. per share in the proportion of two shares for every five shares held.

During the year the development of the Northern Rhodesian copper fields by drillholes and underground work was actively continued by the companies concerned, whose published figures for indicated ore reserves on the various properties increased from 92,000,000 tons of ore of an average grade of 3.83 per cent. of copper at the end of 1928 to 230,000,000 tons of an average grade of 3.90 per cent. at the end of 1929. There is every prospect of large additional tonnages being developed in the near future. Plans have already been put in hand for the immediate erection by three of the companies of three separate milling units of a capacity of 5,000 tons of ore per day each, and the duplication of these units at a later date is anticipated, while there are at least three other properties which will almost certainly be equipped on similarly large lines as soon as development has proceeded somewhat further or special metallurgical questions have been investigated. It appears possible, therefore, that within the next decade there may be in active production in this region at least six copper mines whose outputs will justify the district being considered as one of the most important copper fields in the history of the world. In anticipation of the important future which should lie ahead of this new copper field, the Corporation during the year added considerably to its interests in the district.

Owing principally to better terms secured for the disposal of lead concentrates, an improved recovery from the ore and a rather higher average of prices for metals, there was an improvement of about 13 per cent. in the profits of the San Francisco Mines of Mexico, but in view of the considerable amount of capital expenditure in prospect the dividend was maintained at 3s. 9d. per share. The last five years have yielded the following results :—

Year to Sept 30	Tons milled.	Revenue (and per ton)	Working Profit (and per ton)	Net profit	Dividends (and per share)
1925	148,580	£518,369 (69/9)	£336,883 (45/5)	£308,148	£281,992 (3/9)
1926	205,060	619,788 (60/4)	399,561 (39/0)	345,558	300,792 (4/0)
1927	279,333	692,982 (49/7)	430,481 (30/10)	320,029	300,792 (4/0)
1928	300,910	650,084 (43/4)	366,316 (24/5)	283,130	281,992 (3/9)
1929	307,450	709,198 (46/1)	415,267 (27/0)	333,359	288,284 (3/9)

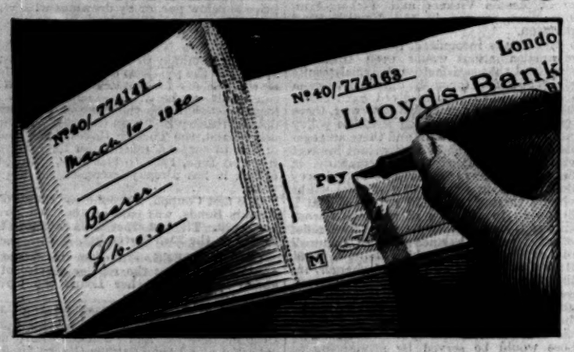
The ore reserves position is good, showing 1,458,900 tons fully blocked and 435,600 tons partly blocked. Preparations to in renew the capacity of the mill in two stages from 300,000 tons to 500,000 tons per annum are under way. The additional capacity will not be brought into operation to its full extent until new underground and surface transport arrangements are available. The first six months of the current financial year have been affected by a heavy fall in metal prices. Operations were also affected by a shortage of hydro-electric power. During this period, 148,850 tons were milled, the revenue being £342,000 and the working profit £91,000, as compared with 152,580 tons, £370,000 and £211,000 respectively in the corresponding period of the previous year.

There was a satisfactory expansion of turnover and profit by the Polyphonwerke A.G. in the past year, in spite of the difficult situation prevailing in the latter part of the year. The foreign trade of the Company, in particular, showed healthy development, and for the purpose of co-ordinating its interests abroad the Company has formed a Swiss holding company under the name of Polyphon Holding Aktiengesellschaft.

The accounts of the British Enka Artificial Silk Co. show a loss of £157,276 for 1929, of which £89,856 represents operating loss and the balance charges for depreciation, debenture interest, &c. Whilst costs were unduly high and production was hampered by some technical difficulties in the No. 2 Factory, the main cause of the disappointing results was the unsatisfactory condition of the rayon market. The Company is controlled by the Dutch Enka Company, which has recently effected a merger of interests with the German Glanzstoff group under the designation of Algemeene Kunstzijde Unie N.V., commonly known as A.K.U. The Company in future will therefore have the benefit of the consideration of this new and powerful combination of interests.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer can obtain copies of the full Report and Accounts on application at the London Office, Princes House, 95, Gresham Street, E.C.2.

MODERN . . . YET HOLDING TO



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LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

LONDON, E.C.3

EQUITY AND LAW
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established 1844.

BONUS REPORT (as at 31st December) 1929

RESERVE BROUGHT OUT BY STRINGENT VALUATION	£7,664,085
INVESTMENTS RESERVE FUND -	£100,000
RETAINED AS SPECIAL RESERVE	£203,629
SURPLUS NOW DIVIDED -	£803,474

The Rates of Bonus given ranged from £2 2s. per cent. per annum to upwards of £4 per cent. per annum according to the class and duration of the Policy and the age of the Assured.

For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal apply to

The MANAGER, 18, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

MONEY MARKET

GENERAL FALL IN STERLING

LOAN RATES HIGHER

A notable feature in Lombard-street yesterday was the further movement of the leading foreign exchanges against sterling. The movement began on Monday, and appeared to be due in the first place to nervousness as to the character of the Budget and yesterday to fears entertained in foreign centres as to the result of the Budget proposals on British trade and finance. The heaviest movement against sterling was in the French exchange, which fell 11c. to 124.06f. Tighter conditions prevailed in the short-loan market, balance-sheet withdrawals being on a large scale, and borrowers paid from 2½ to 3 per cent. for fresh accommodation, while 2½ per cent. became the general rate for renewals. The scarcity of money would probably have been more pronounced had it not been for special buying of May bills at $2^{5}/_{16}$ per cent. Discount rates were well maintained, and the market was more inclined to offer three months' fine bank bills at $2^{7}/_{16}$ per cent., while French buyers were reported to have obtained a few at $2^{15}/_{32}$ per cent. Generally, however, the outlet for bills was very limited, none of the large banks being buyers, and as brokers were reluctant to buy below 2½ per cent. business was again restricted. The bulk of the £400,000 of bar gold in the open market was bought by Germany.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2½–3	2½	$2^{15}/_{16}$–3⅛	2½	$2^{15}/_{16}$	2⅞–2¾
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
$2^{5}/_{16}$–2⅜	$2^{7}/_{16}$–2½	3½–4	3¾–4	4–4½

Swiss National Bank

—	April 7	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Francs	Francs
Gold and silver holding	560,995,501	– 17,884,504
Gold exchanges	344,313,028	+ 9,417,585
Domestic bills	40,150,845	– 31,767,529
Advances against securities	45,485,957	– 1,931,628
Security holding	22,723,240	– 5,211,599
Due from banks	21,312,195	– 5,072,831
Other assets	21,207,858	+ 2,561,739
Liabilities		
Capital reserve	34,500,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	885,922,170	– 32,079,695
Other sight liabilities	108,069,273	– 13,928,100
Other liabilities	27,607,178	+ 3,881,022

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange again moved against London, and after touching $4.86^{7}/_{32}$ closed at $4.86^{29}/_{32}$, a decline of nearly $^{1}/_{16}$c. on balance. Forward dollars were freely offered, the discount increasing to 3c. one month and ½c. three months. French francs were keenly bid for on Paris account, and the Paris rate moved sharply against sterling, closing 11c. lower at 124.06f. This decline in the spot rate was accompanied by sales of forward francs, the premium on which was narrower at 3½c. one month and 8c. three months. Other Continental rates to move against London included the Italian (92.75l.), Dutch (12.09¾fl.), and Swiss (25.08¼f.). A considerable business was reported in the Spanish exchange and buyers of pesetas were in a majority, the Madrid rate being finally 38.86½p., against 39.02½p. At 20.38m. the Berlin rate was unaltered. The Batavia rate was lower at 12.09⅞fl. Both the Hong-kong (1s. 6¼d.) and Shanghai (1s. $1^{3}/_{16}$d.) rates were slightly higher. There was a further decline in the Buenos Aires rate, which finished 5_{32}d. lower at $43^{13}/_{32}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	April 15	April 14
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	$4.86^{29}/_{32}$–$^{31}/_{32}$	$4.86^{29}/_{32}$–$^{31}/_{32}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅝	$4.88^{1}/_{32}$–$^{5}/_{16}$	$4.86^{15}/_{16}$–$^{31}/_{32}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.08-124.16	124.15-124.22
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83-34.84	34.82¼-34.84
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.72-92.79	92.75-92.82
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.08-25.09$^{1}/_{32}$	25.09¼-09¾
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¼-375¼	374¼-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193-193¼	193.05-193.30
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.85-38.91	38.90-39.10
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108¼-108¾	108¼-108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09¾-10⅛	12.10¼-12.11
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½-38½	20.37¼-38¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.50-34.53	34.52-34.55
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.83-27.87	27.83-27.87
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164.12½-25	164.15-164.25
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.37-43.41	43.37-43.42
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	816½-819	816½-819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.0255	1.0255
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274¼-275¼	274¼-275¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.68	48⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-675	668-674
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-16¾	18.16⅝-16⅞
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08¼-09¼	18.08⅝-09⅛
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16¼-18.17
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97$^{15}/_{16}$-97$^{31}/_{32}$	97$^{15}/_{16}$-97$^{31}/_{32}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{31}/_{32}$-1/5$^{31}/_{32}$	1/5$^{31}/_{32}$-1/5$^{31}/_{32}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{31}/_{32}$-1/5$^{31}/_{32}$	1/5$^{31}/_{32}$-1/5$^{31}/_{32}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{31}/_{32}$-1/5$^{31}/_{32}$	1/5$^{31}/_{32}$-1/5$^{31}/_{32}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1/6¼-1/6¾	1/6¼-1/6¾
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 0$^{13}/_{32}$-$^{15}/_{32}$	2 0$^{13}/_{32}$-$^{15}/_{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11¾-1/11½	1/11-1/11¾
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3$^{31}/_{32}$-$^{32}/_{32}$	2/3$^{31}/_{32}$-$^{32}/_{32}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09¾-10⅛	12.10¼-11⅛
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2 0$^{15}/_{16}$	2 0$^{15}/_{16}$
Rio d. Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5$^{49}/_{64}$-5$^{50}/_{64}$	5$^{49}/_{64}$-5$^{51}/_{64}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	43⅞-43¾	43⅞-43$^{15}/_{16}$
Valpar'so†	$ to £	40	39.93	39.80
Monte'deo	Per do!.	51d.	45⅝-46⅛	45⅝-46⅛
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	12.452	12.451
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.05 to 100kr. ‖ Nominal.

Empire Exchange Rates

Buying Rates per £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 2
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

Selling Rates

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced that £20,833 Sovereigns had been set aside, and that £43 in Bar Gold had been bought. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £34,960, as shown below :—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
April 10—		April 10	Nil
Sovs.	20,814		
Bar gold ..	9	April 11	Nil
April 11—			
Bar gold ..	7		
April 12	Nil	April 12—	
		Sovs.	35,000
April 14	Nil	April 14	Nil
April 15—		April 15—	
Bar gold ..	43	Sovs. Set Aside ..	20,833
Net efflux	34,960		
Total	£55,833	Total	£55,833

Net influx for 1930 to date, £13,430,457 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £411,000 of South African gold was available. It was sold at 84s. 10½d. per oz., compared with 84s. 10¾d. on April 8. German buyers took £336,000, India £40,000, the home trade £15,000, and the Continental trade £20,000.

Silver was a quiet market. The spot price remained at $19^{9}/_{16}$d. per oz., but the forward quotation declined $^{1}/_{16}$d. to 19½d.

Bullion and Specie

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on April 10 to midday on April 14 amounted to £24,308, while exports amounted to £72,186. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £115,994 and exports amounted to £20,089.

BRITISH CONTROLLED OILFIELDS

Mr. Stephen P. Child, chairman of the Advisory Committee of shareholders of British Controlled Oilfields, Limited, states that he has received an assurance that a reconstruction of the company is to take place. He proposes to refrain at the meeting, called for April 30 by the company, from opposing the views of the directors that the Voting Trust should remain in existence for the time being. The conditions upon which Voting Trust Certificate-holders can vote can be obtained from the offices of the company, 5, Moorgate, E.C.2.

COMPANY RESULTS

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresp. div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Adams Peak Tea	Fin. 7	Same	—	10	Same
Calcutta Elec. Supply ..	Fin. 7	Fin. 7	May 15	14$^{1}/_{12}$	13⅓
	Bonus 2$^{1}/_{12}$	Bn. 1⅓			
Cook, James W.	Fin. 7½	5	—	10	7½
Iralkande Rbr. and Tea ..	5	Same	—	5	Same
Lond. and Overseas Invest. ..	Int. 3	Same	May 1	—	—
Lond. and S. Amer. Invest.	Fin. 5	3¼	—	7½	6¼
Morris, Herbert ..	Int. 5	Same	—	—	—
Palmer Cons. ..	Int. 5	Same	May 31	—	—
Peacock and Nilambe Tea and Rbr. ..	Fin. 2½	5	—	7½	20
Sea Insurance ..	Fin. 8¾	Same	May 3	16¼	Same
South Brit. Insce.	Int. 6⅔	6¼	April 17	—	—
Talawakelle Ests.	Fin. 20	25	—	50	35
Tuck, Raphael and Sons ..	Int. 2½	Same	—	—	—

Premier (Transvaal) Diamond Mining.—Dividend on the preference shares of 125 per cent., or 6s. 3d. per share, less British tax at the rate of 4s. 6d. in the £ for the half-year ending April 30.

Home and Foreign Investment Trust.—Final dividend on the old Ordinary stock of 4 per cent., making 7 per cent., less tax, for the year, and on the new Ordinary stock of 4 per cent., less tax.

Rio de Janeiro City Improvements.—Final dividend of 6½ per cent. (free of tax), making 10 per cent. (free of tax) for 1929 ; also in respect of sales of surplus lands a distribution will be made at a later date of 6d. per share by way of capital accretion. The total dividend for 1928 was the same, but no distribution on account of surplus land sales was made.

ANTON JURGENS' VEREENIGDE FABRIEKEN

The net profit of Anton Jurgens' Vereenigde Fabrieken for 1929 amounted to the equivalent of £1,250,780. The figure of £1,929,477 referred to yesterday included the amount of £678,688 brought forward from 1928. The net profit compares with £1,022,237 for 1928 and with £1,018,330 for 1927.

ROSEHAUGH (CEYLON) RUBBER

The net profit of the Rosehaugh (Ceylon) Rubber Company for 1929 amounted to £30,153 (against £16,219 for 1928). A final dividend of 5 per cent. is proposed, making 7½ per cent. for the year (against 5 per cent.), and £5,000 is to be transferred to reserve account, the carry-forward being increased from £21,141 to £23,794. The crop amounted to 2,544,188lb. (against 2,043,697lb., including a surplus of 216,417lb. from the preceding year). Meeting, April 24.

ROSEHAUGH (CEYLON) TEA

The net profit of the Rosehaugh (Ceylon) Tea Company for 1929 amounted to £36,067 (against £38,480 for 1928), before providing for Debenture interest amounting to £3,230. The total dividend for the year is unchanged at 15 per cent. and £5,000 (the same) is to be transferred to reserve, while the carry-forward is reduced from £6,391 to £4,209. The tea crop rose from 1,754,619lb. to 1,844,499lb. and the rubber crop from 280,849lb. to 377,092lb. Meeting, April 30.

NUWARA ELIYA TEA ESTATES

A profit of £111,659 is reported by the Nuwara Eliya Tea Estates Company for 1929 (against £114,525 for 1928), from which is deducted £3,000 for depreciation (the same) and £6,000 (the same) transferred to general reserve. The total dividend for the year, as previously announced, is unchanged at 38 per cent., after allowing for which the carry-forward is reduced from £16,929 to £15,088. The crop amounted to 2,133,973lb. (against 2,086,059lb.), the f.o.b. cost of which was 10d. per lb. (against 9.62d. per lb.). The net price realized was 22.27d. per lb. (against 22.51d.). Meeting, April 24.

BUKIT CLOH RUBBER

The crop for 1929 of the Bukit Cloh Rubber Company amounted to 569,503lb., realizing, including the estimated value of a small stock of low grades, a net average price of 11.33d. per lb. (against 10.125d. per lb.). The accounts show the year's profit at £16,278 (against £12,530), making, when added to the net amount of £2,950 brought forward, an available balance of £19,228 (against £14,376). A final dividend of 16⅔ per cent. was declared recently, making 25 per cent. for the year (against a total of 20 5-6 per cent.), leaving £6,728 to be carried forward, subject to directors' percentage and estate staff bonus. Meeting, April 23.

WALDORF HOTEL

A net profit of £47,853 is reported by the Waldorf Hotel Company for the year ended January 31 (against £50,991 for the preceding year), while £7,100 was brought forward. A final dividend of 5 per cent. is proposed, together with a bonus of 5 per cent., payable on May 1, making the total distribution for the year 15 per cent. (unchanged). The directors also propose to place £5,000 (the same) to reserve for leasehold redemption, and £2,500 (against £7,500) to reserve for equalization of dividends, and to provide £5,000 (against nil) for cost of hot and cold water installation in apartments. The amount to be carried forward is £4,953. Meeting, April 25.

WESTERN AUTOMATIC MACHINES

The first accounts of Western Automatic Machines covering the period ended January 31 last show a loss of £19,455. The directors state that this figure "includes the whole cost of developing a new business, and a great deal of expenditure so incurred is non-recurring. Against this heavy expenditure no compensating revenue was available as the company were not in possession of all their machines, serious delay having occurred in delivery." The auditors qualify their report by saying that the books and accounts were not regularly kept until their removal from Bristol to London in December, 1929. No provision has been made for depreciation of fixed assets. Meeting, April 25.

ENGLISH CHINA CLAYS

Net profits of English China Clays for 1929 amounted to £129,631 (against £71,923 for 1928). The company has acquired during the year the whole of the shares of Burthy China Clays, the New Hallwyn China Clay Company, the Carbis China Clay and Brick Company, and Wm. Varcoe and Sons. It has also acquired the lease and other assets of the Trethowal China Clay Company. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 4 per cent. for the year (against 3 per cent.). After allowing for this total dividend and also for the Preference dividend, and transferring £40,000 (against nil) to reserve, the carry-forward is increased from £17,062 to £19,110. Meeting, April 29.

CHAMPION REEF GOLD

On the operations of the Champion Reef Gold Mines of India during 1929 there was a profit of £52,370—an increase of £13,240, compared with 1928. After crediting £4,993 brought forward and £829 received in dividends, and after allocating £7,500 for depreciation (against £5,000), £10,000 against expenditure on Heathcote's shaft (against £5,000), and £3,000 for insurance and contingency fund (the same), a balance of £37,403 remained. A dividend of 12½ per cent. (against 10 per cent.) was declared payable on March 15, which absorbed with the percentage £33,150, leaving £4,253 to be carried forward. A greater extent of development was carried out during the year, the total measurement being 6,224ft.—an increase of 1,387ft. The estimate of the ore reserves at the end of the year shows an increase of 8,730 tons, the total being 278,086 tons. Meeting, April 30.

CONSOLIDATED DIAMOND MINES

The accounts of the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa for 1929 show that the net profit amounted to £438,124 (against £283,898 for 1928). During the year the capital was rearranged, each £1 Ordinary share being divided into one 10s. Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference and one 10s. Ordinary share, while the share capital was largely increased by the exercise of options, and now amounts to £4,480,000, compared with £2,830,600 a year ago. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is raised from 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent., and, in addition to a transfer of £105,700 to general reserve, increasing its total to £500,000, the board have created a Preference dividend reserve, and credited £188,000 thereto. The balance forward, after deducting £80,245, being premium on Debentures redeemed, is reduced from £425,695 to £150,225. Meeting, May 28.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The report of the World Marine and General Insurance Company for 1929 states that the fire and accident fund at the beginning of the year was £94,468. The net premiums for the year amount to £179,521. After paying all claims, commission, expenses of management and fire brigade contributions, and transferring £6,681 from profit and loss account, there remains a balance of £80,761, which is reserved for unexpired risks.

The marine fund at the beginning of the year was £256,969. The net premiums for the year are £163,733. After paying all claims and other outgoings, and transferring £49,839 to profit and loss account, the marine fund at the end of the year amounts to £233,683.

In the profit and loss account the balance brought forward was £206,280, to which has been added interest not carried to other accounts, and the amount transferred from marine account. After paying an interim dividend of 4s. a share, free of tax (unchanged), loss on realization, loss on exchange, and the amount transferred to fire and accident account, there remains a balance of £254,013. The directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 12s. a share, and a bonus of 10s. a share, both free of tax (unchanged). The investments appear in the balance-sheet at £1,011,886, and, in addition, there is an investment reserve fund of £83,000. Meeting, April 29.

PRIMITIVA GAS

After meeting Debenture interest and sinking fund allocations, income-tax, directors' fees, &c., the profit of the Primitiva Gas Company of Buenos Aires for 1929 amounted to £246,721 (against £222,521 for 1928). Out of this the directors allocate £75,000 (the same) to depreciation and renewals account and £25,000 (against £10,000) to contingencies reserve, and propose to pay a dividend of 6¼ per cent., absorbing £145,287. The dividend for 1928 was 5 per cent. and absorbed £93,579. The carry-forward is increased from £36,605 to £38,040. During the year the Cia Hispano-Americana de Electricidad acquired 660,000 Ordinary shares of the company at the price of 30s. per share in accordance with the arrangement made with that company. The board's recommendation to shareholders to exchange their shares for shares in Primitiva Holdings, Limited, has met with substantial response, and to date there have been exchanged 2,221,416 shares, representing 94.95 per cent. of the number available. The shares acquired by Primitiva Holdings, Limited, together with those bought by Cia Hispano-Americana de Electricidad, will be held by voting trustees. Meeting, April 29. The financial year of Primitiva Holdings, Limited, ends on April 30. The dividend will be announced as soon as possible after that date, and the general meeting will be held before the end of May.

CAMMELL LAIRD AND CO.

The report of Cammell Laird and Co. for 1929, which accompanies the Debenture scheme referred to elsewhere, shows a profit, after allowing for Debenture interest and depreciation, of £11,810, to which is added £5,121 brought forward, making a total of £16,931, which it is proposed to carry forward. For 1928 and 1927 there were losses of £80,691 and £112,946 respectively. The report states that the improvement was largely due to the rationalization policy carried out by the company a year ago. It is stated :—"The full effects of this policy will not be realized for some years, and no dividends have as yet been received in respect of the company's holdings in the English Steel Corporation and the Metropolitan-Cammell Company." The par value of the shares received in the Metropolitan-Cammell Company in exchange for the assets transferred to them was £309,649 less than the book value ; this disparity has been written off out of the reserve of £400,000, the balance of the reserve being used for an investment reserve. It is evident, the directors state, that some of the investments stand in the books at too high a value, but they add that it is too early to form a reliable judgment regarding the value of the more important of these investments, and until the earning capacity of the company under the new conditions has been more clearly established they regard it as unwise to attempt any scheme of financial reconstruction. The tonnage launched during 1929 fell from 78,161 to 57,929, and the engine h.p. built declined from 45,150 to 41,170. The average numbers employed, however, rose from 6,398 to 7,157, and wages increased from £882,121 to £1,014,083. National insurance required £23,547 (against £20,322), workmen's compensation £12,790 (against £12,576), rates £11,973 (against £14,041), and depreciation £40,205 (against £32,960), while capital expenditure rose from £42,362 to £68,579. Meeting, April 25, in Liverpool.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

The report of Royal Exchange Assurance for 1929 states that in the life department 3,934 proposals were completed and paid for, assuring £2,670,832 at single and full annual premiums of £200,197. Reassurances for £396,925 were effected at single and full annual premiums amounting to £60,279. During the year the life business of the United British Insurance Company, Limited, has been taken over. This comprised 604 policies, insuring (with bonus) £193,280. These policies will rank for future bonus as though they had been effected with the corporation. The total net premium income for 1929 was £805,376, being an increase of £54,510 over 1928. The interest earned was £440,983, being £5 13s. 1d. per cent. on the life fund. The total income from premiums and interest (less tax) amounted to £1,279,155, an increase of £82,969. Claims paid and outstanding amounted to £489,981. Of this sum claims arising from the death of the life assured accounted for £299,025, which was below the amount expected on the basis of the mortality tables used. The sum disbursed for surrenders, including bonus, was £78,791. Expenses of management and commission were £137,260. The rate of interim bonus has been increased from 40s. per cent. calculated on the sum assured, to 40s. per cent. calculated on the sum assured and declared bonuses for every full year's premium paid on or after January 1, 1930. The life assurance fund amounts to £8,137,984.

In the annuity department, 111 immediate and deferred annuities, securing £11,426 per annum, were issued in consideration of purchase money and premiums amounting to £101,550. Reassurances of £442 14s. 2d. per annum were effected, representing a total purchase money of £3,257. Eighty-six annuities terminated by death and 11 by surrender and lapse, representing a total net payment of £8,133 per annum. The annuity fund amounts to £1,058,037.

In the capital redemption department, 37 proposals for sinking fund policies were completed, assuring £367,272 at single and full annual premiums of £17,008, and three annuity certain contracts were issued for £401 per annum in consideration of £2,319 purchase money. Reassurances for £208,000 were effected at annual premiums amounting to £3,796. The capital redemption fund amounts to £327,264.

The fees received in the trustee and executor department amounted to £49,820. Commission and expenses of management were £32,971, and the balance of £16,848 has been transferred to the profit and loss account.

Net fire premiums for the year amounted to £1,756,188 ; with interest the total income was £1,794,363. Losses amounted to £899,719, commission to £347,693, and expenses of management, including Colonial and foreign taxes, to £414,566. The profit of £113,308 has been transferred to the profit and loss account. The fire fund amounts to £1,302,476, a further sum of £100,000 having been transferred to the additional reserve from profit and loss account.

Net marine premiums amounted to £743,507 ; with interest the total income was £757,105. The losses paid in respect of 1929 and previous years amounted to £610,721. The expenses of management were £89,381. The marine fund now stands at £1,001,835, a sum of £200,000 having been transferred from profit and loss account.

The net premiums in the general accident department amounted to £1,275,831 ; with interest the total income was £1,305,935. The losses paid amounted to £627,224. The commission was £221,729, and the expenses of management were £273,149. The profit of £71,585 has been transferred to the profit and loss account. The general accident fund amounts to £1,070,687, a further sum of £50,000 having been transferred to the additional reserve from profit and loss account.

To the profit and loss account (general reserve fund), the profits from the fire, accident, and trustee and executor departments, together with the share for 1929 of the proprietors' allocation account of the quinquennial valuation, 1921-1925, amounting in all to £226,388, have been credited. The sum of £100,000, being taxation reserves no longer required, has been transferred to this account, and after transferring £100,000 to the fire fund, £200,000 to the marine fund, and £50,000 to the general accident fund, the balance of the account is £1,002,095. The assets amount to £16,381,789. As previously announced, the total dividend for the year is again 27 per cent. Meeting, April 30.

REVENUE RETURNS

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the week to

THE
MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA
LIMITED.
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.

Capital Authorised	..	£3,000,000
Capital Paid-up	..	£1,950,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	..	£1,546,506

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
J. M. Kyrle, Esq. (Chairman).
Sir Thomas S. Catto, Bart. (Deputy Chairman).
Patrick R. Chalmers, Esq. J. O. Robinson, Esq.
Charles J. Hambro, Esq. W. H. Shelford, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
India, Burma and Ceylon: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Colombo, Howrah, Galle, Karachi, Rangoon. Dutch East Indies: Kandy, Batavia, Sourabaya.
Malaya: Ipoh, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Kota Bharu, Kuala Kangsar, Kral, Kuala Lipis. China: Hong-kong, Shanghai. Mauritius: Port Louis.
NEW YORK AGENCY ... Bank of Montreal.
TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIPS UNDERTAKEN AT HOME AND IN THE EAST.
Enquiries from merchants regarding shipments to the East and the special facilities available are invited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony and Uganda.
HEAD OFFICE,
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Subscribed Capital	..	£4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	..	£3,000,000

BRANCHES.
Aden, Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Cochin, Colombo, Delhi, Howrah, Jaffna, Kandy, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Mandalay, Newera Eliya, Rangoon, Simla, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Entebbe, Jinja, Kampala, Masaka, Kenya Colony, British East Africa, Uganda Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory.
The Bank conducts every description of banking business.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application; interest payable 30th June and 31st December.
Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL	..	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	4,000,000

Chief Manager: W. E. PRESTON.
Managers: J. S. BRUCE and G. MILLER.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
Alor Star (Malay States), Amritsar, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cawnpore, Chefoo, Colombo, Dairen (Manchuria), Delhi, Haiphong, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ipoh, Kalgan, Kobe, Kowloon, Kuala Lumpur, Lashio, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Moulmein, Nagasaki, New York, Penang, Peiping (Peking), Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Surabaya, Swatow, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtao, Yiotlo, Yokohama.
COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
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MANAGERS IN LONDON:
Sir Newton J. Stabb, H. D. C. Jones, Sub-Manager: R. E. N. Whitfield, Accountant: A. Moncur.
9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .. $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP RESERVE FUNDS— .. $20,000,000
STERLING .. £6,500,000
SILVER .. $9,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, $20,000,000.
Head Office: HONGKONG.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. J. PLUMMER, Esq., Chairman.
C. G. S. MACKIE, Deputy-Chairman.
R. D. F. BEITH ... W. L. PATTENDEN
W. H. HEATH ... T. E. PEARCE
C. C. THOMPSON ... H. R. RAW
R. LANDER LEWIS ... J. P. WARREN
ACTING CHIEF MANAGER.
V. M. GRAYBURN.
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Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Chefoo, Colombo, Dairen (Dalny), Foochow, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkew (Shanghai), Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kowloon, Kuala Lumpur, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Moulden, Muar, Nagasaki, New York, Peiping (Peking), Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sungei Patani, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtao, Yiotlo, Yokohama.
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Sir Newton J. Stabb, H. D. C. Jones, Sub-Manager: R. E. N. Whitfield, Accountant: A. Moncur.
9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

THE
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Incorporated in Canada with limited liability.
Established 1832.
General Office: TORONTO, CANADA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	..	$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	$20,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, and Jamaica, in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Dominican Republic, and at Boston, Chicago and New York—229 in all.
Funds transferred by mail or by cable. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. Bills of Exchange collected and negotiated.
Address Enquiries to
London Branch: 108, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

DECLINE AND RALLY FIRM AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, April 15.—The market ruled irregular to-day under a moderate volume of trading, but selling met more resistance and rallies resulted from "bear" covering. Sales were returned at 4,204,000 shares.

The market opened barely steady. Pressure was particularly noticeable against stocks of companies in which unfavourable developments have recently occurred, such as Industrial Alcohol and copper stocks. Shorts made aggressive attacks on the latter group, encouraged by the heavy fall in the price of copper on the London market, which precipitated a sharp reduction in the price of the metal here, electrolytic copper being reduced 4 cents per lb. to 14 cents, which had an unsettling effect throughout the list and brought numerous stocks to a new low level for the current movement. The market rallied later in the morning, the absence of extensive liquidation discouraging further bearish operations, especially as support was renewed for standard issues which rallied under the leadership of American Can.

The rallying tendency in the principal issues was well sustained in the afternoon, further recoveries being noted in a number of directions. Shorts of copper stocks covered freely on predictions that the reduction in the price of the metal will result in a flood of buying orders from consumers. The close was firm.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	April 15	April 14
Montreal on London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.86⅝
New York on London, sight	£1	—	4.86 16/16	4.86 15/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 18/16	4.86 5/8
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 14/16	4.83 15/16
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.86	4.86
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 5/8	4.85 7/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91 7/8	3.91 5/8
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24 1/4	5.24 1/4
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.15 1/4	40.14
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77 1/4	26.78
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.88 1/2	26.89
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77 1/2	26.79
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96 3/4	2.96 3/4
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86 1/4	23.86 1/4
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96 1/2	13.96 1/2
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.38 3/4	19.35 3/4
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	12.52	12.47 3/4
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09 3/4	14.09 3/4
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48 1/4	17.48 1/4
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77 1/8	1.77 1/8
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29 1/8	1.29 1/8
		Cents.	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	39.02	39.02
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.77	11.78

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Apl. 15	Apl. 14		Closing Prices Apl. 15	Apl. 14
Atchison	231	236	Int.C.Amer	27¼	27¼
Atl. Coast	171	171	KansasCity§	80	81
B. & O.	118½	118⅛	Louisville	134	136
Do., Pref.	82	82	Minn. St. P.	50¼	50¼
Brooklyn M. T'sit	70⅞	70⅜	Miss. Pac.	91	92
Can. Pac.	210	210	Do., Pref.	135½	135¾
Cent. N.J.	271¼	271¼	N.Mex.I.Pr	1¾	2
Ches. & O.	229¼	229¼	Do., 2 Pf.	1	—
Ch. G.W.	15⅜	16	N.Y. Cent.	184½	184½
Do., Pref.	45½	46	N. Pacific	90¼	90½
Ch. N.W.	84½	85	Pennsylv'a	81¾	82¼
Ch.Mil. & P.	25¼	25¼	Reading	125	125
Ch.Rock Is.	118¼	119	S.L. & S.F.	117½	116¼
Del. & Hud.	177¼	177⅞	S.L. & S.W.	65	66
Del., Lack.	142	141¼	S. Pacific	124	125
Erie	57¼	57⅝	Southern	118½	122
Do., 1st Pf.	64¼	64¼	Do., Pref.	99	99
G.N., Pref.	96	97	U. Pacific	231¼	231
Ill. Cent.	128½	129	Do., Pref.	84¼	84⅝
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	33½	33¾	Wabash	59½	61
			Do., Pf., A	88	88

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	143½	143
Allied Chem.	327½	330
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	34	—
Am. & F. Pwr.	98⅝	96¾
Am. Can.	155	152½
Am. Loco.	78¾	79⅛
Am. Rolling Mills	93	91½
Am. Smelt.	72⅜	72⅞
Am. Sug. R.	65½	65
Am. Tel.	269¼	271¾
Am. Tob.	242	240
Am. Wool'n	14⅜	14⅛
Anaconda	71½	71⅛
Armour B.	7⅝	7⅝
As. Dry Gds.	49⅞	49⅜
At'tic Ref.	48⅞	49¼
Baldwin	33¼	33¾
Barnsdall A	31	31¼
Beth. Steel	105⅞	105⅞
C.de Pasco	58½	60⅝
Chile Copp.	60	55¼
Chrysler	40⅝	41⅛
Col. Fuel	71	71¼
Colum. Gas	85⅜	84⅝
Col. Graph.	30⅜	31¼
Cons. Gas	131½	131
Cont. Can	69⅝	68¾
Cont. Oil	28¼	28¼
Corn Prod.	104½	103¼
Crucible	86⅝	89½
Davison Ch.	37⅝	38½
Dup. Inc.	64¼	64¼
Du Pont	140	141
Eastman K.	235	238
Elec. P. & L.	95⅞	94⅝
Electric Storage	75	75
Fox Films	43½	42
Gen. Elec.	93	91⅝
Gen. Foods	51¼	51⅞
General Motors	52⅝	52⅝
Gillette	89¼	89¼
Goodrich	51⅜	52
Goodyear	92	91
Hou. Oil	104½	103½
Ind. Mtge.	54½	54½
Ind. Rayon	112½	112½
Int. Harv'r	112⅜	112⅝

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am. Oil	17	14½
Assoc. Oil	41¾	41⅞
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27⅞	27⅝
Celanese	27	26⅝
Elec. Bond	115	113⅛
Gulf Oil	155	155
Hydro Elec.	51¼	52⅜
Int. Pet.	22¾	23⅛
Mid. West Utilities	36	36⅞
Pennroad	14⅝	14⅜
Silica Gel.	28¾	29½
Stand. Oil of Indiana	57½	57⅝
Swift Int.	32½	32¼
Tri-Cont Corp.	—	—
Vacuum Oil	90	92¼

BONDS

Liberty Ln. 3½% '50/47	100 16/32	100 12/32	Fin'l. 6% 1945	97¼	97¼
Do. 4¼% '38	101 12/32	101 10/32	Fren. 7½% 1941	123	123
Do. (4th) 4¼% '38	101 17/32	101 19/32	Do. 7% '49	118⅛	118⅛
U.K. 5½% 1937	104	104¼	Ger. 7% '49	108⅝	109
Do. 4% 1960-90	88⅜	88¾	Greek 7% 1946	96	96
Arg. 6% 1959	99⅛	99¼	Hungary 7½% '44	103	102
Aust. 5% 1957	90	90	Ital. 7% 1951	99½	99½
A'tria. 7% 1943	106	106	Jap. 6½% 1954	103¾	103¾
Belg. 6% 1955	102½	102½	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	103¾	103¾
Do. 7% 1955	112½	112⅝	Norway 6% 1952	101¾	102½
Bordeaux 6% '34	103⅝	103⅝	P.L.M. 6% 1958	102⅜	103
Brazil 7½% 1952	102	102	Do. 7% 1958	105	105
Bulg. 7'67	83	83	Poland 7% 1947	85½	86
Canada 5% 1931	100¼	100¼	Do. 8% 1950	96	95¼
Chile 7'42	101	101	Rio de Sul. 8% '46	100	100½
Do. 6'60	92¾	92½	San P. 8% 1941	98⅝	98¼
Denm. 8% 1942	105	105	Seine 7% 1942	108	108⅛
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102	102	Swed. 5½% 1954	104½	104¼
Do. 5½% 1955	102⅜	102⅜	Tokio City. 5½% '61	91	91½
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105⅝	105⅝			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	April 15	April 14
Atchison, Pref.	105	105
Lehigh Valley	79	80
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	61½	6558
New York, Ontario and Western	14⅞	15
Reading, 1st Pref.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	13⅜	135
National Lead	162½	164½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money ruled at 4 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper remained at 3½ to 4 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 3 to 2½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange continued easy, cable transfers closing 1-16c. lower at 4.86 5-16.

Silver fell ½c. to 42½c. for foreign bullion.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co. were awarded to-day $31,550,000 New York State Serial Four per Cent. Bonds due 1931 to 1955 on a bid of 102.07. The buyers announced that the bonds would not be offered publicly.

MERGER OF U.S. COPPER COMPANIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
NEW YORK, April 15

Negotiations are reported to be completed for the consolidation into a single company, which will be the third largest copper-producing company in the world, of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, and the Nichols Copper Company. The total assets of the new company will amount to about $350,000,000 (£70,000,000). The three companies, whose properties are in the south-west, have long been closely associated.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, April 15.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed easy and 1½c. to ½c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 123c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 110½c. No. 2 Manitoba, 117½c. MAIZE steady at ½c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 92½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS easy at ½c. decline. White clipped, 50½c., f.o.b. New York. Rye easy at 1½c. decline. No. 2 Western, 70½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. with No. 2 malting unquoted.

According to *Bradstreets*, the visible supply of wheat is 5,207,000 bushels smaller on the week at 330,070,000 bushels, which compares with 305,795,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 24,000 bushels lower at 24,845,000 bushels, against 36,470,000 bushels; and that of oats is 994,000 bushels smaller on the week at 34,147,000 bushels, compared with 37,265,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was easier. Spring clears and Kansas straights 15c. down at $5.65 and $5.80 respectively. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unchanged at $5.90 and $5.10. Rye flour quoted $5.20 to $5.50.

LARD was steady and unchanged.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 8 points lower to unchanged. May, 8.55c.; July, 8.25c.; Sept., 8.06c.; Dec., 7.90c.; Jan., 7.94c.; March, 7.77c. Sales, 10,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed 7 to 10 points down. May, 12.89c.; July, 12.38c.; Sept., 12.01c.; Dec., 11.75c.; Jan., 11.68c; March, 11.63c. Sales, 27,000 bags. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 9¼c. to 9¾c.; Santos No. 4, 14c. to 14½c.

COCOA futures closed easy and 10 to 16 points down. Sales, 27,000 bags. Closing prices:—April, 8.05c.; May, 8.19c.; July, 8.51c.; Sept., 8.80c.; Dec., 8.73c.; Jan., 8.85c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed firm at 6 to 8 points advance. Sales, 78,000 tons. Closing prices:—May, 1.66c.; July, 1.71c.; Sept., 1.78c.; Dec., 1.88c.; Jan., 1.90c.; March, 1.95c. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.59c.; Sept., 3.68c.; Dec., 3.78c.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, quoted 3.42c. per lb. Sales comprised 100,000 bags Cuba, April shipment, at 1 21-32c. per lb., c. and f. According to Messrs. Willett and Gray, the Cuban port receipts for the past week amounted to 161,000 tons, against 212,000 tons last year; and stocks, 1,667,000 tons, against 1,427,000 tons a year ago. The stock of old crop sugar amounts to 13,000 tons. The Washington Department of Agriculture estimates the world's sugar crop of 1929-30 at 29,833,000 short tons, as compared with 30,281,000 short tons in the preceding season.

COTTON on the spot closed 35 points lower at 16.00c. The futures market opened with a loss of 10 to 11 points owing to selling influenced by the easiness of Liverpool, generally favourable weather and crop news, and poor reports from dry goods centres. The decline was increased later by further liquidation on account of outside operators and lack of support, the market closing barely steady at 23 to 34 points decline on the day, September being exceptionally 40 points lower. New Orleans, spot, middling, declined 28 points to 15.40c., and the futures market closed with a net loss of 21 to 28 points.

New York Closing Range	To-day	Prev. day
April	15.71	15.71	16.05	16.05
May	15.82	15.81	16.17	16.15
June	15.83	15.83	16.14	16.14
July	15.86	15.85	16.15	16.14
August	15.53	15.53	15.80	15.80
September	15.28	15.28	15.55	15.55
October	15.07	15.03	15.31	15.30
November	15.10	15.10	15.35	15.35
December	15.20	15.19	15.43	15.40
January	15.24	15.24	15.50	15.50
New Contract	14.80	14.80	15.05	15.04
November	14.82	14.82	15.10	15.10
December	14.97	14.95	15.21	15.19
January	15.02	15.02	15.29	15.26
February	15.11	15.11	15.36	15.36
March	15.23	15.21	15.47	15.46

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	15,000	27,000	8,581,000	8,927,000
Exports, Cont.	6,000	12,000	1,171,000	1,718,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	13,000	33,000	4,920,000	5,428,000

COPPER.—Electrolytic, domestic, spot and export, spot and May delivery, quoted 4c. lower at 14c. per lb. asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were nominal; May, 14.00c.; July, 14.00c.; Sept., 14.00c. Sales, nil. TIN easy at ½c. decline. Straits metal, spot, 36½c.; May delivery, 36½c. per lb. asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were: —May, 36.10; July, 36.40; Sept., 37.00. Sales, one lot. SPELTER steady and unaltered. East St. Louis, spot and May delivery, 4.95c. per lb. asked. LEAD.—Spot quoted at 5.50c. per lb. PIG IRON steady.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were unchanged. Spot and April, 15½c.; April-May, 15½c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers unaltered. Spot and April, 15½c.; April-May, 15½c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 10 points higher to unchanged. April, 14.70c.; May, 14.90c.; July, 15.20c.; Sept., 15.60c.; Dec., 16.20c. Sales, 179 contracts.

CORTON OIL closed steady. Refined futures were unchanged to 2 points up. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, nominal at 7.37½c.; yellow, spot, 8.80c. to 8.90c. Futures: May, 8.86c.; July, 9.10c.; Sept., 9.26c.; Nov., 9.10c.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades were unchanged at $2.70 to $2.80 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady and unchanged at 54½c. to 56c.

JACKSONVILLE, April 15.—TURPENTINE was steady and unaltered at 49½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, April 15.—TURPENTINE was firm, but 1c. lower at 49½c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F, $6.05; grade K, $7.05; grade WW, $7.75.

DULUTH, April 15.—LINSEED futures closed firm and 1c. to 1½c. higher. May, 283c.; July, 283½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 15.—WHEAT futures closed easy, 1½c. to 1¾c. down. May, 104½c.; July, 106¼c.

TOLEDO, April 15.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.40; Oct., 12.60.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—WHEAT opened steady at a rise of ½c. to ¾c. on some overnight buying orders influenced by reports of a better flour demand, continued light receipts, and rumours of export inquiries for Manitoba. The market showed an upward tendency during the early part of the session, but later reacted sharply on a renewal of selling influenced by reports of further beneficial rains in the American South-West, good snows and rains in Canada, and a disappointing cash demand which encouraged renewed aggressiveness on the part of professional shorts. The close was barely steady at a fall of ½c. to ¾c. May, 107½c.; July, 110¾c.; Oct., 113½c. OATS closed steady at a rise of ¼c. May, 52c.; July, 52½c.; Oct., 50c. BARLEY futures closed barely steady at ¼c. decline. May, 48¾c.; July, 51¼c.

LINSEED closed firm, ½c. to 2c. up. May, 243c.; July, 242c.

CHICAGO, April 15.—WHEAT opened barely steady, unchanged to ¼c. lower and ruled easy early in the session on news of further beneficial rains in the North-west and South-west, increased estimates of the Indian crop, bearish foreign crop advices, and a statement by Mr. C. H. Donovan that the rains in the South-west will improve the winter wheat crop. The market was steadied later by eastern houses buying, rumours of a better export demand, and reports that rains were needed in Australia. Further covering was influenced by *Bradstreets* visible supply figures and Messrs. Clement, Curtis and Co., estimating the winter wheat crop at 540,000,000 bushels, but selling was resumed later on news of beneficial rains in Oklahoma and the close was easy at a fall of 1¼c. to 1½c. May, 106½c.; July, 106¾c.; Sept., 109½c.; Dec., 113½c.

MAIZE closed steady, ½c. higher to ½c. lower. May, 83½c.; July, 84½c.; Sept., 85½c.; Dec., 80½c. OATS closed barely steady, ¾c. to ¼c. lower. May, 42¾c.; July, 43c.; Sept., 41½c. RYE.—No. 2, cash nominal. Futures, easy and 1½c. to 1½c. lower. May, 60½c.; July, 60½c.; Sept., 70½c.

PROVISIONS closed barely steady, with lard unchanged to 5 points lower and pork 5 points down to 5 points up. Closing prices:—Lard,—May, 10.27½; July, 10.50; Sept., 10.67½. Pork (drysalted clear bellies),—May, 13.45; July, 13.55; Sept., 13.55.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light.	Heavy
To-day	11.00	9.75 to 10.35	9.50 to 10.10
Previous day	11.12½	9.85 to 10.50	9.65 to 10.25
Last year	12.75	11.00 to 11.60	11.15 to 11.50

Receipts—	Western	Chicago
To-day	116,000	25,000
Previous day	134,000	43,000
Last year	101,000	30,000

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, April 15.—WHEAT closed irregular, with May 10c. higher and June unchanged.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires—		
Wheat, May delivery	9.95	9.85
" June delivery	10.00	10.00
Maize, May delivery	6.15	6.00
" June delivery	6.10	6.00
Oats, May delivery	5.00	5.10
Linseed, May delivery	20.05	19.80
" June delivery	20.25	20.00
" July delivery	20.40	20.15
Rosario—		
Wheat, No. 2, May delivery	9.95	9.85
Maize, May delivery	6.10	5.95
Linseed, May delivery	20.05	19.75

(Prices in peso currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 7d.)

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

WEAKNESS IN COPPER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 15.—The Exchange will be closed from Thursday next until the following Tuesday.

WHEAT.—The cargo position continued dull with quotations 6d. to 1s. per qr. lower, the break in American and Canadian markets, as well as the reaction in the Argentine Exchange adding to the reserve of buyers. For 5,400 tons, Rosafe, 63lb., per Knight of the Rose, April 15, 37s. 6d. was paid. A cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), April, was offered at 40s. 4½d. and 39s. 4½d. respectively, and Pacific, April, at 41s. 3d.; and May at 41s. 6d. For Rosafe, 63½lb. (old), May 1 loading, 39s. 3d. was asked, and 37s. 6d. for Barusci, 62lb., April. Australian, on passage, was obtainable at 41s. Parcels were offered at 9d. to 1s. 6d. decline on reports of favourable weather in U.S.A., but trading was not very active. No. 6 Manitoba, per Aurania, sailing April 19, and per Minnekahda, and per London Exchange, May sailing, sold at 28s. 10½d. net; and No. 2 mixed durum, per Beaverhill, May 2 sailing, at 35s. 3d. To Liverpool business was done in No. 2 Northern Manitoba, afloat, at 40s. 9d.; No. 3 at 40s.; No. 4 Manitoba at 39s.; and Rosafe, 63lb., per Araby, afloat, at 38s. 6d. Bristol Channel paid 38s. 6d. for No. 2 amber durum per Saiaca, May 2 sailing, and 41s. 3d. for No. 3 Northern Manitoba, shipping-shipped.

The wheat futures market closed steady at 8d. to 8d. under yesterday.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Manitoba Grade			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	38 6	39 0	39 0	39 6	39 6
July	39 0	39 6	39 6	40 0	40 0
		London Grade			
May	36 0	36 3	36 3	36 9	36 9
July	36 6	36 7	36 7	37 3	37 3

MAIZE continued quiet and in view of the pressure to sell European qualities prices declined a further 9d. to 1s. per quarter. La Plata, April 26 clearance, was offered at 26s. 3d.; April at 26s., and April-May and May-June at 25s. 9d. Dan-Gal-Fox, April-May, was obtainable at 24s. Parcels opened 3d. to 6d. easier, but closed rather steadier on some covering by shorts, with only a small business concluded. La Plata, May-June, sold from 25s. 4½d. to 25s. 9d. to 25s. 3d. and 25s. 9d., and June-July at 25s. 6d. For No. 2 East African, May, 27s. 3d. was paid (bags basis).

BARLEY was dull and lower to sell. Danubian, April-May, 18s. 9d.; Russian, 18s. 6d.; Algerian-Tunisian, May-June, 18s. 6d.; and No. 3 Canada Western, April, 24s.

OATS were easier, but attracted no attention. La Plata, April, was offered at 14s. 3d.; May at 14s. 6d.; and June at 14s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—This market will remain open on Saturday, but will be closed on Friday and Monday next.

WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in moderate demand, with Manitoba 1s. to 1s. 6d. and other grades 6d. to 9d. per qr. lower. No. 1 N. Manitoba, April, closing 41s. 10½d.; No. 3, 41s.; May, 40s. 6d.; No. 5 Manitoba, April, 36s. 9d.; No. 1 hard winter, early May, 40s.; No. 2, 39s. 1½d.; No. 2 mixed durum, sailing early May, 35s. 3d.; Rosafe 63lb.; April, 38s. 9d.; 62½lb. May, 38s. 6d.; Barusci, 62½lb., April, 37s. 9d.; West Australian afloat, 41s.; and white Western Pacific, April, 41s. Business covered No. 3 N. Manitoba, afloat, at 40s.; No. 4 Manitoba, afloat, 39s.; and Rosafe 63lb., afloat, 36s. 6d. Spot parcels were quiet and easier. Graded wheat futures opened 2½d. to 1½d. lower on weak closing American and Canadian markets, but afterwards ruled fairly steady on outside buying, shorts covering, and reports of a better c.i.f. inquiry at other U.K. ports. In the afternoon, higher Argentine advices caused a further improvement and the market closed steady, though 1½d. to 1¾d. net lower on the day. Sales amounted to 400 loads. Official settlement prices:—May, 7s. 8d.; July, 7s. 10d.; and Oct., 8s.

Graded Wheat Futures	Business done		Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Highest	Lowest		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	7 7	7 8½	7 7	7 8	7 9½
July	7 9¼	7 10½	7 8½	7 10	7 11½
Oct.	7 11½	8 0¼	7 11½	8 0	8 0¼

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were offered at further 3d. to 6d. per quarter decline and met with an improved demand. La Plata, May-June, sold at 23s. 4½d., and 23s. 6d., with shipping-shipped quoted 24s. 6d.; early May, 26s.; June-July, 23s. 9d. Dan-Gal-Fox, early May, was quoted at 23s. 6d. MAIZE on the spot was in slow demand at generally easier prices.

BARLEY was dull; OATS were quiet and easier. Shipment parcels were quiet at late rates. Chilean, tawny, May-June, 14s. 9d., and La Plata, f.a.q., May, 14s. 3d., sellers.

FLOUR was quiet, with English grades reduced 1s. per sack. BRANS were steady at about late rates. PEAS were in moderate request at generally steady prices. OATMEAL was dull and unchanged. WHEATFEED was in quiet demand with quotations a shade dearer.

IPSWICH, April 15.—Wheat was firm at 40s. to 41s. A small quantity of barley was on offer, and made about late rates for malting sorts, while grinding sorts were firm at 28s. to 29s. Oats, 18s. to 20s. Beans and peas, 40s.

LONDON, April 15.—POTATOES (The Borough):—Although business was restricted prices were maintained. Abundance:—Best Nithland King Edward, £6 10s.; and 2nd grade Silitland, King Edward, Arran Chief and Scotch King Edward, £2 10s. to £3; Scotch and Skirland Majestic, £2 to £2 10s. per ton; Spanish Malaga, 14s.; and Marocs, 10s. per cwt. in market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Ample and varied supplies sold to a steady demand. Quotations:—English Bramley seedling apples, 8s. to 14s. per bushel; New Zealand apples, 18s. to 25s.; Tasmanian apples, 11s. to 18s.; Australian apples, 8s. to 16s.; South African apples, 13s. to 17s.; Winesap apples, 9s. to 11s. 6d. per box; Belgian grapes, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; Argentine grapes, 12s. to 18s.; South African grapes, 8s. to 15s. per 10lb. box; West Indian bananas, 10d. to 1s. per dozen; Canary bananas, 14s. to 24s. per crate; St. Michaels pineapples, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. each; South African Comice pears, 6s. to 10s.; other South African pears, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per box; English hothouse peaches, 30s. to 42s. per dozen; Messina lemons, 8s. to 10s. 6d. per box; 12s. to

COMPANY MEETINGS

OCEAN COAL AND WILSONS

IMPROVED TRADING RESULTS IN 1929

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH WALES

GROWING FOREIGN COMPETITION

ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE MARKETING SCHEME

RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT AND MORE UNEMPLOYMENT

EVILS OF THE COAL BILL

MR. D. DAVIES ON DANGER OF POLITICAL INTERFERENCE

The TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Ocean Coal and Wilsons, Limited, was held yesterday at Salisbury House, London Wall, London.

Mr. DAVID DAVIES (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. M. A. Anderson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I beg to submit the report and balance-sheet, which have been sent out to each of the shareholders. In accordance with Section 123 of the Companies Act, 1929, the profit and loss account is laid on the table.

The year we have just passed through has been a trying and anxious one for all concerned in the coal trade. We have had to face the keenest competition in our sales and contracts both in this country and abroad. In spite of these adverse circumstances, however, you will be pleased to find that the results of the working for the past year have been satisfactory.

PROFITS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

There was a distinct improvement in our trading results last year in comparison with either of the two preceding years. The amount of profits available for distribution at December 31, 1929, is £170,668 3s. 8d., and I have much pleasure in moving the following resolution:—"That the report of the directors and balance-sheet for the year 1929, as printed and circulated among the shareholders, be and the same are hereby approved and adopted; and, as recommended by the board, that a dividend be declared on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 3 per cent., amounting to £150,000, and on the Employees' Ordinary shares at the rate of 3 per cent., amounting to £6,033 3s. 7d., both payable less income-tax; and that there be carried forward to 1930 the balance of £14,635 0s. 1d." This dividend is payable on April 28.

The interest on the Four per Cent. Debenture stock and the dividends on the Preference shares have also been paid for the year 1929, so that the gross total of profits divided amounts to £340,740 6s., which, of course, includes the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of 2 per cent. and the final dividend of 3 per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year.

As you are aware, we have never failed to pay the interest on our Debenture stock and the dividend on the Preference shares, and only once in the history of the company, in 1928, have we been unable to pay a dividend on our Ordinary shares. The profits earned by our subsidiary companies during 1929, after making provision for our reserves, have made it possible for us to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year.

STRONG POSITION OF THE COMPANY

I need hardly point out that with a Four per Cent. Debenture stock amounting to only £271,375, the interest upon which represents the comparatively insignificant sum of £10,855, the company finds itself in an exceptionally strong position. Our Debenture stock represents about 4 per cent. of the total share capital of the company. I may also add, for your information, that not one of the subsidiary companies has charged its assets with any Debenture stock.

It is satisfactory to know that during the bad years we have just experienced all the subsidiary companies, with the exception of the United National Collieries, were able to carry on their business without incurring a loss. I am now pleased to inform you that the results of the United National Collieries show a small profit for the year 1929, instead of the heavy losses which hitherto they have registered.

It is always difficult to give a reliable forecast of the probable trading results during the current year. The fluctuations in the coal trade during these last years have been so pronounced and rapid that it is impossible to foretell what is likely to happen in the future. Trade depression descends upon us without the slightest warning. Some months ago the industry showed signs of reviving rapidly. Both demand and prices were good, and our pits were working practically full time. Freights also showed an improvement, and steamers were fully and profitably occupied. Suddenly, however, like a bolt from the blue, the conditions became completely changed, with the result that our pits are now working short time; our output has been decreased, and our efforts to retain our markets are hampered by artificial restrictions imposed upon the trade by marketing schemes and proposed legislative enactments.

It is true that this slump is not confined to the coal trade or to any country in the world. It has adversely affected almost all industries in every country. The present position cannot be better illustrated than by the fact that there are more than 4,000,000 tons of shipping laid up and unable to find employment, while the remaining tonnage is struggling to secure freights to keep going, but is unable to make ends meet.

INCREASED WORLD OUTPUT OF COAL

We cannot say how long this depression will last. We can only hope that it will disappear as suddenly as it has arrived. Notwithstanding the competition of oil fuel, it is encouraging to know that the total world output of coal raised and consumed last year showed an increase in comparison with that for any corresponding period. The output for 1929 was about 1,500,000,000 tons, compared with about 1,300,000,000 tons for the year 1913.

It is clear that the demand for coal abroad is increasing. Unfortunately, however, South Wales has not been able to secure its fair share of this increase. On the contrary, its production has actually diminished. Before the War we used to produce about 5 per cent. of the total output of the world. To-day this proportion has shrunk to 3½ per cent., and, if our trade is subjected to interference on the part of people who have no knowledge of its technicalities, our share of the world's production is likely to be still further decreased.

In the natural course of things our trade is practically certain to revive, unless it is hampered by artificial arrangements or destroyed by political interference, which usually produce results diametrically opposite to those they are intended to achieve.

THE COAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

As you are probably aware, the objects of the Coal Marketing Association, which was established in South Wales last October, were two-fold. It distributed the total output of the coalfield in the form of quotas among the colliery companies, and it created machinery for fixing the minimum price at which coal could be sold. This company, in conjunction with others, representing a considerable number, if not the majority, of the coalowners, objected to the restrictions contemplated under this scheme. We were told, however, that unless we voluntarily joined in the project we should be compelled to do so by Act of Parliament. In view of this threat we were forced to join the association.

We were prompted to do so by the consideration that a voluntary scheme, temporary and experimental in character, was preferable to the rigidity and permanence of a legislative enactment. If, as we anticipated, the marketing scheme proved to be unworkable, we could withdraw by giving three months' notice before the end of this year. But no sooner had the proposals of the marketing scheme been agreed to than the Government announced its intention of incorporating them and others in the Coal Bill which is now before Parliament. Thus our acquiescence in the voluntary scheme did not save us from becoming the victims of a much more pernicious and dangerous system which the Government now intends to impose upon the coal trade.

BARGAINING POWERS CURTAILED

I have already alluded to the abnormal conditions which have adversely affected our business during the last few months. These conditions have been aggravated by the restrictions of the marketing scheme which has been in operation since October. We depend almost exclusively upon our export trade. The minimum price regulations seriously curtail our powers of bargaining with our customers abroad. Our competitors—German and American firms—are not bound by these restrictions. They know the minimum price, and consequently it is much easier for them to undersell us.

The result is that we are daily losing contracts abroad with some of our oldest customers. Once the connexion is lost it is difficult to regain our former foothold. As an instance I may mention the case of a Brazilian railway company, whose contracts we have secured for many years past. Recently tenders were invited in the usual way. We have now received a cablegram from South America to the effect that our quotation has been beaten by 1s. 9d. per ton for German coal. Our price was fixed upon the minimum under the scheme. It was based on the prime consideration that we must retain our markets in the present abnormal conditions of trade, even though we may incur a loss by doing so.

Under these conditions it is manifest that not only the prosperity of the coal industry, but also the trade of the country as a whole, has been severely handicapped, and any chance of recovery is being impeded. The results of this policy are reflected in the output of our collieries. Our stoppages for last month were far more numerous than previously experienced.

Never during the last 40 years have we been faced with such a condition of things, which not only adversely affects our business but diminishes the volume of traffic on the railways and at the docks. The pits may still for a time be operated at a profit, but employment is only available on an average of about four days a week instead of six. It follows that the total weekly wages of our men are greatly reduced. On the other hand, if we were able to retain our contracts, in South America and elsewhere, we should be able to dispatch a much larger quantity of coal, thus providing more employment for our men and retaining our markets abroad.

EFFECT OF THE COAL BILL

As I have already said, the Coal Bill seeks to stabilize and extend the restrictions already imposed by the Marketing Association. It will thus tend to decrease employment and prevent any new pits from being sunk in South Wales. By artificially enhancing the price of inland coal it will add to the costs of the basic industries and thus prevent their recovery. Curtailment of bargaining powers means reduction of output, which in turn is expressed in decreased employment, restrictions of trade, and other results which cumulatively will affect injuriously every other industry.

The reduction of working hours by half an hour a day will mean an increase in the cost of production of about 1s. 6d. a ton.

Moreover, the Bill seeks to tighten the grip of the Government Departments upon the industry, which will involve an increase in the *personnel* of the Civil Service. This interference always constitutes an effective brake upon any industry, and once it is saddled upon us it will be difficult if not impossible to get rid of again.

The policy underlying the present Bill is to increase our costs and prices, and at the same time to reduce our output. It will therefore be most helpful to Germany and other foreign coalfields, but is bound to be ruinous to this country. So far as the nation is concerned, it can only result in increased taxation and an enhanced price of coal to all consumers at home.

We can, therefore, only hope that this ill-conceived measure will fail to pass into law. Its quota and minimum price provisions cannot benefit either of the partners in the industry—employers and employed—and it will inflict a grievous blow upon the trade and commerce of the country.

STAFF WELFARE WORK

To return for a moment to our domestic affairs. I am sure the shareholders will be interested to know that the board are not unmindful of our obligations to our employees. For some years past a recreation department has been maintained by the company to organize recréation activities at the collieries. We have thus been able to secure considerable grants from the Welfare Fund for the provision of playing fields, boys' clubs, pit-head baths, and other social amenities.

A seaside camp has been established at St. Athans, which was visited last year by many hundreds of boys from our districts. One pit-head bath was opened by Lord Chelmsford, and two others are in course of erection. A colliery magazine has also been inaugurated, which we hope will develop into a medium of information among all those who are interested in the various activities of the company. While the lean years through which we have passed have prevented us from embarking upon other schemes of welfare work, we nevertheless hope that in more prosperous times we may be able to expand the activities of this department, and thus solidify the good feeling which has always existed between the company and its employees.

APPRECIATION OF STAFF'S SERVICES

Before moving the adoption of the report, I should like to express our sincere appreciation of the services of our staff, and to congratulate them upon the success which has attended their efforts during the past year. They have all given loyal and devoted service to the company, and have endeavoured to carry out the difficult tasks imposed upon them with fairness to all the interests involved. In these days it is no easy matter to adjust the claims of the shareholders and the employees, to deal justly and impartially with all the intricate problems which arise, to provide continuous employment and to keep down the costs at the pits.

Mr. W. P. Thomas and his staff at the collieries are faced with all these difficulties, and they do their best to realize their responsibilities to all the partners in the concern. The commercial side of our business is also a constant source of anxiety calling for exceptional ability on the part of our colleagues on Wilsons' board, our managers at the depôts abroad, and our staff at the Cardiff office. To our managing director, Mr. Thomas Evans, we are greatly indebted for his close and unfailing attention to the affairs of the company in all its wider and most complicated aspects. Mr. Evans has been associated with the company for over 40 years, and never have we benefited so much from his discriminating judgment and ripe experience as during the trying years through which we have recently passed.

The keenness and loyalty of our staffs are beyond all praise. I am sure you will desire me to express on your behalf our gratitude to all of them for the invaluable assistance they have rendered to the company during the past year.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES' ACCOUNTS

You are aware, gentlemen, that this company is a "holding" company. Your directors have, of course, satisfied themselves that the companies in which we hold shares have made up their accounts in the same way as they have done for many years before the amalgamation took place, and also that every possible attention has been paid to the question of depreciation, &c.

I do not think there is anything further I can add, and I have much pleasure, therefore, in moving the resolution adopting the directors' report and balance-sheet and proposing that a final dividend of 3 per cent., payable less income-tax, be paid on the Ordinary and Employees' shares.

Mr. A. J. CRUICKSHANK (vice-chairman) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors (Sir Henry Webb, Bt., and Mr. A. E. Yarrow) were unanimously re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. James Fraser and Sons, and Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co.) were reappointed.

On the motion of Mr. H. LLEWELYN HOWELL, seconded by Mr. A. MUSGROVE, a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the directors and staff for their services to the company during the past year.

The proceedings then terminated.

PAQUIN, LIMITED

MAGNITUDE AND VARIETY OF THE BUSINESS

CONTINUED EXPANSION

DISTRIBUTION INCREASED TO 30 PER CENT.

RESERVES FURTHER STRENGTHENED

SIR HARRY NEWTON'S SPEECH

The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Paquin, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Sir HARRY K. NEWTON, Bt. (the chairman), presiding.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Charles Beavis) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said,—Ladies and gentlemen,—Your directors are very pleased to be able to meet you to-day after a year which, it is the universal experience, has been exceedingly difficult for business and has contained a General Election, a financial crash in America, a City crisis in this country, and a great deal of inclement weather, with results so excellent as fully to justify the recommendation which I shall make to you in a few minutes to distribute a bonus of 20 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, thus bringing the total distribution up to the satisfactory figure of 30 per cent. for the year.

It will, I think, be interesting to you to call to mind the dividends paid on our Ordinary shares since the capital of the company stood at its present figure—that is to say, during the last seven years. During those years the distributions by way of dividend and bonus have been as follows:—

1923	.. ..	10 per cent.
1924	.. ..	12 ,,
1925	.. ..	12½ ,,
1926	.. ..	20 ,,
1927	.. ..	20 ,,
1928	.. ..	22½ ,,
1929	.. ..	30 ,,

The gross appropriation required to meet the Ordinary dividend during the same period has increased from £17,500 for 1923 to £52,000 for 1929, the year just ended, and during that time we have increased the company's reserves by the net sum of no less than £104,000.

"REMARKABLE AND CONSISTENT PROGRESS"

This, you will agree, is a remarkable and a consistent rate of progress, and is the result, of course, of the great expansion which has taken place in the volume of the company's trade throughout the world.

The house of Paquin has now been trading as a limited liability company for just a third of a century. That is a long time, in the realm of fashion, for any house to maintain a leading position, and we may indeed congratulate ourselves that the older we grow in years the younger and more vital does our business prove itself to be.

Its world-wide supremacy and financial position enable it to attract the best creative artists in each branch of our trade—or perhaps I should more properly say art. Our workmanship, our materials are the best that money can buy, and we are able to hold stocks—of the choicest furs, for example—that no other competing house can carry. The magnitude and variety of our business enable us to attract and hold a *clientèle* of ladies some of whom a few years ago would have thought the creations of our house were quite beyond their means. In a word, I know I may say that though the reputation of Paquin has always stood high it has never stood higher than it does to-day.

At this point let me, on my own and your behalf, express our sincere appreciation of the loyal and devoted service rendered to the firm by the managing director, the managers, and heads of departments in London, Paris, and Buenos Aires, and all other grades of the staff who have the pleasure and honour—for such they rightly regard it—to be serving the interests of the House of Paquin. (Cheers.)

THE ACCOUNTS

Ladies and gentlemen, I do not propose on this occasion to ask you to accompany me through a detailed comparison of the figures of this and the previous year, but I will direct your attention, perhaps at rather greater length than usual, to a few main points.

In the first place, there are one or two changes in the method of presenting the accounts to which I should like to allude. The recent Companies Act, for example, requires that the method of arriving at the value of the fixed assets as well as their value—showing separately the value of goodwill if ascertainable from any of the company's records—should be set out in the balance-sheet. Consequently towards the end of last year we took steps to ascertain the fair present-day value of the company's freehold properties in London and Paris.

As you know, we are a conservatively minded set of directors at this board, and therefore we have thought it right and proper to fix the value of these freeholds at the figure now appearing in the balance-sheet, £222,400—a figure appreciably lower than the amount which would have been justified by the actual valuations furnished to us by the eminent firms of valuers we consulted.

REDUCTION OF GOODWILL ITEM

And now a word as to goodwill. Up to this year one figure only appeared in the balance-sheet representing the value set upon the Dover-street freehold, Paris leases and goodwill. It therefore became necessary, having fixed the present-day value of our freeholds, to fix the value attributable to goodwill. As you will see, this is now shown as a separate item, "at cost, less amounts written off, £130,000." In the original books of the company the item of goodwill was nowhere shown separately. It was combined with Paris leases, and a value was set upon the two. But inasmuch as the leases were, so far as can now be ascertained, leases at a rack rental, it seemed to us, when considering the requirements of the Companies Act of 1929, that the wiser course would be to disregard the original Paris leases (which have long since expired) and to attribute the whole of the value set upon the joint item to goodwill alone.

It will no doubt be of some interest to you to know what that figure was, supposing our method of arriving at it to be correct. The goodwill, with the leases above referred to, was valued at the incorporation of the company at upwards of £396,000—a by no means exorbitant figure for the goodwill alone—and now by successive writings down it has been reduced, as you see, to only £130,000, or less than one-third of the original book figure.

"A VERY CONSIDERABLE ACHIEVEMENT"

This I venture to describe as a very considerable achievement and one reflecting great credit upon our predecessors, who were responsible for the major part of this writing down.

As you will have seen from the report, we recommend that a further sum of £10,000 should now be written off goodwill. I have no doubt you will take this as a gesture indicative of our intentions in the future whenever circumstances permit.

You will no doubt have observed another small change. The loan on mortgage of our Paris freeholds is now shown on the debit side of the balance-sheet instead of being dealt with by deduction from freeholds on the credit side. This change makes, of course, no difference, but I understand it is more in keeping with the modern practice of accountancy. As you will see, a further £2,000 has been paid off the loan during the year—the largest amount we are able to pay off under the terms of the mortgage—thereby reducing the loan from its original figure of £60,000 to £28,000.

SUNDRY DEBTORS, STOCK AND CASH

Some two years ago a shareholder, whose helpful criticism and whose unfailing support we greatly value, desired us to "rivet our attention" on the question of sundry debtors and stock in trade. Sundry debtors, at £263,343, show an advance on last year of £41,000, while stock, at £31,775, has increased some £2,400. Neither of these figures is out of proportion to the existing volume of the company's trade, and neither figure need cause you the slightest anxiety. As I have told you before, both stocks and debts are very carefully and closely watched, and you may rest assured we have not failed to exercise to the full our usual and consistent policy of making ample provisions under both these heads.

Cash, at £109,000, shows a diminution of £18,000, but the payment of the dividend on the Ordinary shares on October 1 last alone almost accounts for this, and, in fact, our financial position is not only very satisfactory but relatively stronger than last year.

On the other side of the account the old heading "Sundry creditors and credit balances" is now expanded, as you see, and the total is increased by £30,000, of which, however, only a small proportion represents increase in trade creditors. A very large proportion is represented by increased income-tax and French turnover-tax. Further, for the first time there is included in this item the "additional remuneration to directors," amounting this year to £3,246. In the past this has been shown in the appropriation account but as now, under the Companies Act, it has to be shown in the profit and loss account it necessarily finds its way into sundry creditors in the balance-sheet.

INCREASED NET PROFIT

A further consequence of this change is that, in order to institute a comparison between the net profit for this year (£81,975) and the net profit for last year, it is necessary to adjust last year's net profit. So adjusted last year's net profit was £70,818. This shows the increased net profit for this year is upwards of £11,000.

In the profit and loss account the most noticeable item, and one indeed which speaks for itself, and that in very strident tones, is income-tax. The provision necessary under this heading has grown from £31,000 to £44,000. The increase in the English income-tax is, of course, due to the increase in the net profits, and with regard to the French income-tax you must remember that one section of that tax—the Impôt sur Revenue—increases with the dividend paid.

THE APPROPRIATIONS

If you will now turn to the appropriation account you will see that on the credit side we have £102,500 to dispose of. The net dividend on the Preference shares requires £12,000. The net dividend and bonus on the Ordinary shares requires £42,000—a total external appropriation, if I may so call it, of £54,000. It is proposed to place £15,000 to reserve account, to write £10,000 off goodwill, and the carry forward is increased by £2,000—a total internal appropriation of £27,000, or, with the usual contribution to staff benevolent fund of £1,000, a total of £28,000 retained in the business to still further strengthen its reserves and its resources. This is a policy of conservatism, and it is a policy of wisdom which I feel quite sure you will endorse and approve.

FUTURE VIEWED WITH CONFIDENCE

And now, ladies and gentlemen, you will, no doubt, desire me to say a few words as to the future. In the first sentence of my speech to-day I referred very shortly to the financial crash in America. As you can well imagine, that convulsion in the United States last autumn was felt, and very appreciably felt, in Paris. During the last eight or 10 weeks of the year the repercussion on our Paris turnover was very considerable, and this continued during the first weeks of the current year; but I am much relieved to be able to tell you that during the last few weeks there has been a welcome change, and there is now every indication that we are once again in our stride and are "getting over" what, while it lasted, was undoubtedly a matter of anxiety to your board. Our houses in London and Buenos Aires have begun the year well, and we believe we have reason to anticipate a substantial expansion in their trade and profits.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, taking all things into account, and remembering that the French Government has, as from January 1 last, reduced—in fact, halved—its turnover-tax (which naturally acted as a heavy drag upon the wheels of business) and has the wise intention of still further lightening the burden of taxation in the next Budget, I feel that it is not unreasonable to look forward to the results of the current year's trading with confidence, and I sincerely hope we may be able to meet you at this time next year with results no less satisfactory than those placed before you to-day. (Cheers.)

DIVIDENDS AND BONUS

I have now the pleasure to move: "That the report and accounts, as presented, be received and adopted, and that the interim dividends of 3 per cent. on the 250,000 Six per Cent. Preference shares of £1 each and 10 per cent. on the 350,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each, paid on October 1, 1929, be confirmed, and that the final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preference shares, making 6 per cent. for the year ended December 31, 1929 (less income-tax), be now paid, and a bonus dividend of 20 per cent. (less income-tax) for the year ended December 31 last be paid on the 350,000 Ordinary shares, making 30 per cent. for the year." (Cheers.) I will ask M. François Debray to second the resolution.

M. FRANÇOIS DEBRAY (managing director):—Ladies and gentlemen,—I desire to associate myself whole-heartedly with the tribute paid by our chairman, in the name of the directors, to the good work of our managers and our staffs in Paris, in London, and in Buenos Aires. They have all done very well, as you can see; and, all being well in the West and in the East, as the chairman has pointed out to you, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution before the meeting. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF SIR HARRY NEWTON

Mr. G. B. BROOKS:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The pleasing duty now devolves upon me of proposing the re-election of Sir Harry Newton, the retiring director. Sir Harry has been a member of this board for very nearly 30 years, so that, although he modestly indicated to you just now that our predecessors were responsible in a large degree for the writing down of the goodwill, it is clear that he was one of the predecessors himself. (Laughter.) He succeeded his father, the late Sir Alfred Newton, as chairman of this company in the year 1921, and since then he has presided over the meetings of the board and over the general meetings of shareholders with dignity, urbanity, and efficiency. Sir Harry, I am able to say, enjoys the complete confidence of his colleagues, and I am quite sure that that confidence is shared by the shareholders present to-day and by the general body of shareholders as well. (Cheers.) It therefore gives me great pleasure to propose "That Sir Harry Newton, Bt., be re-elected a director of the company."

M. FRANÇOIS DEBRAY seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

On the proposition of Mr. HOLLAND, seconded by Mr. HILL, Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sendell and Co. were re-appointed auditors of the company.

The CHAIRMAN, in thanking the shareholders for their attendance, said that the directors were not only pleased to see them at the annual general meeting, but were always glad to welcome them at the company's premises in Dover-street, in Paris, or in Buenos Aires.

The proceedings then terminated.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 14.—EXCHANGE on London declined 1-128d. to 3 111-128d. The COFFEE market closed steady, with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 15$175. Receipts were 7,000 bags, making 2,448,000 bags so far this season, against 2,369,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 6,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 349,000 bags, against 262,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard quoted 21$000. Receipts were 30,000 bags, making 7,854,000 bags for the season to date, against 6,971,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 9,000 bags to the U.S. and 37,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows a decrease at 1,150,000 bags, against 1,107,000 bags last year.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, April 15.—The market opened at an advance of ¾ to ½, further strengthened during the day, and finished firm at 1¼ to 1½ higher. Quotations, Reichsmarks, per 50 Kilos:—May 43 (41¾); July, 41¾ (40¼); Sept., 40¾ (39¼); Dec., 40¼ (38¾). Yesterday's sales amounted to 5,000 bags.

The net income of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, of New York, and subsidiary companies, for 1929, after allowing for depreciation, bond interest and premium on redemption, and taxes, amounted to $10,653,811 (against $8,017,186 for 1928). In addition, a sum of $350,575 is credited for adjustment for Federal tax refunds, &c. Dividends paid in 1929 totalled $7,151,147 (against $5,999,661), that on the Common stock being $7 per share (against $6 per share). The surplus carried forward is increased from $14,083,588 to $17,936,827. The company manufactures air compressors, rock drills, pneumatic tools, and general mining machinery.

NATIONAL OMNIBUS AND TRANSPORT COMPANY

BONUS ISSUE OF 50 PER CENT.

COOPERATION—NOT COMPETITION

The NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the National Omnibus and Transport Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Sir JOHN JARVIS, Bt., the chairman, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume you will take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

They mark another epoch in the history of your company, foreshadowing as they do the change from a transport company to a holding and managing company.

Before discussing the accounts I think it would be profitable to consider the reason for this change and its effect upon your interests.

In 1928 the Government passed the Railway Companies Road Transport Acts, which gave power to railway companies to operate road vehicles.

There can be no doubt that at that time the numerous transport companies were making considerable inroads into the passenger traffics of the railway companies, and your directors realized that these new powers might create very formidable competitors. We had to choose between competition and cooperation, and, remembering our competitors had hundreds of millions of capital behind them, we chose cooperation as the wiser alternative. I am glad you agree.

FUSION OF ROAD AND RAIL INTERESTS

But we did not wait until we were in a disadvantageous position. We visualized the future quickly, and before the Bill had become law we were already in negotiation with the Great Western Railway for a fusion of road interests, that company having operated omnibuses for some years. Consequently we were, I believe, the first in the field to discuss with the four great railway companies the best means of cooperation to the mutual advantage of all parties concerned and to settle the terms upon which such interests might be safeguarded. It is gratifying to know that the formula we proposed has been followed in very many agreements between rail and road interests.

This formula provided that there should be no control by either side in any agreement, that the directors should be divided equally between road and rail interests, and that the voting rights should be similarly equal. This was achieved by attaching voting rights to the Ordinary shares only, leaving the Preference shares, which might thus be in unequal number, without votes. Consequently, in the case of any serious division of opinion the matter would have to be settled by an arbitrator.

Accordingly the Western National Omnibus Company, Limited, was formed with an authorized capital of £1,000,000, of which £786,488 has been paid up, and the Southern National Company, Limited, with authorized and paid-up capitals of £500,000 and £425,000 respectively. I am pleased to tell you that our boards and management committees have worked together most harmoniously, and I am quite sure that both railway companies concerned are doing their utmost to be helpful.

In this spirit I look for improved facilities for the travelling public with financial advantage to the railways and the transport companies.

FORMATION OF THE "EASTERN NATIONAL"

Since this year ended we have concluded our deal with the L.N.E.R. and the L.M.S. Railway, and a new company has been formed, entitled the Eastern National Omnibus Company, Limited, with a capital of £500,000, to operate the areas previously worked by the National Company in the Eastern and Midland districts. Although this company did not function during the year under review, it is, perhaps, fitting that I should refer to the agreement so recently concluded, under which the National Company has disposed of most of the assets shown in the accounts and has taken up half the Ordinary shares in the new company, in accordance with its customary practice.

There remain only two smaller areas, which have not yet been taken over, but whether these are absorbed by one of the associated companies or dealt with in some other way is of relatively minor importance.

The negotiations with the railway companies have been protracted. They commenced in 1927, continued in 1928 and 1929, and are not quite completed in 1930. I am afraid I have spent more hours in the railway parlours than I care to count. But although there have been many problems to solve and many difficulties to overcome it may be gratifying to know that these have been dealt with in such a way that we have always parted good friends, whilst I have been elected chairman of each of the associated companies. I do not mention this boastfully, but merely to assure you that the railway companies have shown every disposition to give our road interests a square deal.

In addition to having an equal interest in the direction, the National Company manages the operating side of the business for all the associated companies at a fixed rate for each mile run. This rate should allow a small margin of profit to your company, although it is probably far below the cost of operating road vehicles by any similar undertaking. By this means you are assured of the same efficiency as hitherto, whilst the railway companies have the advantage of our technical organization, which has been built up during the last 14 years or more. Road transport has grown much faster than efficient management, and we are indeed fortunate in still enjoying the advantage of the services of Mr. Walter Iden, our managing director, to whose ability your company owes so much; Mr. B. Smith, our capable general manager, and all their enthusiastic associates. These men, like your directors, are keen on their jobs, and they will see to it that the National spirit still prevails, even though their activities cover numerous companies with a variety of names.

CHANGES IN THE ACCOUNTS

I will now ask you to turn to the figures shown in the accounts, which, you will observe, have been considerably varied since they were drawn at the end of 1928. We have taken out the assets sold to the Western and Southern companies, together with over £75,000 of goodwill, and have created a realization account reserve of £238,412. This reserve will have reached over £400,000 in consequence of the sale to the Eastern National Company, to which I have already referred. I think you will agree this is satisfactory.

The assets now shown in the accounts have not all been depreciated, as stated by the auditors, because almost all of them have since been sold at a considerably higher price. For this reason I do not propose to mention them in detail.

On the liabilities side there is very little to tell you. Most of the items will disappear if you approve of the capitalization scheme, but the general reserve is to remain.

Roughly speaking, the position to-day is that we have £550,000 in cash at bank and over £700,000 in investments in associated companies at par, and our debtors amount to a great deal more than our creditors.

TRADING PROFIT AND CAPITALIZATION OF CERTAIN RESERVES

The profit and loss account shows the trading profit of £67,670, which, as explained in the report, covers only part of your interests, from which have been deducted the directors' fees and remuneration in accordance with Article 80 and the auditors' fees, leaving a balance of £64,120 16s. 5d. If you will now turn to the front page of the report you will observe that by adding the carry forward of £2,208 3s. 1d. and the profit on realization of investments, £23,625 13s. 4d., the total available for dividend is £89,954 16s. 10d.

It may answer a question in advance if I explain that the profit on investments arises primarily from the sale of certain Ordinary shares in the Western National Company to the railway company concerned to make our holdings equal.

After deducting the year's Preference dividends (less tax) there remains a disposable balance of £67,554 16s. 10d. And now, if you will turn to page 2, you will see that we propose to capitalize certain reserves to increase this balance by adding:—Share premium account, £22,131 13s. 4d.; obsolescence reserve, £10,000; part of realization account, £138,412 6s. 8d.—making a total of £238,098 16s. 10d., which will suffice to cover a bonus issue of one £1 new Ordinary share and one £1 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference share for each four Ordinary shares now held—in fact, a bonus of 50 per cent. to the Ordinary shareholders—leaving to be carried forward £38,098 16s. 10d.

"WISEST WAY OF DEALING WITH THE POSITION"

Your directors have given this matter very careful consideration, and they are convinced that this is the wisest way of dealing with the position. First of all, it makes the asset values more nearly approximate the issued capital; secondly, it mitigates any inconvenience of those to whom a dividend or a negotiable instrument is essential; and, thirdly, it paves the way to an equitable scheme of reduction of capital, which, sooner or later, appears to be the most convenient course to pursue. I hope you will agree with us in these conclusions. If you do, there is one small point I should like to make clear. In making the bonus issue we shall entirely ignore fractions of shares, but we shall endeavour to arrange for the sale of the shares represented and reimburse each fractional holder proportionately. That is all I have to say, except this: It is an unusual report with unusual accounts and an unusual method of dealing with them. But the more you consider our proposals the more I hope you will perceive that their originality has been conceived in a desire to further your best interests.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the resolution authorizing the capitalization of the reserves, &c., was unanimously agreed to.

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

(LIMITED COMPANY INCORPORATED IN ITALY)

NET PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

NATIONAL FINANCE

The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Banca Commerciale Italiana was held in Milan, at the head office of the bank, on March 29.

SENATOR CRESPI (chairman of the board of directors) presided, and in presenting the report for 1929 said:—Gentlemen,—We should like to preface our usual survey of your bank's activities during the past year with a few comments on two highly significant developments which have just taken place in the realm of national finance. We refer, of course, to the recent reduction of the Italian Bank rate and to the removal of State control over the Foreign Exchange Market. Both decisions were highly desirable and have come at the right time. We, on our part, most heartily welcome these steps, not only for the sake of their immediate and practical utility, but also on account of their importance when they are viewed from the broader angle of financial policy and of the present general conditions. They demonstrate that the stabilization of the lira is a definite and unchallengeable reality and that our circulation now rests on foundations which enable it to participate freely in the international movements of capital, or, in other words, that Italy is definitely taking up her place again in the normal working of the world's economic system.

EFFECTS OF MONETARY STRINGENCY

Quite naturally, the acute monetary stringency of the past months has had an influence on the distribution of credit in many of the various fields and domains which go to form the economic structure of the country. Its effects were particularly felt among the smaller trades, which, more than others, were already suffering from the general decrease in consumption. Many were forced out of business. The long list of liquidations at times caused some dismay, but the fact cannot be gainsaid that this process of elimination is part and parcel of the final stage of recovery through which the country is now passing. There is, however, another and more impressive side to the picture: it is the progress of industrial rationalization to which we have referred on many occasions and the pace of which has been accelerated in numerous directions. Banking itself has made a fresh advance on the road to greater concentration and efficiency.

Italy is thus bringing her economic organization into line with that of the other great nations with whom she is about to cooperate in the Bank of International Settlements.

FOREIGN AND HOME BRANCHES

Our foreign branches and affiliations abroad—they now cover large parts of Europe, Africa, Asia Minor, as well as of North and South America—have given us full satisfaction. Their results have shown the strength of our organization. As to the results of our home branches, they have, on the whole, been better than during the previous year; this in spite of the difficulties under which they had to work and notwithstanding the many failures in certain classes of customers which so far have never been a source of particular concern.

On June 7, 1929, there came into force the Treaty of the Lateran, signed early in February between the Italian Government and the Holy See. Simultaneously there was created in the Vatican City the Special Administration of the Holy See. You will be gratified to learn that our institution has had the honour of being called upon to act on behalf of the said Administration in Italy and abroad.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROFITS

The profit and loss account, based as usual on the strictest and most conservative principles, shows a net profit slightly in excess of the previous year and enables us to maintain the dividend at the rate of Lire 65 per share, *i.e.*, at 13 per cent.; this, after passing to the reserve fund an amount of Lire 20,000,000, leaving a carry forward of Lire 28,500,000.

We trust, therefore, that you will approve of the distribution of profits on the following lines:—

	Lire
Net profit as per balance-sheet	114,350,899.50
10 per cent. to the Ordinary reserve, in accordance with Article 3 of the Royal Decree of September 7, 1926, No. 1511	11,435,089.95
	102,915,809.55
5 per cent. dividend on the capital of Lire 700,000,000	35,000,000.00
	67,915,809.55
5 per cent. to the board of directors	3,395,790.50
	64,520,019.05
out of which we propose paying an additional dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital	56,000,000.00
which will leave a balance of to which is to be added the amount carried forward from previous years ..	8,520,019.05 28,481,934.00
	37,001,953.05
out of which we propose transferring to the Ordinary reserve fund (in order to increase it altogether by the round figure of Lire 20,000,000) a further amount of	8,564,910.05
leaving a balance to be carried forward of .. .. Lire	28,437,043.00

The balance-sheet was passed unanimously.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Assam Bengal (March 15)	Rs.4,45,000	−27,199	−8,47,847 (April 1)
Calcutta Trams..	Rs.1,15,827	−11,469	−1,37,640 (Jan. 1)
Cent. Uruguay ..	£34,897	+3,984	+49,279
Do., Eastn. Extn.	£9,580	+1,852	+18,947
Do., Nthn. Extn.	£5,231	+1,383	+1,303
Do., Westn. Extn.	£3,283	−49	−6,828
Cordoba Central ..	£47,000	−20,000	−465,200
H.E.H. Nizam's (Coy.'s lines):— (March 22)			
Broad gauge system	Rs.2,08,091	−76,972	+5,70,312 (April 1)
Do., Hyd. Gd. Valley	Rs.1,11,520	−1,03,337	−4,85,720
Do., Govt. lines worked by Co

OLYMPIC PORTLAND CEMENT

PAST YEAR'S RESULTS

COMPETITION AND PRICE CUTTING

CONSTRUCTION WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

PROSPECT OF LARGER CONSUMPTION

The NINETEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Olympic Portland Cement Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices, 7, Gracechurch-street, London.

Mr. JOHN LAWSON presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Thomas Rose) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I am sorry to say that Mr. Williamson (our chairman) cannot take the chair to-day as he is in Devon recuperating from an operation. I am glad to say he is now very much better. With your permission I will read his speech, which is as follows:—

The report and accounts cover the operations of the company for the year ended December 31, 1929, and I presume it is your wish to take them as read.

PROFIT BALANCE AND DIVIDEND

The profit and loss account, including the balance brought in from the previous year, shows a credit of £58,442 5s. 9d., and after writing off for depreciation £11,183 13s. 3d. there is an amount remaining of £45,258 12s. 6d. The directors now recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent., less income-tax, which will absorb £13,000 and leave £33,258 12s. 6d. to be carried forward.

The heavy reduction in deliveries against sales of cement as compared with last year is accountable for the comparatively modest profit shown by our trading account. Reference was made in the directors' report to the two chief factors to which our reduced profits are attributable. Competition by two new plants to establish themselves and get their share, or more than their share, of the market at a time when consumption was being adversely affected by the speculative fever and consequent dear money, with the subsequent collapse in Wall-street, unfortunately led to cutting of prices for cement.

In face of this our agents' policy was to aim at holding their important customers and to leave unsatisfactory business to others. Having large orders on their books to fill against certain important contracts calling for delivery during the year, they did not sell as freely as they might otherwise have done before the price cutting had gone very far. It was particularly unfortunate therefore for the year's results that owing to the contractors to whom they had sold finding themselves behind in their rockwork, a large quantity of cement remained in our silos undelivered at the end of the year, which otherwise should have come into our trading results for 1929. I may add in this connexion that deliveries are now being taken.

STATE OF THE MARKET

While prices realized during the year averaged only a slight reduction compared with the previous year, I regret to say that the market, by latest advices, is now in a state of demoralization, owing to the continued cut-throat tactics of our competitors. Cost of production during the first half of the year was high owing to the comparatively low grade of limerock available while we were in the transition stage from the old to the new quarries. As soon as we got our new quarries in operation a pronounced difference was noted, but obviously we could not obtain the full benefit as the plant was barely running at half capacity throughout the year. Notwithstanding these disadvantages our cost of production for the whole year averaged only slightly in excess of the previous year.

Our new crushing plant and overhead tramway at the quarries are proving most satisfactory and efficient, and with the high quality of limerock from these deposits we have an assurance under normal operating conditions that we can produce at lower costs a finished product of the highest quality. The construction of our new silos and packing house was started in May and completed during the year. Besides giving us an increased storage capacity of 50,000 barrels, it affords increased packing and shipping facilities.

The new patented arrangement for effecting a saving in fuel, which I mentioned when last addressing you, was completed early in the year, and the benefit anticipated was fully realized. Coal from the local colliery was used throughout the year for our rotary kilns, with the exception of a short period when oil was used in the manufacture of quick-setting cement. The price of coal and power and supplies generally was unchanged, and labour conditions were satisfactory during the year. The wharf again proved serviceable, and its condition is favourably reported on. All necessary repairs have been charged to operating account as usual.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Turning to the balance-sheet, you will see that under the heading of property account, after allowing for additions during the year and depreciation written off, there is an increase of about £45,000, while on the other side the reserve fund remains at £130,000, and a depreciation reserve of £50,000 has been established by a transfer of that amount from "reserve for extension of property." "Stocks on hand" at £74,000 odd includes a large quantity of cement which is sold but not yet delivered, as I have already mentioned. This fact, synchronizing with the outlay in equipping the quarry and providing additional storage at the plant, accounts for the reduction shown under the head of sundry debtors. If there is anything further in the accounts calling for explanation I will be glad to answer questions later on.

For reasons with which every one is familiar, there was a general slowing down in construction work throughout the United States during 1929, with the result that the cement plants of the country were only operated at about 65 per cent. of their capacity. Activity in residential building fell off about 28 per cent. compared with 1928. This class of building being particularly dependent on the mortgage market was seriously hampered by the heavy diversion of funds to the stock market at high rates of interest. As residential building in a normal year is said to constitute about 40 per cent. of the total building budget, a real revival under this heading will go a long way towards the renewal of prosperity in the industry generally.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 1930

Easier money rates in the past have, as a rule, led to a revival of building, so there is a growing feeling among building authorities that construction during 1930 should at least equal, if not exceed, that of 1929. In our particular field I am glad to say the outlook is for a bigger volume in the consumption of cement, though the present prospects for improved prices are far from reassuring.

We do not have to concern ourselves about the results obtained by our competitors on the basis of present prices, but at least we have the satisfaction of knowing that, in the words of our manager,

With our new quarry and its high-grade limerock, equipped with its new efficient crushing plant, with our kilns equipped with the fuel-saving chain system, and with our ample storage capacity and packing facilities we are in a better position than ever before to produce at maximum capacity the highest quality Portland cement at the lowest cost.

MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT

I will supplement that by reminding you that, owing to the invariably conservative policy pursued by the directors since the inception of the company, you find yourselves to-day possessed of an absolutely up-to-date plant, as good as new, with a capacity largely increased over the original one, and a quarry containing a much greater and higher quality of limerock than the old one, and with the most modern equipment, all of which has been paid for out of the resources of the company.

The directors have had to deal with the results of a lean year's operations, but they are satisfied that the conservative policy which has been adhered to in the past, and which I am confident you would desire them to continue, has justified them in their conclusion that ample provision for depreciation has been made in the accounts under review, and that they could recommend a dividend for the year of 6 per cent., less income-tax.

One word more before I move the formal resolution. I am sure you would not wish this occasion to pass without recording our high appreciation of the services of our manager and his assistants and of your agents for the manner in which they have cared for our interests during the past year.

APPRECIATION OF STAFF'S SERVICES

Much of the work in connexion with the new equipment has been performed by our own staff, and they are justly entitled to an expression of special thanks from us for the admirable results achieved. Our agents also have had a very trying situation to deal with. It will be your wish, I am sure, that the secretary be authorized to convey these expressions of our appreciation to our representatives on the Pacific Coast.

I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as submitted to the meeting, be received and adopted, and that a dividend of 6 per cent., less income-tax, recommended therein, be declared and paid."

Mr. L. B. STODDART seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring director (Mr. John Lawson) was unanimously re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son) were re-appointed.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the directors, officials, and staffs at home and on the Pacific Coast for their services during the past year.

CRYSTALATE GRAMOPHONE RECORD MANUFACTURING

STEADILY INCREASING SALES

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Crystalate Gramophone Record Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. D. WARNFORD-DAVIS (the chairman) said that the profit on trading amounted to £74,925; adding interest on deposit of £2,816 and transfer fees £222, and deducting general expenses and directors' fees, there remained a balance of £66,539 to be carried to the balance-sheet. They recommended that £5,000 should be allocated to general reserve, that £3,839 be transferred to special reserve, that the amount expended on trade marks during the year of £260 be written off, that a final dividend of 16⅔ per cent., less tax, making 33⅓ per cent. for the year, be paid on April 25, and that the sum of £12,581 be carried forward. The directors considered the results satisfactory, especially having regard to the general state of trade during the past year. Their sales showed an increase of over 25 per cent. on the corresponding 12 previous months, and they were still increasing.

With regard to their subsidiary companies, in the United States the American Record Corporation was formed in August last year, and for the first three months results had exceeded their expectations. Although there was some falling off in trade at the end of the year, business was now improving. The dividend received from America amounted to £31,373, against £41,245 in the previous year. In regard to Germany and France, their subsidiary companies had commenced production about September of last year. As was to be expected from any new concern of that kind, initial trading losses had been made, due mainly to an insufficient output. Those losses amounted to £3,839, but the directors were hopeful that they would not recur, and they were quite satisfied with their investments on the Continent. They had only a small business in France, which they were developing; but in Berlin they had a fine factory, and they believed they had overcome the difficulties which they had experienced in establishing themselves in that market, and they were pleased that they had persevered with that enterprise. The output and sales from that factory were increasing every month, and they looked forward to the time when that subsidiary would make a substantial contribution to the revenue of the company.

In regard to the industry in general, they believed that there was plenty of scope for further development. Many people seemed to have the opinion that the making of gramophone records was an extremely speculative business, but he did not think there was any basis for that idea. On the contrary, the results shown by all the well-established and sound companies had been steadily progressive. Given reasonable general prosperity, he said that the board looked forward to the future with confidence.

The report was unanimously adopted.

ASSOCIATED FISHERIES

A SUCCESSFUL FIRST YEAR

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Associated Fisheries, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The EARL OF ANCASTER, D.L., the chairman of the company, who presided, said he thought it would be a satisfaction to the shareholders to see that there was a profit of £37,837 on a paid-up capital of £300,500, especially in view of the fact that the investments did not show a full year's earnings. The company, since its inception, had purchased controlling interests in several companies, and the investments in those subsidiaries now amounted to £281,787. In addition to that, they had investments in other companies amounting to £42,500. The balance on income account amounted to £37,837. From that had been deducted income-tax of £7,240 and Preferred dividend to September 30, 1929, of £4,211, and there had been taken to capital reserve account the sum of £14,950. A balance was then left on profit and loss account of £11,435. Northland, Limited, was a new company formed with the specific object of halibut fishing in Greenland waters.

Owing to the scarcity of fish in home waters it had been found essential for the production side of the industry to go farther afield for supplies, and in that respect Northland, Limited, were instituting fishing on intensive lines by means of a small fleet centred on a parent ship. It was the opinion of the directors that that expedition held great possibilities, and though Northland, Limited, were not exactly the pioneers they were following in the steps of another firm in the fishing industry which the directors had good reason to believe made a great success in the Greenland fishing.

In the present days of acute and general industrial depression it was a source of great satisfaction to the directors to submit a balance-sheet which allowed them to recommend at the end of the first year the writing off of the whole of the preliminary expenses of issue, underwriting, commission, and brokerage, amounting to £30,909, in addition to paying the dividend on the Preferred shares. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman concluded by proposing the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. W. A. BENNETT, the managing director, seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

RUBBER RESTRICTION IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA, April 15.—The Government has circularized residents in those districts in the outer possessions of the Dutch East Indies where native rubber is produced asking them to urge the native producers to join in the restriction movement scheduled to take place in May. The Government also intends to arrange a conference between residents of the most important producing regions of Palembang (Sumatra), Djambi and Borneo, and Mr. Marinus, the representative of the rubber producers in Holland, will preside over the conference.—*Reuter.*

OILFIELDS NEWS

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OILFIELDS.—The production for the week ended April 11 was 5,039 tons (previous week, 5,000 tons).

BRITISH CONTROLLED OILFIELDS.—The production for the week ended April 9 at Venezuela was 38,804 barrels, and at Trinidad 16,062 barrels.

PETROLEUM OPTIONS (1928).—The production for week ended April 12 was 6,849 barrels; production from which the company receives royalties, 1,278 barrels.

VENEZUELAN CONSOLIDATED.—The production for the week ended April 12 was 2,585 barrels (370 tons). This production is from the company's Pyramal property only.

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—The production for the week ended April 12 at Bolivar was 95,372 metric tons (preceding week, 100,471 metric tons); at Maracaibo, 6,700 metric tons (6,422 metric tons). Well Lg. 171 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 160 metric tons per day through a ¾in. flow plug with 300lb. pressure. Well Lg. 172 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 355 metric tons per day through a ¾in. flow plug with 430lb. pressure. Well Lg. 173 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 115 metric tons per day through a 1in. flow plug with 465lb. pressure. Well Lg. 174 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 94 metric tons per day through a 1/16in. flow plug with 300lb. pressure.

SLOUGH ESTATES, LIMITED

CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN PROFITS

MR. A. NOEL MOBBS'S STATEMENT

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Slough Estates, Limited, was held yesterday at 201, Great Portland-street, London, W.

Mr. A. NOEL MOBBS, O.B.E. (the chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. J. Goch) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts and in calling your attention to the considerable increase in profits, which for the year 1929 amount to £89,706 14s. 3d., as compared with £64,215 13s. 11d. for 1928 and £55,096 17s. 5d. for 1927.

The figures now before you include certain benefits from the increased capitalization of the company early last year, and take the form of interest received from investments and reduction in the payment of interest on loans advanced by our bankers, and in addition the premium profit on certain lands which have been disposed of on long-term leases.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY OF THE BOARD

Although your company is in an exceedingly strong financial position and the profits have shown gratifying increases from year to year, your board consider that resources should be conserved in view of the bad period of trade through which the country is passing, and which naturally affects the business of your company, relying as it does upon general prosperity for its own expansion. Although this period of bad trade may not immediately affect the company's profits, a continuance of the present state of affairs will undoubtedly retard the progress of the company.

An interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum has already been paid to the shareholders on October 1 last, and it is proposed to pay a final dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the shares of the company, making 10 per cent. for the year, allot £20,000 to general reserve account, and carry forward £25,201 15s. 10d.

RECORD EXPENDITURE ON FACTORIES

Dealing with the balance-sheet, I would refer to the item of £77,678 8s. 10d., which is the largest sum expended by the company in any one year in the erection of factories and the provision of industrial services, the new type of factory introduced towards the end of 1928 having been greatly in demand.

With one or two small exceptions, all the factories built, or in process of building, are let, and the gross income of the company from rentals and the sale of electricity, water, steam, gas, &c., now exceeds £155,000 per annum.

The company's cash resources (including the investment in Five per Cent. War Loan stock), despite the record expenditure to which I have just referred, are over £80,000, and the reserves in the balance-sheet (including the £20,000 which we are proposing to you should be allotted to general reserve account to-day) will be over £135,000, against the estate buildings, land, and plant, conservatively valued at just under £666,000.

IMPROVED RAILWAY FACILITIES

I should like to take this opportunity of placing on record our appreciation of the cooperation of the Great Western Railway Company, our recent arrangements with whom have had the effect of providing manufacturers on the estate with better railway facilities.

I am glad to say that the development of houses to rent has been very satisfactory during the year under review, and the workers on the estate are undoubtedly living and working under conditions which are a great advance on the conditions under which previous generations have lived and worked.

The number of firms now situated on the estate is 125, and one of the reasons for the success of your company is that manufacturers are realizing in increasing numbers that factories of the type and conditions which your estate affords give advantages which in the aggregate outweigh the conditions of manufacture in the congested areas of our great cities.

Also, the general policy of your company to let factories on a rental basis enables manufacturers to employ the whole of their capital in developing their business, instead of sinking a substantial proportion thereof in bricks and mortar, and as the ten years' accumulated experience of the expert members of our staff is entirely at their disposal the problems of rates, railway and other transport facilities, electricity, water, gas, and sewerage services are solved in advance.

I cannot conclude without referring to the devotion of the staff to the interests of the company, a large proportion of whom have been in our service since the inception of the company.

COMMANDER R. W. MCGRATH seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed: "That a final dividend of 6 per cent., less tax (making, with the interim dividend paid on October 1, 1929, a total distribution of 10 per cent., less tax, for the year) be and is hereby declared on the shares of the company. The dividend to be paid on the 15th day of April, 1930, to shareholders registered on the books on 2nd April, 1930. That the sum of £20,000 be allotted to the general reserve account, and that the balance of profit of £25,201 15s. 10d. be carried forward."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. J. H. FITZGERALD, C.B., seconded, and the resolution was carried.

On the motion of Mr. R. C. LYALL, seconded by Mr. P. MARTIN, the retiring members of the board, Mr. A. Noel Mobbs and Commander R. W. McGrath, were re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the other members of the board.

CONSOLIDATED WATER WORKS OF ROSARIO

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS MAINTAINED

The THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Consolidated Water Works Company of Rosario, Limited, was held yesterday at 52, Moorgate, E.C.

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON (the chairman) said that the progress of the business which had been manifest for a good many years past had continued unabated during the year 1929. The number of services connected to the company's mains at the close of last year was 30,916, an increase of 7.3 per cent., and the gross income from those services had amounted to $3,196,247, an increase of $158,764. As to the development of the business over an extended period, in 1920 the services numbered 26,631, against 30,916 in 1929, an increase of 91 per cent. in 10 years. During the same period the gross revenue had risen from $1,623,895 to $3,196,247, an increase of 96 per cent. The increasing business so strikingly evidenced by those figures had, of course, necessitated constant additions to the company's pumping and filtration plant and to the arterial and distribution mains, and the capital account was consequently being constantly called on to meet the outlay on extensions.

CURRENT YEAR'S OUTLOOK

As to the current year the outlook was not altogether favourable. Crops of wheat and linseed recently harvested in the district of which Rosario was the centre had been very disappointing and would probably have the effect of putting a check on the expansion of the city. The board had, however, no reason to fear the loss of any material part of the company's present revenue. There was another adverse feature—namely, the depreciation since the beginning of the year in the value of the Argentine dollar. It was to be hoped that those adverse conditions would be only temporary, and that with the return of better times the depreciation in the country's currency would gradually disappear.

The report was adopted.

M. B. FOSTER AND SONS

IMPROVED YEAR'S WORKING

BOTTLERS AND THE INCREASED BEER DUTY

The TENTH ANNUAL MEETING of M. B. Foster and Sons, Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Great Central, Marylebone-road, N.W.

Mr. L. T. GLASSON (the chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the profit on trading showed an increase of £558, and the interest and dividends on investments, including sums on deposit and on current account at the bank, an increase of £1,562. The net profit carried to the general profit and loss account showed an increase of £3,106. The investments showed an appreciation of £20,680, while sundry debtors had increased by £7,322, and cash at bankers and in hand was less by £13,493. On the other side, sundry creditors and credit balances had increased by £4,556. It would be seen that sundry creditors and sundry debtors were both up, as the result of the larger trade the company were doing.

During the past year they had had a fine summer, with the result that there was a better demand for their goods. It was not, however, solely on account of the weather that this increased demand had come about, but they had received a great amount of benefit from the advertising campaign which had been conducted not only by themselves but by the brewers. The result was that they were able to recommend a dividend for the year of 12½ per cent., less tax, as against 9 per cent., free of tax, for the preceding year.

In regard to the company's investments, these stood in the balance-sheet at £148,380, and were valued as at December 31 last at approximately £196,689, which was about four-fifths of the share capital of the company.

THE BUDGET PROPOSALS

Last year was the century year of the business, and he had hoped to have said that they were looking forward with great confidence to the present year. Up to the present time their sales were showing a very satisfactory increase on the corresponding period of the previous year. The board, however, were a little perturbed by the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he was imposing an additional duty of 3s. per barrel on beers of standard gravity. The Chancellor said that that increase of 1d. per gallon was infinitesimal, but it worked out, when it came to bottling in pint bottles beer of the gravity of Bass and Guinness, that the increased duty when passed on to the bottler would cost 1½d. per dozen more, so that it was by no means infinitesimal. It might be as far as the Chancellor of the Exchequer was concerned. They had hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after his brilliant performance on reparations, would have brought in a Budget more out of the ordinary, but they were sorry to see that he had fallen back on the old device of falling on the brewer and the income-tax payer to find the extra money. His tax proposals were of the most ancient and humdrum order that could possibly be conceived.

They all thought that in Mr. Snowden they had a brilliant star in a dark setting in the Cabinet, but now, with the Budget he had produced, all their hopes were shattered. According to the reports of his speech, brewers would not reduce the quality of their beers, but he (the chairman) did not notice that the brewers would not increase prices to purchasers. He did not understand whether that was implied, as, if so, they as bottlers would be in a happy position to carry on; but if the brewers were going to pass on to the bottlers an extra 1½d. or 2d., it would make a great difference to the purchaser and the consumer. They must, however, hope for the best, and that, with the excellent outlook apparent from their increase in sales, in another year they would again be able to present the shareholders with a very satisfactory balance-sheet.

Mr. H. T. MCCREA HOWES seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a Shareholder, said that the cider business had been very satisfactory. He looked forward to maintaining their trade in cider, and he was very glad to say that during the year 1929 there had been a considerable increase in their cider sales.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the dividend of 12½ per cent., less tax, was approved.

MONTE VIDEO WATERWORKS COMPANY

PROGRESS OF THE EXTENSIONS

The FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Monte Video Waterworks Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 52, Moorgate, London, E.C.

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON (the chairman) said:—The past year has been one of great moment in the history of the company. At every annual meeting for many years past it has been my duty to explain to the stockholders the serious position that had arisen through delay on the part of the authorities in allowing the company to proceed with extensions of the works very urgently required, in order to safeguard the city against a serious shortage of water. As far back as 1927 the margin of reserve between the delivery capacity of the works and plant and the actual consumption in the city, had so far disappeared that the company was obliged to discontinue taking on new customers until extensions of the works had been carried out. This naturally had caused very great inconvenience, especially to those who have erected new houses in the suburbs, counting on a continuous supply of water from the company's mains.

The long-requested permission to augment the supply was at length granted in November, 1928, and the company immediately set to work to carry out extensions on a scale which, when completed, would more than double the capacity of the existing plant and furnish all the water likely to be wanted for many years to come.

BIG ORDERS FOR BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

The requirements for materials and machinery from this side have been very heavy. For the new pumping main between the intake on the River Santa Lucia and the city some 29 miles of steel main of 36in. diameter were required, and for extension of arterial mains in the city about 18,000 tons of cast-iron pipes. The orders for both steel and cast-iron pipes were all placed with British makers on very satisfactory terms. The contract prices of the pipes reached the large sum of £380,000, and it is needless to say that such large orders were very acceptable to the British steel and iron trades at a time when these industries were depressed.

Practically the whole of the pipes have been manufactured and shipped, and over 90 per cent. have already arrived at Monte Video. The laying of the pipes is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped that we may be able to supply water through the new main by the close of the year, although the whole of the new works are not likely to be completed for some months later. Besides the mains to which I have just referred, the extension programme includes new pumping engines, filters and storage reservoir, all of which are being rapidly proceeded with.

Our first estimate of the cost of the extensions required, made some years ago, was £750,000. Since then the programme of new works to be carried out has been considerably enlarged, and the estimated cost is thereby increased to £920,000. Towards meeting this sum we have:—(1) the proceeds of the British Government and other securities we had at the close of 1928; (2) the amounts received in respect of the issue of 239,062 Ordinary shares made last year; and (3) the proceeds of the new issue of shares about to be made; the three items making a total of £832,750. This leaves an apparent shortage of nearly £300,000, which amount we shall probably find by exercise of our borrowing powers, which we have been very slow to touch on, the last issue of Debenture stock having been made as far back as 1914.

THE ACCOUNTS

Turning now to the accounts for the past year, I would point out that the gross receipts for the year amounted to £381,799, a decrease of £11,863, and the working expenses to £197,373, a decrease of £5,180. The net receipts consequently amounted to £184,426, a decrease of £6,682. This decrease in net revenue is entirely due to the reduction in tariff granted a year ago, and would have been substantially greater but for an increase in the consumption of water. The consumption increased by 8.6 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that no additional services had been taken on during the year.

After providing for all charges and for the usual dividends on the Ordinary stock, the available balance of net revenue enables us to place £40,000 to the reserve, against £50,000 last year, and carry forward £130,067, against £116,278 brought in from last year.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

CEYLON (PARA) RUBBER COMPANY

DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT.

RUBBER AND TEA RESULTS

MR. FORSYTHE ON THE SEASON'S WORKING

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ceylon (Para) Rubber Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices, 138, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTHE presided.

The REPRESENTATIVE of the SECRETARIES (Messrs. George Williamson and Co.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and with your permission we will take them as read. (Agreed.)

The rubber crop harvested for the year, 1,414,560lb., was fully up to expectations and was produced at a reasonable cost, but, owing to the low range of prices, especially during the closing months of the year, the margin of profit was disappointing, the surplus on the season's working being £8,949 13s. 8d., or about £1,000 less than in 1928.

Upon visiting the properties during January and February last I found the rubber fields looking extremely well. The general upkeep of the estates is being carefully attended to, tapping is of the usual high standard, and there was no undue pressing for crop during the year.

With reversion to larger crops we are carrying out the system of cultivation which has been in abeyance during the years of restriction of output. This will undoubtedly maintain the rubber trees in a vigorous and healthy state and increase yield per acre, the latter being essential in order to reduce producing costs.

Considerable progress has been made with the planting of cover crops during the last couple of years, and vigna being now generally well established the loss of surface soil by erosion is reduced to a minimum.

Bud grafting, as the means of producing an improved standard of high yielding rubber trees, is receiving the attention of all rubber growers. We are laying down nurseries for the growing of plants of approved strain in order to have the necessary bud-wood when required for future operations.

The rejuvenation of the existing rubber areas, which, in effect, means the replanting of the present rubber fields, raises important issues of a far-reaching nature. Bud-grafting enthusiasts who have now gained some experience are of opinion that a strain of trees can be grown which, at maturity, will be capable of producing 1,200lb. to 1,500lb. of rubber per acre at a very low cost. We do not propose at the moment to undertake any replanting.

Voluntary rubber restriction of output is with us once more in the form of a tapping holiday during the month of May, and, as you will no doubt have seen in the Press, an acreage representing 400,000 tons has subscribed to the scheme, which we are also supporting. The details of the scheme were fully set out in the speech of the chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association on Friday last.

From an agricultural point of view it is not a satisfactory measure for Ceylon, as it entails the restarting of tapping in June, which is one of the wettest months in years of normal rainfall. It was felt, however, that, in view of the large interests in the various producing countries that have agreed to come in, it was incumbent for us to do so.

EXTENSION OF TEA AREAS

Two years ago I spoke in favourable terms of the tea-fields planted on the Noragalla Division of the Kiribatgalla group during the years 1925-27; the 1928-29 plantings have been equally successful, and we have now a planted area of 483 acres, and a further 45 acres are being planted this season.

A maiden tea crop amounting to 83,094lb. was harvested in 1929, the sale proceeds being credited to the tea-planting expenditure account. The tea manufactured was well reported on and realized full low country prices. An up-to-date tea factory on modern lines with the usual outbuildings has been completed since my last visit, all works being carried out in a satisfactory manner.

From 1930 onwards the tea crops will increase considerably, and additions to both factory and machinery will be required towards the end of 1931. When the areas I have already mentioned reach maturity we may look for annual crops somewhat in excess of 500,000lb. of tea.

Our thanks are due to our representatives in Colombo, Messrs. Geo. Steuart and Co., and to our staff on the estates, for having so efficiently looked after the company's interests during the past year.

With these remarks I now beg to move: "That the report and statement of accounts be received and adopted, and that from the balance in hand a dividend of 10 per cent., less income-tax, be paid in terms of the directors' recommendation."

Mr. STEPHEN G. ANDERSON seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The retiring director, Mr. William Forsythe, was re-elected; and the auditors (Messrs. Drury, Thurgood and Co.) were reappointed for the ensuing year.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors and the staff in the East, and the proceedings terminated.

CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION COMPANY

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

The THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Consolidated Mines Selection Company, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, London, E.C.

Mr. WALTER MCDERMOTT (the chairman) said that the general financial position at the end of 1929 could be summed up by stating that cash, cash assets, and sundry debtors and debtor balances amounted in the aggregate to £255,924, against which there stood creditors, credit balances, and contingent liabilities amounting to £30,723. From these figures it would be seen that cash and cash assets exceeded all liabilities by the sum of £225,201. The other assets of the company were represented by investments in shares and other securities, valued in the balance-sheet at £622,856, and this sum added to the cash and cash assets made up an excess of assets over liabilities of £848,057. This amount was an under-estimate of the actual standing of the company, because the item of £622,856 for investments was a valuation of securities based on their actual original cost, or on their market quotation at the end of December, whichever was the lower figure on that date. The company had a reserve of £120,000 put aside from profits earned in past years, but not distributed in dividends, and the directors would try to keep this reserve untouched as a margin of safety in future business. The directors recommended that a dividend be declared of 2s. per share, less income-tax, making 20 per cent. for the past year.

In reviewing a number of the company's interests, and considering the outlook over the current year, he remarked that in mining of every description, except for gold, chances must be taken of market fluctuations in products, and they had seen, for example, in silver, zinc, tin, lead, coal, and phosphates as great changes of basic conditions as had occurred in diamonds. The directors were quite satisfied to await the course of events in 1930, without uneasiness as to future justification of investments in this section of their business. There was an absolute agreement of opinion among British and American mining engineers as to the vast extent of the copper deposits existing in Northern Rhodesia, and occurring in the form of remarkably regular beds of ore, of an average grade that would pay good profits—even with copper at a lower price than it was to-day—after the mines were equipped for working on the large scale to which investors were accustomed in the industry. It must be borne in mind that the great properties in which they were interested would require a long time to reach the dividend-paying stage; but market valuations of to-day would not prevail when the time for returns arrived; in other words, the prices at which their investments were made took into account the deferred period for any possible return of interest. He remarked in conclusion that the company's cash position after payment of the proposed dividend was sufficiently strong to enable the board to take advantage of any promising new business offering.

The report was unanimously adopted.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	April 22	May 6	May 20
Pay-day ..	April 24	May 8	May 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅞ 56⅛	..
88⅝ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	89 89¼	..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛ 103¼	+⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101⅛ 101⅜	+⅛
91¾ 82½	Vctg. Loan, 4% ..	91¼ 91½	..
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94¾ 95	+¼
95⅜ 90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	94¾ 95	+¼
80¼ 72⅛	Conversion, 5½% ..	78⅛ 79⅛	−⅛
100 93	Do., 4% ..	99⅛ 100⅛	..
— —	Do., 5% ..	102⅛ 103	..
101⅜ 97¼	Treas. 5% '35-45	101⅛ 101⅞	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅛ 100⅜	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	100⅛ 100⅜	..
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4 % '31-33	99⅛ 99⅜	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	59 60	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	64⅝ 65⅜	..
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	65⅛ 65⅜	−⅛
84¼ 80	Tr'sal, 3% '55-75	81 83*	..
266 239	Bank of England	254 257	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 7% ..	81 83	..
71¼ 60	India, 5% ..	64 65	−1
61¼ 50½	Do., 5% ..	55 56	−1
51½ 44	Do., 4% ..	46½ 47½	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5% ..	101½ 101⅝	..
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4% '50-55	87½ 88½	−¼
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	106 107*	+⅛
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty. 3% ..	64¼ 65⅝	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3% ..	77 78	..
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-69	101½ 102⅝*	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104 105	..
65¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	65¼ 66¼	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	65 66	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons. 3% ..	85¼ 86¼	..
73½ 67⅛	Do., 2½% ..	70½ 71½	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	62 63	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	81¼ 82¼	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99¾ 100¼	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	92⅛ 93	..
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	91 91½	..
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	84½ 85	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	94 94½	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	82¼ 82¾	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-63	82¼ 82¾	..
113¾ 108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	109½ 110	..
104¼ 99	Kenya 5% '48-58	102½ 103	..
95½ 81⅝	N'tal 3½% '44-64	85½ 86	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½ 77	..
88 85⅛	N.S.W. 3% '35	86 86½	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	71 71½	..
94¾ 90½	Do., 4% 1953	94¼ 95¼	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	99¼ 99¾	..
102 92	Do., 5¼% '47-57	95½ 96	..
104 98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46	102½ 103	−¼
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	96½ 97	..
89⅛ 82¼	Do., 4% '43-63	85½ 86	..
88⅝ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	89½ 90	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% 1945	79¼ 79¾	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	101½ 102	..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	89½ 90	..
84 75¾	Do., 4% '40-60	76 76½	..
104¼ 98⅞	S.Af., 5% '45-75	101½ 102	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '42-62	85¼ 85¾	..
99⅜ 89⅞	S.Aust.,5% '45-75	90½ 91	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '24-49	100¼ 100¾	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 5½% 1940	82¾ 83¼	+¼
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	90½ 91	..
79¼ 70	Do., 3½%

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

*. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ. bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; §§§, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 54½ ½
2½% Cons., 55⅝ ½ ⅝ 11/16 ⅝ 5/8 ⅝ 5/8 ⅝ 11/16 5/8
4% Cons. Ln., 88 ½ 89 ½ 89 ½ 89 ⅝ 89 ½ 89 ⅝ 89 ½ 89 ⅝

P.M.S.P. 26½ 7 8½ ?
Do. Pref (3%) 39 ? ? 8 ?
Do. Def. 28
Do. 5% Deb. 85½†† 6½ 5¼ 6 8 6½ ½ 5¼ 6
Union-Castle 7½ "A" Pref., 12/3
Do. 6½% Pref., 18/- 12/-
Do. 6% Deb., 86½ 8
White Star, 6½% Pref., 19/7½†† -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tankers, -/11½ -/11½
Ol. British, 10/9

TEA AND COFFEE

Anglo-Ceylon and Gen., 36/8 7/- -/2¼ -/2¼
Assam, 23/4½ 5/-
Ceylon Planta., 9½ 10
Chirbon, 71/- -/6
Cons. Tea and Lands, 26½ †† 6
Darjeeling Cons., 71/4½
Darjeeling Cons., 71/4½
E. India and Ceylon, 23½ 5/-
Eastern Prod. and Est., 5% Pref., 17/6††
Gen. Ceylon, 27/6 -/6
Imperial, 40/- -/6
Jasnic, 49/9†† 51/8 50/-
Lanka, 45/- 2/10½
Malum, 35/6††
Nedeem, 45/-
Nuwara Eliya, 53½ 2½
Oorah Ceylon, 47/6
Pandan, 19/- -/6
Scottish of Ceylon, 62/9†† 5/- -/7½Δ 4/4½
Singlap, 61½ Pref., 19/3Δ
Sumatra, 20/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alfrunagar, 3½
Borneli, 67/6
Brit. Assam, 61/10½
Budla Beta, 78/6 -/3 7/6
Buxa Dooars, 63/9
Kollabaur and Seconee, 35/4½ -/10½ -/10½
Lanuvia, 44/3 -/6
Rungkang, 53/9
Yatadhora, 17/-

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 280
Anglo-Portuguese, 22/6 -/6
Cables and Wireless, 7½ "A" 3½ 3¼ 3¼ 6 5½ 6½ 5¼
Do. 6% 6¼ 6 5½ 5 5 5¼ 5 6½
Do. "B" 5½ 5¼ 9½ 8½ 8¼ 8½ 7¼ 8½ ¼ 9¼ 8¼ ½ 8 8¼ ½ 8
Do. 5½% Pref. 96¼ 6 6¼ ½ ½ ¾ 6½ ½ 6 ¾ 6 6 ½ ¼ ¼
Gt. Northern, 32½ ¼ ¾
Intercontinental, 77 7 7
Marconi Intl. Marine, 41/10½ -/6 -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canadian Marconi, 40/- 2 33/9 2/-

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Brazilian, 51½ ¼ ¾ ½ 3 1¼ ¾ ¾ 2¼ 1½ 2 1¼ ½ 2
Bristol Tram., 26/- 4½ 3/9Δ 6/- -/13½Δ
Do. 4% Pref., 13/10½
Brt. Elect. Tract., Deb., 1945 50 5 45 55 50
Do. 5% Pref., 3/6
Lond. United, 5% Pref., 3/6 -/6
Mexico, 7% Bds., 70½††
National, 35/3 6/- 3/9 6/- 3/9 6/-
Do. 7% Pref., 21/3 -/3 -/3
Pars, 3% Deb., 72½††
Potteries, 5% Pref., 5/9
Public, 220
Sao Paulo, 5% Deb., 86
Torquay, 27/3††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bahia, 5% Bds., 14½
Brazilian Tract., New, Frac. Certs., 9⅞ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 13½
Do. 5% Deb. 82½ 1 to 96-98, Gresham Life, Nos. 15½-15¾ to 19-20. FALL.—Legal and Genl. ½ to 15¾.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS. — RISE. — Foreign and Colonial (Pref.) 2 to 90-3, Guardian Investment (Pref.) 2 to 78-81, Investors Trust Assts. (Pref.) 2 to 82-6, Lon. Trust, 1 to 130-5.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—RISE.—Dominion Iron (Def.) 6 to 95-100, Dominion Steel (Pref.) (5% 2nd Pref.) 2d. to 20-3-21/2, Lancashire Coal (receipts) 6 to 40-50, ditto (receipts) 2d. to 40-50, Guest, Keen 2d. to 30/3-31/3.

MINES.—FALL.—Mason and Barry ½ to 14½, Rhokana Corp. 1 to 15½, Rio Tinto 2d. to 115½, Tanganyika 1 to 1½, Val d'Or 3d. to 1/3-1/9.

TEA AND COFFEE.—RISE.—Assam Cons. (Pref.) ½ to 7½.

TRAMWAYS.—FALL.—Mexico 1 to 27-30.

MARINE INSURANCE

THE COLBERT FLOATED

News received yesterday showed that the French steamer COLBERT, ashore near Alexandria, had been refloated. She was consequently withdrawn from the reinsurance market. It will be remembered that the vessel went ashore on April 8, while bound from Antwerp for Réunion, and that the last rate quoted was 20 per cent. The COLBERT, a vessel of 4,392 tons managed by A. Grosos, was built in 1904.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
REINE MARIE	Los Angeles, for San Francisco and Japan. Ashore Point Sur	80

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ACONA .. For L'pool, cld. Plymouth 15th.
ADMIRATIC .. Fm. Gib., due Cherbourg 17th.
ALAUNIA .. For Lon., cld. Queenstown 15th.
ALCANTARA .. For Lon., arr. N.Y. 15th.
ALY. R. GARROS .. For M'seilles, left Zanzibar 13th.
AMIR DE HEDJAZ .. For M'seilles, left Hodeidah 13th.
ARAPTON CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Suez 15th.
ARLEIGHLAND .. For Hull, arr. Karachi 11th.
ARMADALE .. For Piraeus, left Alexandria 14th.
ARMONDCLIFFE .. For Rapefo, left Gravesend 15th.
CITY OF BATAVIA .. For M'seilles, cld. Aden 15th.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM .. Left Calcutta 13th.
CITY OF CHRISTIANIA .. For L'pool, left M'seilles 12th.
CITY OF GUILDFORD .. For Panama 13th.
CITY OF JOHANNES .. Fm. Belra, arr. N.Y. 12th.
CITY OF KARACHI .. For Mauritius, left Table B. 15th.
CITY OF MOBILE .. Left Pt. Natal 15th.
CITY OF NORWICH .. For Colombo, arr. Cocoanada 14th.
CITY OF SWANSEA .. For Hong-kong, left Singapore 15th.
CITY OF WINDSOR .. Left Montevideo 14th.
D'ARTAGNAN .. For Hull, left Dunkirk 15th.
DESCARTES .. For M'seilles, left Yokohama 13th.
DON P. BENOIT .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Pt. Natal 15th.
DUNNOTTAR CASTLE .. For Vladivostock, left Algiers 13th.
GEN. DECAMPS .. For Pt. Natal, left Mauritius 15th.
GEN. METZINGER .. For M'seilles, left Reunion 13th.
GOMAR .. For Yokohama, cld. Aden 14th.
GRANTULLY CASTLE .. For Yokohama, arr. Suez 14th.
HAVILAH .. For Lon., left Zanzibar 15th.
KARAPANA .. Fm. Havre, arr. N.Y. 15th.
KARACHI MARU .. For Pt. Natal left L. Marques 15th.
KHANDALLA .. For Yokohama, arr. Table B. 15th.
KILDONAN CASTLE .. For Bombay, left Zanzibar 14th.
LAOS .. Fm. Lon., arr. E. Lon. 15th.
LAMARIERE .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Tsingtao 15th.
LETITIA .. For M'seilles, left Alexandria 12th.
LEWUK .. For Clyde, left Halifax 12th.
LYDIA MARU .. For M'seilles, left Beirut 12th.
MCBRYDE, COMMERCE .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Pt. Sudan 15th.
MILWAUKEE .. Fm. St. John, arr. Mobile, 14th.
MISSOURI .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 15th.
MOIRA .. Fm. Lon., arr. N.Y. 15th.
PARIS .. Fm. Havre, arr. Havana 12th.
PIANO .. For Dunkirk, left Oran 12th.
RELIANCE .. For L'pool, arr. Adelaide 15th.
RIPLEY CASTLE .. For Hamburg, left N.Y. 15th.
ROBINE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. K. Lin. 15th.
UMONA .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 13th.
VILLE DE STRAS-BOURG .. For Tenerife, left Table B. 15th.
.. For M'seilles, left Pt. Said 13th.

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Monday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List :—

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Fife County (4½% 1945-55) 1 to 95-97, Middlesex Council (3½% 1927-47) 1 to 84-86, Plymouth (3% 1920-50) 2 to 68-70, Sheffield (3½% 1968) 2 to 77-79, Swansea (3% 1935) 1 to 71-73, Walsall (4½% 1948-63) 1 to 93-97.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Cape of Good Hope (3½% Consol., 1929-49) 1 to 83-85, Mauritius (4% 1937) 2 to 93-95, Southern Rhodesia (4½%, 1953) 2 to 90-92. FALL.—Victoria (3% Cons., 1929-49) 1 to 66-69, Western Australia (3½% 1935-55) 1 to 67-70.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Porto Alegre (5% Bds.) 1 to 93-97. FALL.—Rio (4½% 1913) 1 to 21-25, Vitas (5% Gld. Bds.) 1 to 16-19, Bahia (5½% Deb. Bds., Lond. Iss.) 1 to 60-63.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Colombian (6% Bds., 1918) 1 to 88-90, Cuba (4½% Bds., 1949) 1 to 93-97, Hungarian (3% 1903) 1 to 87-89, FALL.—Austrian (4% Gld. Rents, 1878) 1 to 26-29, Brazilian (5% 1903) 1 to 69-71, Bulgarian (6% Mt. Bds.) 1½ to 25-28, (4% 1896, German Iss.) 1 to 19-21, Greek (4% Rentes, 1889) 1 to 57-60, Hungarian (4½% 1914) 1 to 25-28.

INDIAN RAILS.—RISE.—Barsi Light 1½ to 131-141½, Pref.) 1 to 47-49.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Argentine G.W. (6% Gtd. Pref.) 1 to 103-105, B.A. Central, and Terml. (7% Pref.) 1 to 102-104, ditto (4½% 2nd Deb. Stk.) 1 to 82-84, ditto (4½% 3rd Deb. Stk.) 1 to 80-82, ditto (3% 1912, Deb. Stk.) 1 to 80-82, ditto (4½% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 79-81, Cent. Argentine (5% 1st Pref.) ½ to 78½-80½, Cuba Rd. (Imp. Rts. (6% 1st Pref.) ½ to 94½-96½, ditto (4% N.-C. 2nd Pref.) ½ to 59½-61½, ditto (4% N.-C. Inc.) ½ to 38-40, Paraguay Central (5% Pr. Ln. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 38-40, Paraguay Cent. (5% Pr. Ln. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 11½-12½, ditto (6% Pref. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 40-42½, Taltal ½ to 5½-6½, Central (Chili) and Rosario, (5% Pref.) 74-76, Mexico (4% Inc.) ½ to 13½-14½, Nitrate (4%—now 3½%—" B " Deb. Bds.) ½ to 53½-57½, Nitrate (4% Pref.) ½ to 41½-5, Venezuela Cent. (6% 2nd Debs.) 11½ to 12-6, Zafra and Huelva Gtd. (3% 1st Bds.) ¼ to 1½-2½.

BANKS AND DISCOUNT.—RISE.—Hambros (" A ") 3d. to 21-3/22/3, Impl. of Persia ¼ to 10-10½, FALL.—Comml. of Australia 3d. to 19/9-20/9, Ottoman ½ to 9½-10½.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Eadie (James) (5% Pref.) ½ to 7½, New England Brews. ¼ to 1½-1¾. FALL.—Brent and Distr. of Vancouver (Votg. Tst. Certs.) 3d. to 5/3-6/3.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Assoc. Electrical Indstrs. (8% Pref.) 1½ to 9½-9¾, Assoc. Cement (5½% Pref.) 3d. to 18/6-19/6, Borvil (4½% Deb. Stk.) 2 to 84-89, Carreras (Ord.) ½ to 9¼-10½, ditto ("B" Ord.) ½ to 24/6-26/6, Gaumont-British Picture Corp. (7½% Pref.) 3d. to 17/3-18/3, Leethems (Twills) ½ to 31½-32½, Morris Motors (7½% Pref.) 2d. to 21/6-22/9, Rotherham (Jeremiah) (4½% 1st Deb. Stk.) 2 to 68-73, Vocalion Gram. 1½ to 19½-21½, Wall-Candles W. and Lumber 3d. to 5/3-6/3, Crosse and Blackwell 3d. to 3/9-4/0, Ingersoll-Rand 2 to 205-215, Kreuger and Toll (Pfg. Debs.) ¼ to 34½-35½, Nestlé and Anglo Swiss Cond. Milk (6% Pref.) 1½ to 113½-115½, Price Bros. 2 to 83-88, P.C. Theatres (7½% Pref. Ord.) 3d. to 18/8-19/3, Unilever (N.V.) (Ord. Sub-Shares of 125 f.) ½ to 3½-3¾.

ELECTRIC L. AND P.—RISE.—Sthn. Brazil (6½% Debs.) 2½ to 80-85. FALL.—Cities Service Co. (Profd.) ½ to 90-95, Montreal 1 to 156-161, Pennsylvania 2 to 85-88.

FIN. TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY.—RISE.—Centl. Rubin Rly. Tst. (Rg. Tst. " A " Crts.) 1 to 56-58, Exploration Co. 3d. to 6/0-7/9. FALL.—British & Africa (Chartered) Co. (Def. Warrants) 6d. to 38/0-38/6, Leach's Argentine Ests. (Profd.) 1d. to 1d.-6d.

INSURANCE.—RISE.—Commcl. Union (" British Genl." 5% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 96-98, Gresham Life (Nos. 15½-15¾ to 19-20. FALL.—Legal and Genl. ½ to 15¾.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS. — RISE. — Foreign and Colonial (Pref.) 2 to 90-3, Guardian Investment (Pref.) 2 to 78-81, Investors Trust Assts. (Pref.) 2 to 82-6, Lon. Trust, 1 to 130-5.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—RISE.—Dominion Iron (Def.) 6 to 95-100, Dominion Steel (Pref.) (5% 2nd Pref.) 2d. to 20-3-21/2, Lancashire Coal (receipts) 6 to 40-50, ditto (receipts) 2d. to 40-50, Guest, Keen 2d. to 30/3-31/3.

MINES.—FALL.—Mason and Barry ½ to 14½, Rhokana Corp. 1 to 15½, Rio Tinto 2d. to 115½, Tanganyika 1 to 1½, Val d'Or 3d. to 1/3-1/9.

TEA AND COFFEE.—RISE.—Assam Cons. (Pref.) ½ to 7½.

TRAMWAYS.—FALL.—Mexico 1 to 27-30.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To West Coast of Africa (Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea).

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta and Buenaventura), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

1.30 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts), Colombia (Buenaventura), Ecuador, Newfoundland, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia (North), Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. S. Marta and Buenaventura), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)††, Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan.

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, Portuguese East Africa, South and South West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.), Air Mail to Africa (Fort Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*†.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)††, Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Australia, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Canary Islands (all parts)*, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., Guianas (French and Dutch), India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), and Seychelles, Iraq and Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, exc. West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga), French Middle Congo), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities), China (Shanghai and N. China), Fiji, Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, Gambia and French Guinea), Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Madeira, New Zealand, United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta and Buenaventura), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA (exc. North), CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Nelson (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17 7.30 a.m.
Pt. pkt.*† (Florida)	Apl. 17 5.30 p.m.
Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
Houlder (Baroness)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Apl. 23 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA, P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind) and Baradine)	May 1 7.30 a.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura and Moldavia)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail	Apl. 24 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA (exc. Puno) (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y.	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Hope)	Apl. 16 Noon
(Rio Santos)* Fr. pkt.*† (Florida)	Apl. 17 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17 5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Wurtemberg)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.) : Booth (Denis)	Apl. 19 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Apl. 22 6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Apl. 23 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Apl. 17 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Laurentic)	Apl. 17 8 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Apl. 19 6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Emp. of Scotland)	Apl. 23 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Apl. 23 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Canada (Ascania) (Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Emp. of Scotland)	Apl. 16 5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Canada (Ascania) (Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Ascania)	Apl. 17 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Emp. of Scotland)	Apl. 22 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Nelson (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17 5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : E.D. (D. Livingstone)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Apl. 19 7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (France)	Apl. 16 Noon
CEYLON : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baradine)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura and Moldavia)	Apl. 24 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia* (all parts) : Holt (Demodocus)	Daily Noon
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Manretania)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
(Hong-kong) : Via Suez (Ranpura)	Apl. 24 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver (Duchess of Bedford and Emp. of Russia)	
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta and Buenaventura), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (France)	Apl. 25 6 p.m.
(Buenaventura) : Gulf (Apple Branch)	Apl. 16 Noon
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Caruto)	Apl. 17 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Carare)	Apl. 17 7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Apl. 19 9 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)	Apl. 23 2 a.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Apl. 16 1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Gen. Voyron)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
EQUATORIAL GULF (Apple Branch)	Apl. 23 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Verona)	Apl. 17 2 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Verona)	Apl. 16 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Apl. 17 9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail†	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Maz. Pacha)	Apl. 19 6 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Apl. 19 6 p.m.
Ital pkt. (Ausonia)	Apl. 16 9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Apl. 22 8 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Highland Hope)	Apl. 23 9 a.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Mauretania and Niagara)	Apl. 17 7.30 a.m.
GUIANAS (Fr. and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Nickerie)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr. and Du.) : E. & F. (Carare)	Apl. 19 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Apl. 19 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
Eastern State Cities : Air Mail	
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Camito)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Apl. 17 7.30 a.m.
J. D. F. (Jamaica Producer)	Apl. 17 5.30 p.m.
Japan : Via Siberia*	Apl. 22 7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Daily Noon
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Bedford and Emp. of Russia)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Saxon)	Apl. 25 6 p.m.
E.D. (D. Livingstone)	Apl. 17 11.30a.m
MAURITIUS : Via L. Marques (Saxon)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Gen. Voyron)	Apl. 17 11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Apl. 23 6 p.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
Via Canada (Laurentic)	Apl. 17 2 a.m.
Via Canada (Emp. of Scotland)	Apl. 19 6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Apl. 23 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Ascania)	Apl. 16 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Emp. of Scotland)	Apl. 17 5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Vancouver (Mauretania and Niagara)	Apl. 22 5.30 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Denis)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Saxon)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*†	Apl. 17 11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, &c. : U.-Castle (Saxon)	Apl. 17 11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt (Demodocus)	Apl. 22 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Fr. pkt.* (France)	Apl. 16 Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	Apl. 17 2 a.m.
Cunard (Mauretania)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
W. Star (Homeric)	Apl. 23 8 p.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Apl. 19 7.30 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)	Apl. 23 8 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Anversville)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Anversville)	Apl. 19 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Gen. Voyron)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : E.D. (D. Livingstone)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Kerguelen)	Apl. 22 6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Fr. Togoland, Fr. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Accra)	Apl. 23 2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Sp. Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Apl. 16 7.30 a.m.
(Ger. pkt. (Wahehe)	Apl. 9 6 p.m.
Gambia and Fr. Guinea : E.D. (D. Livingstone)	Apl. 17 8 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (France)	Apl. 16 Noon
Barbados, &c. : E. & F. (Carare)	Apl. 19 9 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Leyland (Mercian)	Apl. 22 8 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : E. & F. (Carare)	Apl. 19 9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)	Apl. 23 8 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

*† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

† Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

†† Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.
.. Iraq .. .. .. 2d. per half oz.
.. Persia and Karachi .. .. 3½d. ,,
.. Delhi .. .. .. 5d. ,,

An Air Mail label should be attached.

‡ Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Canada, (for direct ship to Quayaquil), Japan (*via* Canada). **11 A.M.**—To Bahama and Bermuda, British Honduras (*via* Canada), French Guinea, Dutch West Indies, Fiji (*via* U.S.A.), Newfoundland, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands). **1.15 P.M.**—To Rhodesia (*via* Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira, Jamaica, Portugal. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Bulgaria, Canada, Canary Islands, Dutch West Indies, Fiji (*via* U.S.A.), Gambia, Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Newfoundland, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands). **1.15 P.M.**—To Rhodesia (*via* Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira, Jamaica, Portugal. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Bulgaria, China (by sea direct), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Latvia, Lithuania, Mauritius (*via* France), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Portuguese East Africa, Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Turkey (by sea direct), United States, Canada, China (*via* Canada), Japan (*via* Canada). **11 A.M.**—To British Honduras (*via* Costa Rica, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (*via* France), Iraq and Persia (*via* France and Desert Motor Service), Turks and Calcos Islands (*via* Jamaica).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Almanzora. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. China and Japan, *via* Siberia. **TO-MORROW.**—U.S.A., Australia, Panama, West Coast of South America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. America. Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Alaunia.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ALAUNIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth, 3 a.m.
AMERICA (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 3 a.m.
AMARAPOORA (Henderson), from Rangoon ; London. Passengers land 8 a.m.
ANTONIA (Cunard), from New York ; Liverpool, 8 a.m.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY (Ellerman), from Far East ; Hull, p.m.
CITY OF NAGPUR (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Plymouth, a.m.
CITY OF PITTSBURG (Ellerman), from Rangoon ; Liverpool, p.m.
MULBERA (B.I.), from Calcutta ; Plymouth, noon. Due London, Thursday, 2 p.m.
NALDERA (P. & O.), from Sydney ; Plymouth, 1 p.m. Due London, Thursday, 11 a.m.

TO-MORROW

BREMEN (N.D.L.), from New York ; Southampton, noon.
CAMERONIA (Anchor), from New York ; Glasgow, p.m.
CHESHIRE (Bibby), from Rangoon ; Plymouth, 5 a.m. Due London, Friday, 4 a.m.
HIGHLAND MONARCH (Nelson), from Buenos Aires ; London, p.m.
PARIS (C.G.T.), from New York ; Plymouth, 4 p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

HOBSONS BAY .. Homeward, left Colombo 12th.

AFRICAN LINE

BATA .. For W.C. Africa, left Lome 12th.
COCHRANE .. Fm. St. John, arr. L. Marques 14th.

BEN LINE

BENGLOE .. Fm. U.K., arr. Tientsin, 12th.
BENNEVIS .. Fm. U.K., arr. Aomori 11th.

BIBBY

OXFORDSHIRE .. For Rangoon, left M'seilles 12th.
SHROPSHIRE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Colombo 14th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AENEAS .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 12th.
ASCANIUS .. For Australia, left L'pool 12th.
IXION .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Hong-kong 11th.
POLYPHEMUS .. For Java, left N.Y. 12th.
RHEXENOR .. Fm. Australia, arr. Hull 13th.

BLUE STAR

GOTHIC STAR .. For Ldn., left Rio Grande do Sul 14th.

BOOTH

BENEDICT .. For L'pool, arr. Cesra 9th.
HILDEBRAND .. For Para, left Manaos 12th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

DAHOMEY .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Lagos 11th.
DUNKWA .. For Sapele, sld. Dakar 12th.

BULLARD, KING

UMLAZI .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 14th.
UMONA .. Fm. Beira, arr. Table B. 14th.
UMZUMBI .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Rangoon 13th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL .. For St. John, left Clyde 12th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. Cruise, left Clyde 11th.
MINNEDOSA .. Fm. St. John, arr. Glasgow 14th.
PRINCESS ELIZABETH .. Due Panama 20th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN MACDOUGALL .. For Australia, arr. A'mouth 14th.
CLAN MACFADYEN .. Fm. Australia, arr. Hull 15th.
CLAN MACKAY .. For Ldn., left Madras 12th.
CLAN MACIVER .. For U.S.A., left Boston 14th.
CLAN MACMHEITHER .. For Ldn., left Norfolk 14th.
CLAN OGILVY .. For E. Ldn., left Dakar 12th.
CLAN RANALD .. Fm. Calc

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ANTWERP WATERWORKS COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held on Tuesday, the 13th May, 1930, at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely, at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., to receive the Report of the Directors for the Year ended 31st December last, to declare a dividend, and for transact the other business of an Ordinary General Meeting.
The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts will follow at a later date.
Share Warrants to Bearer must be lodged at the London or Antwerp Offices of the Company for a period of one week on and after the 14th May, before payment of the dividend thereon.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 30th April to the 13th May, inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
J. M. HAMILTON, Secretary.
London: Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.
16th April, 1930.

ANTWERP WATERWORKS COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., on Tuesday, the 13th day of May, 1930, immediately after the conclusion of the business of the Annual General Meeting of the Company, which is to be held at the same place at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined Resolutions as Special Resolutions:—
RESOLUTIONS.
1. That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with respect to its objects be altered in manner following, that is to say:—
(a) By adding at the end of sub-clause 5 of clause 3 of the said Memorandum the following words, namely:—
"and all or any part of the undertaking and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for any such sale or disposal any shares or securities of any Company formed to acquire any property of this Company or all or any part of its undertaking or having objects in whole or in part similar to the objects of this Company, and to hold, sell, deal with or dispose of any shares or securities so received as may be requisite or may be deemed expedient";
(b) By inserting in clause 3 of the said Memorandum after sub-clause 7 thereof the following new sub-clauses:—
"7. (a) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire for such consideration as may be thought fit, and hold, sell, deal with or dispose of any shares or securities of any Company carrying on or about to carry on or having power to carry on the business of Waterworks Company in all or any of its branches or any investments or securities for the time being authorized by law as investments for trust funds.
7. (b) To distribute any property or assets of the Company amongst the members in specie, but so that no distribution involving a reduction of capital shall be made without such sanction as may for the time being be required by law."
2. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following, that is to say:—
(1) By inserting therein the following new Article after Article 5 under the heading "Alterations of Capital":—
5. (a) The Company may by Ordinary Resolution:—
(a) Consolidate or sub-divide its Shares or any of them into Shares of larger or smaller denomination, or
(b) Cancel any Shares not taken or agreed to be taken by any person,
and may by Special Resolution:—
(c) Reduce its capital and any capital redemption reserve fund in any manner and with and subject to any incident authorized and consent required by law."
(2) By inserting the words "or any one or more of the Directors" after the words "vote the Directors" in Article 93.
By Order of the Board.
J. M. HAMILTON, Secretary.
Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4.
16th April, 1930.

LEGAL and GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd. Head Office:—10, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at this office on Tuesday, the 29th April, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive, and consider the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1929, to declare a dividend, and to elect Directors in the place of those retiring, to appoint Auditors, and to transact the ordinary business of the Society.
By Order of the Board.
W. A. WORKMAN, General Manager.
April 15th, 1930.

PRIMITIVA GAS COMPANY of BUENOS AIRES, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the Accounts, the Balance Sheet, and the Report of the Directors, sanctioning the payment of a Dividend, electing Directors and Auditors, and transacting the ordinary business of the Company.
Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Ordinary Shares of the Company will be Closed from the 16th to the 29th April, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
ROBERT GREAVES, Secretary.
Winchester House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
15th April, 1930.

THE THATCHED HOUSE GUARANTEE, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at 88, St. James's-street, S.W.1, on Monday, 28th April, 1930, at 6.30 o'clock in the afternoon.
By order,
G. V. WATSON, Lieut.-Col., Secretary.
88, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

UNION CORPORATION, Limited.
(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)
Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary General MEETING of Shareholders in the Union Corporation, Ltd., will be held in the Banket Room, Union House, 90, Rissik-street, Johannesburg, Transvaal, on Thursday, June 5, 1930, at 10 a.m., for the following purposes:—
(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts for the financial year of the Corporation ended on December 31, 1929.
(2) To appoint a Director in the place of The Right Hon. Sir Robert S. Horne, G.B.E., M.C., who retires by rotation in accordance with Article 104 of the Articles of Association, and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors in the place of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Company and Messrs. P. W. Diamond and English who offer themselves for re-election, and to fix their remuneration for the audit.
(4) To pass a resolution recording the consent of the Corporation to Directors borrowing money beyond the limit fixed by Clause 82 of the Articles of Association of the Corporation.
(5) To transact any business which under the Articles of Association may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.
Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer wishing to attend or to be represented at the meeting must produce or deposit their Share Warrants at the Johannesburg Office at the time of the Meeting, or at the London Office at least thirty days before the date of such Meeting, together with a statement in writing of the name and address of the holder and the distinguishing numbers of the Share Warrants. For Share Warrants numbered or deposited at the London Office, will be issued, entitling the holder to attend and vote in person or by proxy at the Meeting in the same way as if he were a registered Shareholder. The Share Warrants deposited in Johannesburg will be released at any time after the Meeting, and those deposited in London will be released twenty days before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board,
VERNON J. RONKEITH, } Secretaries.
HENRY CLARK, }
Union House, 80, Main-street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
Princes House, 95, Gresham-street, London, E.C.2.
April 15, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

BRITISH CELANESE, Limited.
7 per CENT. FIRST CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.
7½ per CENT. PARTICIPATING SECOND CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the above-mentioned shares will be CLOSED from 16th to 29th April, both dates inclusive, for preparation of the dividends payable 30th April, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
W. H. FOXON, Secretary.
Celanese House, Hanover-square, London, W.1.
15th April, 1930.

BABCOCK and WILCOX Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd April to the 30th April, 1930, both days inclusive, and during the said period no Transfers can be registered. By Order of the Board.
H. J. WADDINGHAM, Secretary.
Babcock House, Farringdon-street, E.C.4.
14th April, 1930.

HENRY GLAVE, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred Shares and Deferred Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from April 17th to April 30th, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
Transfer Office, Basildon House, Moorgate, E.C.2.
April 15th, 1930.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION of CANADA, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from the 17th to 30th April, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.
By Order of the Board,
FRANCIS BURNETT-STUART, Secretary.
43, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

ISAAC WALTON and Co., Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th April, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
ROBERT GREAVES, Secretary.
238, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
15th April, 1930.

THE THATCHED HOUSE GUARANTEE, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from the 22nd April to the 29th April (both days inclusive).
By Order,
ALFRED E. PIKE, Secretary.
17/18/5, Mincing-lane, E.C.3.
15th April, 1930.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE LEDGERS of WILLIAM BLYTHE and COMPANY, Ltd., will be CLOSED from the 23rd April, 1930, to the 2nd May, 1930, both days inclusive, for the payment of a Final Dividend on the Ordinary Shares.
By Order of the Board.
W. R. ELVEY, Secretary.

S. NEAL (1928), Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th April, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend warrants payable on the 1st May, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
FRANK W. GARDNER, Secretary.
London, 15th April, 1930.

THE ANTOFAGASTA (CHILI) and BOLIVIA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 4½ per Cent. 5 per Cent., and 5 per Cent. (Bolivia) Debenture Stocks of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th April, 1930, both days inclusive, for payment of interest.
By Order of the Board,
H. COWLEY, Secretary.
2, Bread-street-place, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.
15th April, 1930.

THE RIO DE JANEIRO CITY IMPROVEMENTS COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 2nd May, 1930, both days inclusive, for preparation and issue of warrants for the payment of a final dividend for the year 1929.
By Order of the Board,
H. HAGGETT, Secretary.
217, Dashwood House, E.C.2.
15th April, 1930.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, Limited.
The ORDINARY SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th April, 1930, both days inclusive.
ARTHUR S. HOSE, Secretary.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CITY of COPENHAGEN FOUR per CENT. LOAN of 1901.
The COUPONS falling due on the 1st May, 1930, on these Bonds may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C., at the National Provincial Bank Limited, Princes-street, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 16th April, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
(continued)

CITY of OSAKA 5 per CENT. STERLING BONDS (£3,084,940).
Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 1st May, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of 11 and 2, at The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination prior to payment.
For The YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Limited,
D. NOHARA, Manager.
7, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. 16th April, 1930.

DENNIS BROTHERS, Limited.
The Directors announce an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 8d. per share, less Income-tax, PAYABLE 24th May, 1930. The Register of Transfers will be Closed from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both dates inclusive.
Share and Transfer Office, 66, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2.

GREEK GOVERNMENT SEVEN per CENT. REFUGEE LOAN of 1924 (Sterling Issue).
Notice is hereby given that COUPONS due 1st May, 1930, may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted).
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 16th April, 1930.

RIO TINTO COMPANY, Limited.

DIVIDEND ON SHARES TO BEARER.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are informed that they will receive PAYMENT of the DIVIDEND declared at the General Meeting held on the 14th inst., at the rate of Two Shillings and Sixpence per Share on the Preference Shares, and of the Dividend and Bonus on the Ordinary Shares amounting to Thirty Shillings per Share, all less income-tax, on and after Thursday, the 1st May, 1930, on presentation of Coupon No. 66 on the Preference Shares and No. 62 on the Ordinary Shares, either at the Company's Office in London, or at the Société Générale, 29, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
Coupons for payment in London must be left four clear days previously for examination, and may be deposited on or after the 22nd inst.
By Order,
H. H. BEECHER, Secretary.
Offices of the Company, 2, Bond-street, E.C.3.
15th April, 1930.

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT FIVE per CENT. LOAN of 1911 (SECOND SERIES) for £5,000,000 NOMINAL CAPITAL.
The COUPONS due 1st May next on the Bonds of the above-mentioned Loan will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons on that day and on each succeeding day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.
An interval of three clear days will be required for examination of the coupons, which must be handed in personally or by a London Banker or other Agent. Coupons cannot be paid through the post.
Printed forms for listing the coupons can be obtained on application.
New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
15th April, 1930.

UNITED STATES of BRAZIL GOVERNMENT FIVE per CENT. LOAN of 1909.
UNITED STATES of BRAZIL FIVE per CENT. FUNDING BONDS of 1914.
The COUPONS due 1st May next on the Bonds of the above-mentioned issues will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons on that day and on each succeeding business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.
An interval of three clear days will be required for examination of the coupons, which must be handed in personally or by a London Banker or other Agent.
Coupons cannot be paid through the post.
Printed forms for listing the coupons can be obtained on application.
New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
15th April, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of Nova Scotia.)
To those HOLDERS of the SIX per CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE STOCK of DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION, Limited, who have deposited their Stock Certificates with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in pursuance of an Agreement dated the twenty-third day of June, 1926.
Notice is hereby given that the Committee, appointed by the said Agreement to protect the rights and representations of the Holders of Preference Stock, have approved a proposed Plan of Reorganization. Particulars of the said Plan have been lodged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London (2, Lombard-street, E.C.3), New York, Montreal, and Toronto, for inspection by the Depositors and may be inspected there by any Depositor during usual business hours.
Any Depositor who does not approve of the proposed Plan may at any time before the first day of May, 1930, upon complying with Clause 7 of the said Agreement, withdraw the Stock Certificates deposited by him. Certificate of the Committee a like amount of the Stock Certificates of the same issue) and all Depositors who shall not exercise this right to withdraw within the said time will be deemed to have assented to the said Plan and bound thereby without further act or notice. The Committee being authorized under the said Agreement to use the Stock Certificates not so withdrawn for the purpose of carrying out such Plan.
By Order of the Committee,
J. R. VILLIERS, Secretary.
River Plate House, 12-13, South-place, London, E.C.2.
15th April, 1930.

DOMINION IRON and STEEL COMPANY, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of Nova Scotia.)
To those HOLDERS of the FIVE per CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS (STERLING SERIES of DOMINION IRON and STEEL COMPANY, Limited, who have deposited their Bonds with the Bank of Montreal in pursuance of an Agreement dated the 22nd of June, 1926.
Notice is hereby given that the Committee appointed by the said Agreement of the 22nd of June, 1926, to protect the rights and represent the interests of the Depositors, has, in pursuance of the power conferred upon it by Clause 6 of the said Agreement, approved a Plan of Exchange, constituting a Scheme of Arrangement within the meaning of such clause.
Particulars of the said Plan have been lodged by the Committee with the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2, for inspection by the Depositors, and may be inspected there by any Depositor during the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 3 o'clock p.m.; Saturdays 11 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m. Any Depositor who does not assent to the proposed Plan of Arrangement may, at any time before the 1st day of May, 1930, on complying with Clause 7 of the said Agreement of the 22nd of June, 1926, withdraw the Bonds represented by his Certificate of Deposit or (at the option of the Committee) a like amount of the Bonds of the same issue, and all Depositors who shall not exercise the right to withdraw within the said time will be deemed to have assented to the said Plan and will, in the event of the Plan becoming operative, be bound thereby without further act or notice, the Committee being authorized under the said Agreement to use the Bonds not so withdrawn for the purpose of carrying out such Plan.
Dated this 15th day of April, 1930.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN A. ROSEY, Secretary.
5, London Wall-buildings, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A SMALL HOUSE of CHARACTER WANTED to PURCHASE, with early Possession; not more than 35 miles of London; five or six bed rooms, one to four acres; modernized preferred.—Send particulars and photo (if possible) to "Medieval," Box 2,394, The Times, E.C.4.

A ARTIST, having just sold house at Chelsea, is anxious to PURCHASE a nicely-situated OLD-WORLD PROPERTY in a rural and unspoilt district within 60 minutes of the Metropolis; about six bedrooms, two reception rooms, and at least FIVE ACRES; modernized preferred.—Send particulars and photos, Box P.1981, The Times, E.C.4.

SECLUSION THE MAIN ESSENTIAL.
ADVERTISER removing from present house owing to development of arterial road property is anxious to secure another which, primarily, fulfils the above condition; eight-nine bed rooms, two reception rooms, matured garden with enough land for protection, but would have a little to secure quietude; modern equipment should be installed; up to 50 miles south of London. Price up to £6,000.—Please write to Box P.1980, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNWALL.—WANTED, middle August to middle September, good FURNISHED HOUSE; six or seven offices and garage. Staff would be required to remain, also use of plate and linen. House close to shore, grounds leading down to beach preferred. Advertiser would be prepared to pay 20 guineas per week for suitable house, Write particulars, with photographs, which would be returned, to Box 2,394, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON or CORNWALL COAST.—REQUIRED, a Gentleman's FURNISHED RESIDENCE for month or end of May. Good gardens, hard tennis court; sea bathing near; good train service.
Particulars to Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, whose commission will be paid by their client.

HIGHGATE (near KEN WOOD, preferably in The Bishops-avenue, Compton-avenue, or Courtenay-avenue).—Detached RESIDENCE with five to eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; electric light and central heating; garage. To Rent or Purchase.
Write Box A.749, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE, preferably in Hants or Sussex, and within 60 miles of London, a really good FURNISHED RESIDENCE of from 1,000 to 2,000 ACRES. A large house is not wanted, but must be of fair size and comfortable. The shooting must be good and fishing is a great attraction. Reasonable proximity to decent market town and golf course desirable.—Address "Harryman," care of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

NEAR HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
URGENTLY WANTED for well-known applicant, FURNISHED HOUSE with at least six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and tennis court; for six months. Rent 25 to 50 guineas per week.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE: three or four bed rooms, modern conveniences; facing sea or estuary; good bathing, boating essential; three hours London; six months; moderate rent.—Write Box .04375, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to RENT, Unfurnished, Bath neighbourhood, eight bed, two bath rooms; no basement; modern conveniences; small garden.
Essex, 28, St. James's-square, Bath.

WANTED to PURCHASE within five miles radius of either Chelmsford, Great Witham, Colchester, Braintree, Dunmow, or Bishop's Stortford, an up-to-date RESIDENCE with seven-nine bed rooms, nice gardens and some grass land. Price not to exceed £5,000.—Write Box G.1,286, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, HOUSE to RENT with option purchase. About 20 miles South London; three reception (one large), six-eight bed; about ONE ACRE; garage; electric light.—Write Box N.529, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED in HAMPSTEAD, Golders Green, or Finchley District, MODERN HOUSE with at least six good bed rooms, three reception rooms; large garden; garage.
Box 2,394, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE, six months; daily reach City, high ground, Surrey or West Kent; five-six bed rooms; garden, garage.—Write Box 04356, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED to RENT, Furnished or Unfurnished COTTAGE or FLAT near London. Rent moderate.—Write Box 04373, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A SMALL HOUSE or COTTAGE WANTED with about 20 acres of land, within 60 miles of London.—Write Box P.1,979, The Times, E.C.4.

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LANE, SAVILLE & CO.,
10, CARLOS-PLACE, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

MAYFAIR.
A MEDIUM-SIZED TOWN HOUSE containing: Nine bed rooms. Three bath rooms. Four reception rooms.
To be SOLD at a very low figure representing a bargain. In perfect order.
South aspect.
Situate within a few doors of the Park.
Agents: LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, W.1.

HYDE PARK (North Side).
A beautifully fitted DWARF RESIDENCE in favoured position; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three ground-floor reception rooms, and model offices. In perfect order. Parquet floors, central heating, constant hot water.
Brick-built garage.
Crazy-paved garden.
90 years' Lease. Ground-rental £10 per annum. Bonus in figure will be accepted.
Agents: LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

ELM TREE-ROAD.
A Detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, overlooking Lord's; containing two large reception rooms, lounge hall, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms; garage and good garden. Rent £350 per annum and premium.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

CLOSE REGENT'S PARK.
AVENUE-ROAD.—Attractive TOWN RESIDENCE; nine bed, bath, three reception, and excellent offices; large garden; lease seven years. Rent £17 10s.—Sole Agents, HEALEY and BAKER, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park. Museum 6575.

6, DRAYCOTT-PLACE, S.W.3.
UNSOLD AT AUCTION.
ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE, with bed room service; well-proportioned rooms; seven-eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms.—For full particulars apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Tele., Sloane 2164-5.

HOLLAND PARK.
A MODERN HOUSE in PERFECT ORDER. Bijou, non-basement, FREEHOLD, with garage, built to suit present-day requirements; beautifully decorated and appointed.—Sole Agents, SEADDEN and STUART, 44, Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 7511.

EGERTON-CRESCENT.
A CHARMING HOUSE in a delightful position; six bed, bath, three reception, and excellent offices. Immediate premium required for £155 direct Lease.—Recommended by the Sole Agent, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c. Principal Agents for all available HOUSES, &c., and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

CLOSE REGENT'S PARK.
BEAUTIFULLY appointed TOWN RESIDENCE, in the much-sought-after Avenue-road; nine bed, two bath, three reception, excellent offices.
Lease for three years.
LEASE 13 YEARS. GROUND-RENT £160 P.A.
PRICE £2,500.
Sole Agents: HEALEY and BAKER, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park. Museum 1676.

FACING HYDE PARK.—Beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE, facing South, comprising nine bed, three reception rooms, and heated swimming bath, to be let for season; rent 30 guineas per week.—DRAKE and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square.

To Professional men and others.
HAMPSTEAD.—Easily run SMALL HOUSE, off but close to main Finchley-road, on high ground; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. Term 75 years, ground-rent £30 per annum. Price £2,750 for quick SALE.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

In the delightful HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB, only a short distance from Heath and Churches.—An attractive elevation, containing six bed rooms, two box rooms, bath room, two communicating reception room, kitchen, scullery, housemaid's pantry, &c.; large, sunny outbuilding. PRICE £2,000 LEASEHOLD.
Golders Green, N.W.11. (Sunderland 1601.)

FAVOURITE OLD-WORLD SQUARE.
KENSINGTON.—FINE PERIOD HOUSE with delightful outlook over Gardens now in course of reconstruction into self-contained flats, each containing two bed, bath, reception room, kitchen. Contractors not water. Electric power.
£190. TO £200. Sole Agents:—
ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

LANCASTER-GATE (close to Park and Tube).—TO BE LET or SOLD, a CHARMING LOW-BUILT HOUSE of two Maisonettes, each containing 4 rooms; producing £200 per annum; lower, comprising four bed rooms, two reception rooms, include fittings.—Apply BETTS and Co., 18, Craven-terrace, W.2. Padd. 9277-8.

MAYFAIR.
NO PREMIUM.
A CHARMING LOW-BUILT HOUSE TO BE LET AT MODERATE RENT.
Four bed, one dressing, two bath rooms, two large reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Keys with
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CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
MODERN RESIDENCE to be LET; very tastefully appointed; six or three bath, three reception rooms, &c.; polished floors; independent hot water. Rent £330 per annum. No premium, but fixtures valuation.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

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OLD CHELSEA,
BIRCH HOUSE,
14, UPPER CHEYNE-ROW, S.W.3.
Of modern construction in red brick, and being
AN ESSENTIALLY LUXURY
SAVING HOUSE,
planned on country house lines with meticulous attention to common needs, in perfect decorative repair, and retired with all modern amenities conducive to comfort and convenience, including central heating, independent hot water system, parquet floors, and fitted basins to all bed rooms.
Attractive hall, three ground-floor reception rooms, three beautifully fitted bath rooms, seven bed rooms, ample cupboard accommodation.

IDEAL NON-BASEMENT
DOMESTIC OFFICES
DELIGHTFUL AND SECLUDED PAVED GARDEN,
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MAYFAIR.
A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE of exceptional Character and Equipment.
UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD.
The accommodation comprises lounge hall, three reception rooms, ball room, boudoir, study, 15 bed and six bath rooms, and excellent domestic offices.
Central heating. Independent hot-water service. Electric passenger lift. Service lift. Internal telephone system.
FOR SALE by PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

TO SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.
EGERTON-GARDENS, S.W.3.
To be SOLD at a bargain price, the 45 YEARS' LEASE of one of these attractive modern HOUSES; nine bed, box room, bath room, three reception, and usual offices; dinner lift. Ideal boiler; constant hot water; compact home easily run with few servants.
GROUND-RENT ONLY £2 PER ANNUM.
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ALLOWANCE FOR REDECORATION.
THE OLD SUN HOUSE, CHELSEA.—Delightful non-basement double-fronted COTTAGE.—Three-four bed, bath, two reception, &c.; rent £250 per annum inclusive.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

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NOT SOLD AT LAST WEEK'S AUCTION.
UNCONVENTIONAL double-fronted HOUSE with good reception rooms on ground floor; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms.
Lease 42 years. Low rent. Premium £1,000.
Price £3,500 for quick sale, or would let Furnished, and chauffeur's flat if required.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Tele., Sloane 2164-5.

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An unusually attractive NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, charmingly modernized and improved.
FREEHOLD.
Five good bed rooms, TWO BATH ROOMS, two reception rooms, compact offices.
Independent hot water. Electric power.
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For SALE Privately or by Auction at the London Auction Mart on 20th May.
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A commodious TOWN RESIDENCE, comprising 13-14 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices.
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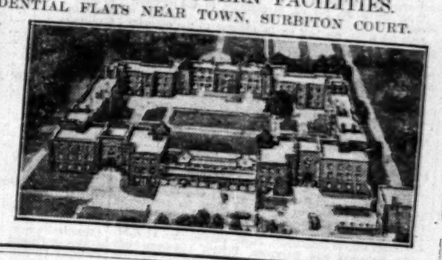

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EXCEPTIONAL FAMILY FLAT, ideal for entertaining, in an exclusive Mayfair building with every modern improvement, including central heating, constant hot water, passenger lift, day and night porters; six bed rooms, two principal bath rooms, two magnificent entertaining rooms, lounge hall, and domestic offices.—To view, telephone Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 3).
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ATTRACTIVE SELF-CONTAINED FLATS overlooking gardens close to above; two reception, four bed rooms, constant hot water and refrigerator; exceptionally desirable modern tiled bath rooms and kitchens; passenger lift. Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, Gower-street, W.C.1.
£292 TO £322
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ALMOST facing Kensington Gardens.—Delightfully bright FLAT; Furnished or Unfurnished; lift, constant hot water; every modern convenience.—Apply Commissionaire, 106, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.
AN exceptional offer.—MANSION FLAT; central heating, &c.; five bed rooms, three reception rooms; fitted bath room, kitchen, &c.; perfect order. Rent £350 per annum.—Sole

WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd.,

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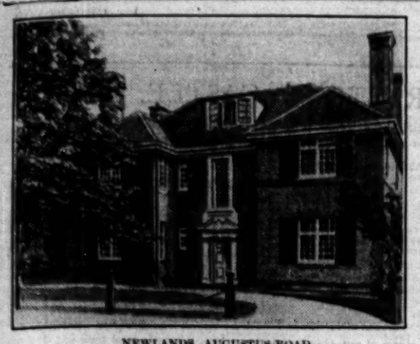

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A typical House on the Estate. Ready for early occupation. Decorations to purchaser's reasonable requirements. Large garden with trees and lawn.

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Detached garage, garden.

This perfectly delightful detached RESIDENCE at the entrance to beautiful woods, opposite tennis courts.

£2,400.

Ground rent £15. Lease 91 years.

Full particulars of this and other houses on the lovely garden suburb of

COPARTS, LTD., 12, NORTH END-ROAD, GOLDERS GREEN, N.W.11. Speedwell 2103.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
(Continued from Page 26)

BETWEEN READING and NEWBURY.—For SALE, SIX ACRES, TWO COTTAGES, or to be Let unfurnished, delightful QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception. Recommended. BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading. (3816.)

BERKS, in old-world village, three miles Twyford station.—FOR SALE, charming GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; lounge hall, two reception; good domestic offices, four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold); electric light; Co.'s water; central heating; stabling. TWO ACRES. BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading. (3481.)

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ASHFORD (35 minutes Waterloo).—A charming MODERN RESIDENCE, near golf links, containing hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, &c. Co.'s water, gas, electric light and power; telephone; central heating, independent hot water system, hot and cold water in bed rooms.

Large gardens, greenhouses, kitchen garden, &c. TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

£1,900 WITH FOUR ACRES; £4,000 WITH 78 ACRES.

WYE VALLEY, beautiful position, 750ft. above sea level.—Picturesque old stone-built RESIDENCE, with South aspect.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, six bed rooms; electric light; telephone; stabling, garages, farmhouse and buildings.

Well-timbered pleasure grounds and excellent pasture land.

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DORSET and DEVON BORDERS.

FOR SALE, delightful old-world TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE.

Hall, four reception, bath room, 9 to 11 bed rooms. Acetylene gas; garages, stabling, cottage.

Lovely grounds, tennis, walled kitchen gardens, and pasture; in all about 16 ACRES.

TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

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JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK,

Estate Agents and Valuers,

16, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD, and CHIPPING NORTON, are Agents for the following Properties, which the law inspected and strongly recommend.

WORCESTER.—Interesting OLD RESIDENCE called "THE CHANTRY," FLADBURY; nine bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, w.c., electric light; Co.'s water; central heating. TWO ACRES. FOR AUCTION DURING MAY. Low Reserve.

GENUINE OLD MANOR HOUSE, four miles from Oxford; six bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold); w.c., three reception rooms; electric light; central heating. TWO ACRES. FOR AUCTION DURING MAY. Low Reserve.

By Order of the Public Trustee.

EASTBOURNE—MEADS.

Best Residential District, attractive position, close to sea front, the Downs, and shops. South aspect.

"NEWSTEAD," DARLEY-ROAD.

Commodious semi-detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; six bed, bath, two reception, butler's pantry, &c.; large lawn and flower garden, room for garage. VACANT POSSESSION. For SALE by AUCTION on May 1st, 1930.

EDGAR HORN, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE. Delightful position. Close to golf links.—Detached NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; five bed rooms, bath, two reception; all in perfect order; large garden. £2,500 FREEHOLD.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK & DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

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ESSEX, between CHELMSFORD and COLCHESTER (one hour London), 250ft. up.—Secluded well-built RESIDENCE; six bed, maids room, two bath rooms, three reception, billiard room, lounge hall (41ft. by 21ft.); gas, &c.; garage, stabling; entrance lodge; well timbered grounds, 9 ACRES; FREEHOLD £2,000.—COBBE and WINCER, Chelmsford, and at Ipswich.

ELSTREE (Herts).—Choice Modern pre-War HOUSE, half mile from station; three reception rooms, hall, five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room; separate brick-built garage; conservatory; tennis and croquet lawns, beautiful garden, orchard and rear; in all about 2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £9,950. Write Box N.524, The Times, E.C.4.

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SUSSEX.

FOR CROWBOROUGH and ASHDOWN FOREST Properties apply to Messrs. CHARLES J. PARRIS, Auctioneers and Chartered Surveyors, Crowborough.

FOR ABRIDGED LIST of COUNTRY RESIDENCES for SALE throughout East Anglia, from £350 to £8,500, apply to WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

FOR SALE, old-world THATCHED COTTAGE in Kent village; five bed, two sitting rooms, good kitchen; equipped with electric light and main's water, and range of outbuildings; four miles Bedford Station; rear garden, 1½ ACRE meadow. Price £1,150. More land if required. Apply A. Scott Cooper, Rest-Harrow, Biddenham, Beds.

FROM 24th June.—SHETCOMBE HOUSE on Toddington Estate, 270 feet above sea level; three reception rooms, bed kitchen and usual offices, three bath room; garage; nice garden; rent £80 per annum.—Agent, Estate Office, Toddington, Cheltenham.

GUERNSEY.—Charming HOUSE; nine rooms; good garage; mild sunny climate, near church, club, golf. Immediate possession; bargain, £1,850 FREEHOLD.—A. MARTIN and SON, Estate Agents, Guernsey.

HAMPSHIRE.—Attractive Modern RESIDENCE; fine position, grand views; lounge, two reception rooms, bath room, 12 bed and dressing rooms; electric light, telephone, co.'s water, main drainage; garage; charming gardens, with tennis court, orchard, &c.

TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

HOVE.—GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; quiet position, few doors of lawns and sea; six bed, bath, two reception; basement. To be SOLD, May 1st.—WINSAWORTHS, F.A.I., 22, Preston-street, Brighton.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

HOVE.—Owner leaving district for SALE, charming MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE, in favourite residential position; six large bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; good garden and garage; CENTRAL HEATING; interior recently redecorated throughout; VACANT POSSESSION. Only £3,900 for quick SALE.—Agents, WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

HOUSES in the SOUTHERN COUNTIES designed by experienced architect and built to clients' requirements. Booklet free.—Cuxlee Houses, Ltd., Dorking.

FOR SALE, ROCKMOUNT, GOREY, JERSEY. Delightful COUNTRY RESIDENCE, high altitude, detached, commanding excellent sea and country views, fitted with all modern labour-saving devices.

The well-built freehold property comprises four reception rooms, including large dining room opening on front lawn, six principal bed rooms fitted running water, three bath rooms, commodious staff quarters, with usual offices.

Unlimited supply spring and rain water.

Stone-built garage for two cars. Electric light throughout. Central heating.

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Also another well-equipped property in Sark.—Furnished House and 20 acres land.

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IN pretty rural SUFFOLK; beautiful exposed old oak; excellent bath room (hot and cold); very pretty sunken lounge; 3 bed rooms; 2 ACRES; garage. FREEHOLD only £850, or with 45 Acres £1,250.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

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LAKE EIGHT ACRES, Woodlands Five Acres, Grassland, six acres; modern labour-saving HOUSE. FREEHOLD £4,500; SURREY.—GLADDISH, 9-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

ONLY £2,950.

SEVEN BED ROOMS, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, BATH.

THREE ACRES.

CO'S GAS and WATER. DOUBLE GARAGE.

A most delightful QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE in BERKSHIRE, high up, with lovely views. Strongly recommended.—Agents, GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3043.)

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in favourite district, surrounded by beautiful country. Excellent service of trains to town.

Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; six acres; central heating; all modern conveniences; hard tennis court.

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FAVOURITE PULBOROUGH DISTRICT.

£4,500 quick sale.

PICTURESQUE XVth-CENTURY HOUSE with wealth of ships' oak in heart of lovely country; three reception and nine bed rooms, bath and good offices; radiators; petrol silencer; double garage; pretty gardens, orchard and paddock 2 ACRES.—Recommended.

DORKING TO CRAWLEY.

Just in market.

£3,000 with 7 ACRES.—Exceptional opportunity; three reception and six bed rooms, large bath room; company's water, radiators (garage); modest garden.—MILLAR, SON and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1. Mayfair 5314.

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An exceptional opportunity occurs to acquire

A PERFECTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE situate in a much favoured position, commanding delightful marine views, replete with every modern convenience and containing five bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge hall, and three reception rooms, loggia.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

Garage with three rooms over.

BEAUTIFULLY LAID OUT GARDEN with tennis court, two sunk gardens, &c.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Inspected and highly recommended by Ralph Pay and Taylor, 3, Mount-street, W.1.

LEATHERHEAD.—In beautiful parklike surroundings, stands a perfectly designed and equipped MODERN RESIDENCE; many unique features; built-in furniture, lavatory basins, radiators, ground and first floor verandahs; four beds, bath, three reception; latest labour-saving fittings; one acre lovely laid-out garden, tennis, orchard, kitchen garden. Moderate Freehold figure £2,600 or near, includes valuable fixtures, &c.—Photos, KINNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station.

LIMPSFIELD, SURREY.—Delightful PERIOD HOUSE for SALE, near Common and Golf Course; hall, two reception, study, &c., six bed, two baths; second staircase; 1½ ACRE land, or more if required. For particulars write to Box G.1391, The Times, E.C.4. No agents.

BEAUTIFUL RICHMAN DISTRICT.

300ft. UP. LONDON 20 MILES.

Commands fine views over surrounding country.

MODERN RESIDENCE; contains eight bed, bath, three reception rooms; company's water, central heating.

Garage. Stabling. Outbuildings.

Charming grounds. Tennis Court.

Offered at Low Price.—Apply Messrs. GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3043.)

NEWMARKET District, pretty village.—Excellent MODERN HOUSE, one Acre freehold, more available; sunny aspect; gravel soil; close Church, golf; three reception, five bed rooms, bath, hot and cold, two lavatories; good garage, room over. Sale or rent 280 per annum.—Vicar, Chamberlain, Woodditton.

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OXTED, five minutes Station.—Newly erected HOUSE for SALE; five bed, two reception, and study, &c.; all services; three-quarter Acre.—For particulars write to Box G.1292, The Times, E.C.4. No agents.

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E. GRINSTEAD (Near).

QUIET POSITION, close station.—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, compact offices.

Main drainage, gas and water; garage; ONE ACRE matured gardens, fruit and vegetables.

PRICE £2,350 FREEHOLD.

WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1 (Tel., Sloane 8141), and 52, Church-road, Hove.

REDHILL.—Exors.' SALE. One mile station.—Charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE and half Acre, "THE MAPLES," CLAREMONT-ROAD; six light and airy bed and bed rooms, three reception, &c.; delightful matured flower and fruit gardens, tennis lawn. For sale by auction in May unless sold privately.—HUSSEY, WALCOTT and Co., 1, Gray's Inn-place, W.C.1.

RICKMANSWORTH, near station and Golf.—For SALE or To Let, picturesque XVCENTURY RESIDENCE, "THE PRIORY," possessing many old-world features; five bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, two good reception rooms, useful offices; garage and matured garden, by AUCTION May 7th, at London Auction Mart.—Particulars from SWANNELL and SLY, Rickmansworth.

SEA-TROUT FISHING.—Beautiful surroundings, 30 Mid-Wales, six hours London; 10 bed, two bath, four reception; own lighting, 'phone; every convenience; trout lake in grounds (2½ acres), 15 ACRES in all. £8,850 FREEHOLD. Sporting lease low rental 3,500 acres moors, shoots, and includes several miles fishing; 215 sea-trout caught 1929 in 20 days, up to 6lb.—Write Box G.1299, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL, well-built, pre-War COTTAGE RESIDENCE, Hampstead fringe, favourite district; matured garden, orchard, 1½ ACRE; tennis; garage; Co.'s electric light and power. FREEHOLD £2,500.—Write Box S.316, The Times, E.C.4.

SOMERSET.—In one of the most beautiful positions, overlooking Exmoor and the Bristol Channel.—To be SOLD, a perfectly appointed HOUSE, built regardless of cost in red sandstone, containing four reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; cottage; nine bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; cottage; eight loose boxes, double garage; charming and very private grounds of 6½ acres; unrivalled views from every window, and although most convenient, the property is away from all noise of traffic.—Full details of CECIL C. HENDERSON, 110, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

SOMERSET VILLAGE.—PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE with mullioned windows and Tudor chimneys; hall, three reception, seven bed, bath; garage, stabling; three reception, seven bed, bath; garage, stabling; tennis; gas and main water. Only £1,500.—STEPHENS, HOWARD, and LAWRENCE and SON, Crewkerne and Bridport.

NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

SURREY.

CONVENIENT LEATHERHEAD and DORKING.

£4,500 RESIDENCE; South aspect; gravel soil; 1¼ mile station, fast trains to City; three sitting rooms, nine bed rooms, bath room; electric light; garage. THREE ACRES.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.9690.)

SURREY.—A most interesting old-fashioned RESIDENCE having a wealth of oak and other interesting features; three reception, five-six bed, bath room; stabling; half-acre garden. TEAS. GUEST HOUSE. ANTIQUES. Electric light. VACANT POSSESSION. £2,600. FREEHOLD. GEEBELL, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Country Property Specialists, Basingstoke and Yeovil.

SURREY AND WEST SUSSEX.

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WILL BE SOLD THIS EASTER.

SURREY.—WATERHAM.—Well-built pre-war RESIDENCE, detached, occupying corner position; five bed, bath, three reception rooms, cloak room; garage; pretty garden. FREEHOLD £1,750. Owner will leave greater part of purchase money on mortgage, or will purchase.—Sole Agents, SLADE and CHURCH, Caterham. Tele. 37.

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OPEN TO OFFER.

GOLF.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

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CLOSE to the famous Golf Course, in a delightful neighbourhood.—Exceedingly attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, containing four bed, bath, three reception rooms; garden of ¼ Acre; Co.'s electric light and water; garage. FREEHOLD £2,100 WITH POSSESSION.—BUCKLAND and SONS, Estate Agents, Slough (Tele. 28).

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£150 PER ANNUM (or for Sale).—Between Box moor and St. Albans.—COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER; seven bed, three reception, &c.; garage; hard and grass courts.—Agents, BROAD and PATEY, Watford.

STEEPED in DEVON'S SUNSHINE, with eye-stretching views over lovely Vale and Sea, is the HOUSE for which you have looked these many months. Beautifully situated, beautifully built, here is the really comfortable home in the healthiest of positions. Easily run with its modern conveniences, electric light, central heating, &c.; three bed rooms, drawing room, dining room, study, bath room, kitchen, &c.; garage and large garden.

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THE SIDMOUTH ESTATE AGENTS.

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PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE, standing in delightful grounds and meadowland extending to about 11 ACRES. Cousins'. Ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiards room, usual offices. *Company's water. Electric light.* GARAGES. COTTAGE. STABLES. PRICE £3,950 FREEHOLD. Would be sold with 3½ acres. GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. Mayfair 3043.

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(Hour London.)

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£7,500 WITH 85 ACRES (or would sell with less land).—An Old SUSSEX COUNTRY RESIDENCE, amid lovely surroundings, beautiful views; hall and four sitting rooms, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms; electric light and central heating; stabling and garage; well-timbered grounds.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.9694.)

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BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

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WELWYN VILLAGE, HERTS.

This RESIDENCE occupies a good position in Welwyn Village, and contains:—

Four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, and ample servants' quarters.

Garage for two cars.

Electric light, water and gas laid on.

The garden, containing nearly 2½ acres, is well laid out, and comprises tennis court, lawns, rose and kitchen garden.

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£5,600 FREEHOLD.—Lovely Old Stone-built MANOR HOUSE, in splendid order, and having electric light and central heating; hall and three sitting rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; stabling and garage, two cottages; walled grounds and rich meadow land, with trout stream, of 16 ACRES.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.8684.)

£1,150—Charming OLD-WORLD HOUSE in COUNTRY COTTAGE to be LET UNFURNISHED; three sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room; pretty garden; main water and lighting.—Apply NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£700 per annum will BUY interesting 200-YEAR-OLD HOUSE (modernised) in pretty BERKSHIRE village; two sitting rooms (one 19ft. by 16ft.), three bed rooms, bath.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

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A Beautiful example of a TUDOR COUNTRY HOME, carefully restored and appropriately FURNISHED, is available for the summer months.

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BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED and well FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE; servants, plate and linen; and motor-car could be left; 11 bed, three bath three sitting rooms; central heating; electric light; hard tennis court. To be LET for three months. Warmly recommended by RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1032.

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Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.

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FARMHOUSE, FURNISHED, recently reconditioned; electric light, central heating; staff, domestic and nursing, provided; under medical supervision. Suitable for reception of a mental invalid.—Write Box P.1552, The Times, E.C.4.

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BRINTON-on-SEA.—To be LET FURNISHED, Detached RESIDENCE, close to the sea; two sitting, four bed rooms, bath room; garage; rent May, 6, June, 7, August, 16 guineas weekly, as required.—Apply LIDO ESTATE AGENCY, Esplanade East, Frinton-on-Sea.

FURNISHED for a year or more. Would Sell.

"HILL TOP" BOVINGDON,

NEAR BOXMOOR, HERTS.

Healthy and rural situation.

518ft. up on *fringe of Chilterns.*

ARTISTIC RESIDENCE (two floors), conservatory, entrance hall, two reception, three beds, bath, offices.

Replete with modern conveniences.

Large garage with bed room over.

Charming gardens, in all nearly two Acres.—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

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BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED RESIDENCE,

STANDING 500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL

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Stabling and good garage accommodation, &c. Home farm with superior modern house in the Queen Anne style, with electric light, wonderful old Tudor barn, and compact range of buildings and land.

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A short drive from Kemble Junction Station. First-class train service.

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Farm. Three lodges. Four cottages. In all about

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TWO MILES OF TROUT FISHING BOTH BANKS.
GOOD SPORTING SHOOT.

NORTH DEVONSHIRE.

The property has been the subject of large expenditure by the present Owner and is as near perfection as possible.

THE HOUSE STANDS 750FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL

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MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDENS ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE,

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3,000 ACRES ADJOINING HAVE BEEN RENTED.

The River on the Estate undoubtedly forms

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ABOUT 200 ACRES IN ALL.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD HUNTING. GOOD GOLF.

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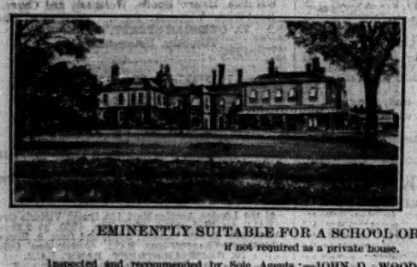
15 MILES FROM HYDE PARK.

In a rural and much-sought-after district, with hardly a roof to be seen from the House.



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Twenty bed, three bath, five reception, and billiard rooms. Stabling. Garage. Lodge; Cottages. Farmery.

EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION

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Gomshot 2 miles and Redhill, Oxted, and Caterham 5 miles. About 40 minutes of Town by rail.

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This charming Gabled Residence, built in the Old English style, seated in Parklike grounds, about 400ft. above sea level, surrounded by Delightful Gardens and lawns, two carriage drives with lodge entrances, contains 15 bed rooms, two bath, oak-panelled lounge and dining room, billiards, library and two other reception rooms. *Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Drainage. Ample Water.*

Home Farm. Bailiff's House. 2 Lodges. 7 Cottages. Garage for 3 Cars, and Excellent Stabling. Rose and other gardens, Lawns, Cricket Ground. Woodlands and Valuable Grass and Parkland.

IN ALL ABOUT 121 ACRES,

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IDEAL HOME FOR YACHTSMAN WITH GROUNDS RUNNING DOWN TO THE SOLENT.

This attractive RESIDENCE in perfect order and equipped with every labour-saving device, commanding magnificent views over the Solent. Thirteen bed rooms with hot and cold basins, six bath, and four reception rooms. Garage. Two cottages. *Company's water, Gas and electric light. Central heating.*

A unique feature is the BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS

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ASHRIDGE PARK

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE BORDERS

935 ACRES

40 MINUTES RAIL. 60 MINUTES MOTOR RUN.

SURROUNDED BY SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL COMMONS.

AFFORDING TO THE OWNER OF THIS PROPERTY VIRTUALLY

COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FAMOUS BEAUTY SPOT,

EQUIPPED READY FOR IMMEDIATE BUILDING

WITH UNIQUE SITES OVERLOOKING THE COMMONS AND

THE NEW 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE

WHICH IS INCLUDED IN THE SALE.

THE ESTATE IS ALREADY SERVED BY ELECTRIC LIGHT,

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BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE SIR MORTIMER SINGER, K.B.E.

MILTON HILL, BERKSHIRE,

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WITH MODEL STUD FARM AND NINE-HOLE GOLF COURSE IN PARK.

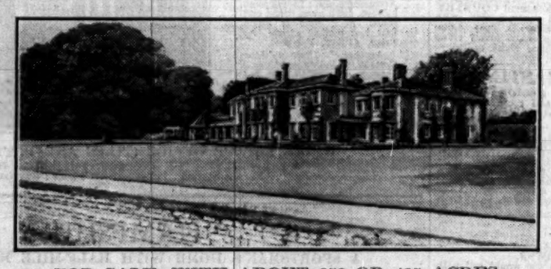
THE BEAUTIFUL OLD MEDIUM-SIZED TWO-STOREYED MANSION.

standing 300ft. up, facing due South in a

FINELY TIMBERED PARK

Outer, inner, and central lounge hall, three reception rooms, hall or garden room, 100ft. long, loggia, billiard room, fad organ room, 21 bed and dressing rooms, seven men's rooms, nine bath rooms, complete offices.

Passenger lift; central heating; electric light; telephone (with extensions throughout the Estate); splendid water supply; modern drainage.



GARAGE FOR 20 CARS.

Thatched Estate Office, Club House, Bailiff's House, a smaller Residence or Dower House; 16 Cottages.

Home Farm and Power Station.

CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with Dutch garden, range of glasshouses, &c.

MODEL STUD FARM,

WITH 22 LOOSE BOXES,

men's rooms, &c.; foaling boxes; open yards; riding school, hunting or hack stabling, all with electric light.

11 FENCED PADDOCKS WITH SHEDS.

FOR SALE, WITH ABOUT 252 OR 435 ACRES.

Most strongly recommended by the Joint Sole Agents: ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 80, Mount-street, London, W.1, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1, from whom further details may be obtained. Solicitors: Messrs. Church, Rendell, Bird and Co., 9, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1.

Preliminary Announcement. By Direction of the Most Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., P.C., M.V.O.

THE PLAS ESTATE,

MACHYNLLETH, MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

comprising some

50 RIVERSIDE AND UPLAND FARMS,

A GREAT NUMBER OF SMALL HOLDINGS, VALUABLE ACCOMMODATION LANDS, WOODLANDS, SLATE QUARRIES, NUMEROUS HOUSES, SHOPS AND COTTAGES, INCLUDING A LARGE PORTION OF

THE TOWN OF MACHYNLLETH,

in all about

9,000 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN LOTS DURING THE SEASON (UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY MEANWHILE). IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, THE TENANTS WILL, AS FAR AS IS PRACTICABLE, BE AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING THEIR OCCUPATIONS PRIVATELY.

Particulars may be obtained in due course from
Malcolm Dillon, Esq., Londonderry Offices, Seaham Harbour;
Captain E. H. Jones Evans, Estates Office, Plas Machynlleth,
or the Auctioneers:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Atkey, Turner and Co., 12, Park-place, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES, &c.

22, BELGRAVE-SQUARE,

AN IMPOSING TOWN RESIDENCE,

upon which thousands of pounds have been lavished on decorations and improvements.

FOURTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR BATH ROOMS, SIX FINE RECEPTION ROOMS, COMPLETE OFFICES.

OWN PRIVATE GARDEN.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT. CENTRAL HEATING.

SPACIOUS GARAGE PREMISES AT REAR.

Lease 44 years. Ground-rent £200 per annum.

To be SOLD by AUCTION 7th May next (unless sold privately meanwhile).

56, RUTLAND-GATE.

FREEHOLD.

A DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY,

occupying a quiet position overlooking private gardens close to the Park.

NINE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, SQUARE LOUNGE HALL.

Independent Water System. Parquet Flooring. Electric Heating. Service Lift.

AUCTION, 21st May.

26, GREEN-STREET, PARK-LANE.

Facing South.

A MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE,

Beautifully Appointed and Decorated.

EIGHT BED ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

LEASE 53 YEARS. GROUND-RENT £80 PER ANNUM.

AUCTION in JUNE NEXT.

HOLLAND PARK (close to).

TO SPECULATORS AND OTHERS REQUIRING A CHEAP PROPERTY:

Overlooking and with access to Private Gardens.

FREEHOLD £5,000.

EIGHT BED ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS AND OFFICES.

HYDE PARK (North Side).

FREEHOLD, £9,000.

SUITABLE FOR CONVERSION,

in a favourite Square, immune from noise of traffic.

10 BED, THREE BATHS, FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS AND OFFICES,

in excellent decorative order.

BELGRAVIA.

EATON-PLACE,

with Central Heating and Garage.

£6,750 IS THE PRICE ASKED,

to include the new works now being executed.

NINE BEDS, THREE BATHS, THREE RECEPTION, SQUARE LOUNGE HALL; LONG LEASE; LOW GROUND-RENT.

MAYFAIR.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

No. 1, BALFOUR-PLACE.

A DOUBLE-FRONTED PROPERTY OF CHARM AND DISTINCTION.

Facing South, with large Light Rooms, and all conveniences.

ELEVEN BED ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS. SPLENDID OFFICES.

Lease over 50 years at £140 per annum Ground Rent.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

MAYFAIR. £8,750.

(Close to the Park.)

A STONE-FRONTED HOUSE, FACING SOUTH,

Replete with all conveniences.

NINE GOOD BED ROOMS, FOUR BATH ROOMS, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

Trust Lease. Ground Rent £125 per annum.

PARQUET FLOORS. WHITE-TILED OFFICES.

HYDE PARK GARDENS.

Passenger Lift. Central Heating.

TRUST LEASE. MODERATE GROUND-RENT.

PRICE ASKED, £14,000.

THE FINEST POSITION IN THE WEST END, FACING *due South overlooking the Park, and with access to Private Gardens.*

A SPLENDID UP-TO-DATE HOUSE READY TO WALK INTO;

12 Bedrooms, Three Bath Rooms, Four Reception Rooms;

LARGE GARAGE WITH FLAT OVER.

KENSINGTON PALACE GARDENS.

DETACHED WITH LARGE GARDEN.

TENNIS COURT and GARAGE

16 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR BATH ROOMS, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, AND COMPLETE OFFICES.

Central Heating and every comfort. Lease 14 years (renewable).

Ground-rent £90 per annum.

PRICE £11,000.

Overlooking the gardens of

CADOGAN-PLACE.

FREE OF RENT.

AN UNIQUE PROPERTY

upon which money has been lavished;

SEVEN BED ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, SQUARE LOUNGE HALL.

£2,850 IS THE PRICE ASKED

for the lease, and any reasonable suggestion will be entertained.

RENT £440 PER ANNUM.

BELGRAVIA (close to the Park).

A BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED HOUSE

with all modern conveniences;

NINE BED ROOMS, THREE BATH ROOMS, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGE HALL.

A moderate premium is asked to cover cost of recent works.

Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

IN THE

HEART OF MAYFAIR.

TO BE SOLD.

A SITE FOR THE ERECTION OF A DWARF HOUSE

FRONTAGE 50 FEET.

Lease 63 years. Ground Rent £150.

Price £5,000.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MOWDEN, DARLINGTON.

On the outskirts of the Town.

The extremely valuable, well-known Freehold Estate extending to

ABOUT 197 ACRES,

having about 3,900ft. existing frontage to the Stainsdrop-road, over 4,000ft. frontage to Nunnery-lane, and about 1560ft. frontage to Carmel-road, and including

"MOWDEN HOUSE,"

A FINE MODERN BUILDING,

beautifully situated, and containing 21 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, five reception rooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Hunting. Stabling. Finely timbered grounds and parklands. Farm with modern house. Capital grassland.

THE WHOLE RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE BUILDING DEVELOPMENT,

with services available,

which will be offered by AUCTION (unless previously SOLD) during the Season by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

BICESTER AND HEYTHROP HUNT.

HILL HOUSE, STEEPLE ASTON, BETWEEN BANBURY AND OXFORD.

OXFORDSHIRE.

This comfortable GEORGIAN-TYPE HOUSE, situated on the edge of the village, approached from a lodge entrance by a drive about 100 yards in length, contains: Hall, five reception rooms, billiard room, heated conservatory, 11 bed rooms, and good offices. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. Stabling. Garage. Two Cottages. Attractive Gardens and Grounds with paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 20 ACRES.

JOHN D. WOOD and Co. will offer the FREEHOLD by AUCTION during May, if not previously sold. Solicitors:—Messrs. Shakespear and Parkyn, 8, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C. Auctioneers' Offices:—6, Mount-street, W.1.

N.B.—THE VALUABLE FURNITURE and CONTENTS will be SOLD by AUCTION in the Residence shortly afterwards.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

By Direction of C. S. Gordon Clark, Esq. The Most Attractive Freehold Residential Property.

FETCHAM LODGE,

NR. LEATHERHEAD,

Extending to

ABOUT 200 ACRES,

including the DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, containing, on two floors, 13 bed and dressing rooms, bath, three reception rooms, billiard room, winter garden, convenient offices. *Company's Electric Light, Gas and Water. Telephone.*

Garages and Flat.

CHARMING GARDENS and GROUNDS. *HOME FARM, KENNELS FARM, WOODLANDS and COTTAGES.*

which Messrs. Nightingale, Page and Bennett and Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (acting in conjunction) will offer for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in lots, unless previously sold privately, at an early date.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Lawrence, Graham and Co., 6, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

Auctioneers' Offices:—Messrs. Nightingale, Page and Bennett, Eagle-chambers, Kingston-on-Thames; Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.1.

GARNSTONE CASTLE.

ONE OF THE BEST SHOOTING ESTATES IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

Where in times past bags of over 4,000 pheasants and 600 partridges have been secured, and to-day with little rearing

1,500 PHEASANTS AND GOOD BAGS OF PARTRIDGES ARE OBTAINABLE.

A STATELY HOME,

which can be maintained without a heavy staff of servants, and affording the following accommodation:—Sixteen principal bed and dressing rooms and nine servants' bed rooms, bath rooms, four reception rooms and smoke room; central heating; electric light; good water supply; modern drainage; ample domestic offices; garage, stables, four cottages, &c.

The gardens enjoy the full charm of age, they contain many beautiful ornamental trees and shrubs, and have been laid out with great taste. The deer park is well timbered and has many specimen trees.

THE VIEWS ON ALL SIDES ARE MAGNIFICENT.

SHOOTING OVER ABOUT 6,500 ACRES.

Some 500 acres of covert interspersed over the estate is not too large areas with capital bottom, and for the most part lying well within the boundaries.

SALMON FISHING IN THE WELL-KNOWN RIVER WYE within a short distance from the property is always obtainable.

Hunting with two packs. Two golf courses within easy reach.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

Further particulars on application to the Agents:—Mr. J. INGLIS, Dryhrslyn, Hereford, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

NORTH RIDING

Fourteen miles from Richmond, four miles from Reeth, 13 and 21 miles respectively from Kirkby Stephen and Appleby. Darlington with its non-stop service to London is 28 miles. Barnes Station, on the L. and N.E. Railway (Darlington and Tebay Branch), is only seven miles from the Western boundary.

PART OF THE IN LOTS.

ARKENGARTHDALE ESTATE, NEAR REETH,

extending to about

2,912 ACRES

being the Enclosed FREEHOLD LANDS of Arkengarthdale, Kexwith and Hope, comprising

20 CAPITAL STOCK AND DAIRYING FARMS

with Sheep or Cattle Gaits on the Moorlands, 23 Small Holdings. Accommodation Lands of from 3 to 18 Acres. Moor Allotments. "The Charles Bathurst Inn," Arkengarthdale. "The Stang Foot Inn" and Land, Hope. Arkengarthdale Corn Mill and Land. 15 Capital Cottages and four Modern Houses. The whole, excluding the Lands in hand, producing

PER £3,182 ANNUM,

which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., at Darlington, on a date to be announced later.

Solicitor: Messrs. Bird and Bird, 5, Gray's Inn-square, London, W.C.1. Land Agent: Captain G. Wandesforde Piercy, M.C., Estate Office, Arkendale, Richmond, Yorks. Auctioneers' Offices: 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX.

Enjoying one of the most beautiful views in the county.

ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT HOUSE,

containing four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; company's water, electric light; central heating, independent hot water; modern drainage. Heated garages, chauffeur's flat; stabling for six. VERY ATTRACTIVE OLD GARDENS, tennis courts, rose gardens, woodland with ornamental water, walled kitchen garden, extensive new peach house and winery; farmhouse, cottages, model farm buildings; 120 Acres of valuable woodland providing good coverts, 108 Acres of grassland and 45 Acres arable, forming an exceptionally well-maintained property of

290 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT THE VERY REASONABLE PRICE OF £14,500,

INCLUDING THE VALUABLE TIMBER.

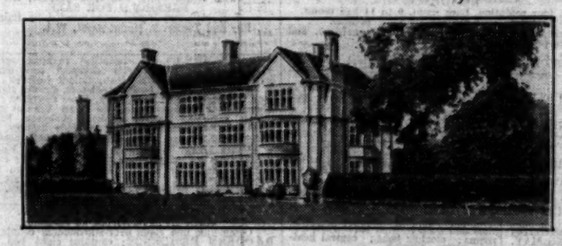
Details JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1, who have inspected. (3610.)

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

By order of the Trustees.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,



between Thrapston and Oundle, and with excellent motoring roads; central for Fitzwilliam and Pytchley Hunts.

THE CLOPTON MANOR ESTATE,

comprising a medium-sized stone-built Residence, built on an historical site about 20 years ago, IN THE ELIZABETHAN STYLE, by an eminent firm of Architects, and replete with every modern convenience; four reception rooms, 14 bed rooms, five bath rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Stabling for 10; garage for five; Agent's House and Three Cottages, gardens and grounds, and

146 ACRES OF PARK AND GRASSLAND.

The Estate can be sold as a whole or in parts.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OF THE MANSION CAN BE GIVEN.

For particulars apply to BERRY BROS. and BAGSHAW, Kettering, or JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, who have inspected. (51248.)

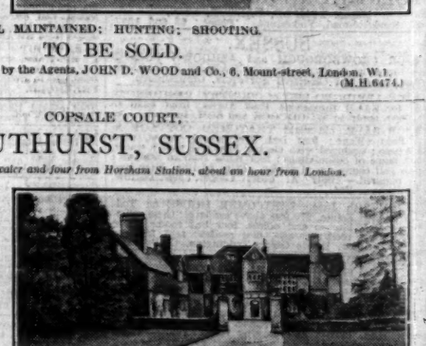
HAMPSHIRE.

BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND PETERSFIELD.

THIS CHARMING HOUSE,

dating from William and Mary, containing 17 bed, three baths, four reception, billiard, dancing room, compact offices, excellent stabling, garage; delightful grounds for only three men; 14 cottages; farmery; surrounded by just

OVER 200 ACRES.



Electric light. Central heating. Ample water. Modern drainage.

WELL MAINTAINED; HUNTING; SHOOTING.

TO BE SOLD.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (M.H.6474.)

COPSALE COURT,

NUTHURST, SUSSEX.

Two miles from Southwater and four from Horsham Station, about an hour from London.

In the Crawley and Horsham Hunt.

This Attractive Residence on a Southern slope commanding fine views of the South Downs, and containing 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, lounge hall, four reception rooms; two cottages; stabling for seven; garage; electric light; central heating.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS,

10 Acres of woodland and 46 acres of rich pasture, in all

ABOUT 66½ ACRES.

Which will be SOLD by AUCTION (unless previously sold) by WM. WOOD, SON and GARDNER

in conjunction with

JOHN D. WOOD and Co.,

at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 21st day of May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. Solicitors:—Messrs. Edwin Boxall and Kempe, 63, Ship-street, Brighton. Auctioneers:—WM. WOOD, SON and GARDNER, Crawley, Sussex; and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

BETWEEN ASCOT AND SUNNINGDALE.

Within easy reach of the New Berkshire, Sunningdale, and Swinley Golf Links.

THE HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN MODERNIZED AND COMPLETELY REDECORATED FROM TOP TO BOTTOM AND IS NOW IN PERFECT ORDER.

It contains four reception rooms, bed-room accommodation (on one floor), seven principal and three servants' rooms, two bath rooms and maids' bath, servants' hall, and complete offices.

Main Water. Company's Gas and Electric Light. Modern Drainage. Central Heating. Electric Light and Gas Points where necessary. Independent Hot Water.

Garage with rooms over.

THE PARKLIKE GROUNDS

surround the house, with many fine specimen trees, charming gardens easily maintained. In all

19 ACRES. TWO COTTAGES AND BUNGALOW.

Full details from the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (B.10747.)

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